The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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MINERS STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE number of Georgia and Florida banks that have closed their doors within the past week is now almost bacle was the sudden withdrawal of bacle was the sudden withdrayal of funds from those institutions. Now that the real estate sharks have scooped in all the available cash in the pockets of the get-rich-quick speculators, the banks have decided that it is about time they should clean up. "As safe as a bank" constitutes a causus belli in Georgia and Florida today.

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EVEN such a conservative politician as Governor Blaine of Wisconsin declared recently that there were more burglars sitting in the executive chairs of banking institutions than in the penitentiaries. This was said by way of comment on the organization of armed bands of vigilantes by the bankers, for the purpose of defending their interests against holdup gangs. The financial crash in Florida and Georgia has attracted nation-wide attention because of the number of banks involved and the relation of the debacle to the Florida land boom. But thousands of depositors are robbed of their savings every day by defaulting bank officials.

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AIMEE McPHERSON should worry even tho the grand jury decides that she pulled off a fraud in her quite obviously staged kidnaping stunt. Aimee declares she was spirited away and held for a half million dollar ransom. Incidentally the mother she left behind cleaned up a nice bit of money from the faithful followers of the "four square" gospel. Both Aimee and her fond parent now blame the grand jury quiz on the devil and this explanation should stand up before any collection of religious lunatics, particularly the [illegible] Angeles produces.

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THAT religion and business are not incompatible, is further proved by a telegram sent to the mayor of Los Angeles by Kenneth Orminston, alleged to be the unofficial lover of the divinely inspired Aimee. His name was connected with the evangelist in a manner not calculated to reflect credit on his loyalty to the marriage conventions. That gentleman justifies his absence on the ground that he stands to clean up one hundred thousand dollars on a Florida land boom and cannot leave for home until the big chance is cinched. Now, people are wondering if the plot does not thicken. Perhaps, they say, Aimee, the pretty bathing suit comforter of the afflicted, and her former radio operator decided to stage the kidnaping, blame it on the devil and his agents and soak the faithful for capital to start in business on a large scale. People are suspicious these days of the lord's agents unless they belong to some "respectable" institution.

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CAILLAUX is down if not out. Perhaps he is down and out. So is the franc. Edward Herriot, the radical, seems to have more regard for "democracy" than the Belgian socialists who handed dictatorial powers to a king. Herriot will fail even as Caillaux did. The franc will continue to sag until France is ready to eat out of the hands of the International bankers. The independence of Europe is very much of a myth today. With England on the decline, the power of the United States grows by leaps and bounds and a great part of the world is already paying tribute to the molochs of Wall Street.

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STANLEY BALDWIN, British prime minister, can be very religious and loyal to the church when it suits his purposes. But when the church suggested a settlement of the mine strike

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Industry Killed 138 Workers During May in N. Y. State Alone

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Industrial fatalities in New York totalled 138 in May, according to figures just issued by the state department of labor. Of course, 39 were in manufacturing industries and 35 were in construction. Six deaths were attributed to poisonous substances, three from lead, two by gas, and one by escaping ammonia in an ice cream factory. One death was due to burns. The victim worked in a fireworks plant, and was mixing colored fire. His clothes were ignited and he was so badly burned that he died the same day.

BALDWIN WILL NOT CONSIDER STRIKE TERMS

Church Proposal Won't Even Be Answered

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 18. — While thousands of working women paraded thru the fashionable West End of London to demonstrate their sympathy and support of the striking miners, Premier Baldwin, in a letter to the Bishop of Titchfield, refused to consider the proposals accepted by the Miners' Federation which a council of churchmen had proposed as settlement terms, and even refused to give a formal answer to the ecclesiastics.

No End In Sight.

This ends the latest attempt to end the strike of 1,250,000 coal miners that arose from a lockout when the mine owners tried to force a wage cut and a longer work day.

The churchmen had written the government a letter suggesting that the coal commission be re-instituted to administer a government subsidy for four months and to direct re-organization of the coal industry, with the miners to return on the old wage scale—during the four months while re-organization would go on to make wage cuts unnecessary.

Owners Aided by Baldwin.

The coal operators have agreed to meet the churchmen to discuss the situation in general, but as the government has acted in advance to support the owners' opposition to re-organization, the chance of their yielding to the bishops is slight.

The demonstration of working women sang the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale" as they paraded past the clubhouses of the wealthy, crying out:

"Why don't you do some work? Go and earn your living!"

Women Attack Government.

The paraders bore banners favoring the miners' slogan, "Not a penny off the pay; not a minute on the day!"

At their meeting resolutions were adopted expressing "deep indignation at the government's handling of the coal strike. The public was appealed to for temporary homes for miners' children and speakers said that strike relief was coming from the Soviet Union, Germany and America. But more was needed as the fight was gigantic and the need wide and urgent.

Fourteen Killed in Gas Explosion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., July 18.—Fourteen persons were injured and several others shaken up when a gas explosion shook a branch office of the city water and light department. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

IMPERIAL AGENT VISITS CANADA TO LEARN THE CAUSE OF DISCONTENT

The strained condition of the dominion's internal affairs is causing Downing Street, London, much worry. The Earl of Clarendon has an important mission.

FARMER-LABOR FORCES BUILD PARTY IN PA.

Cambria County Pushes to the Foreground

By ESTHER LOWELL,
Federated Press Correspondent.

PORTAGE, Pa., July 18. —(FP)— "An aggressive movement to acquaint the people with the need for nationalization" of the coal industry was declared part of the campaign program of the Cambria County Farmer-Labor party in its July convention at Portage, Pa.

Some 60 delegates from United Mine Workers local unions, brotherhood of locomotive firemen & enginemen lodges, from farmers' granges and from local labor party units participated. The Cambria County party has been active for five years and has elected officials in many communities as well as putting two members in the state assembly and one in the state senate.

Election Program.

Resolutions against outstanding abuses outlined a constructive course for the labor party's fight in fall elections. Nationalization and democratic management of the coal industry were called for. Trial by jury in labor contempt of court cases and legislation

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CANTON TROOPS WIN VICTORY OVER WU ARMY

Imperialist Forces in Northward Flight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, China, July 18.—Troops of the revolutionary Canton government have recently inflicted severe defeats on the imperialist armies of Wu-Pei-Fu. The Cantonese have captured Changsha, the capital of Hunan province, and are marching on Hankow, a Fu stronghold and his principal source of graft and ammunition supplies.

Differences in the camp of the imperialist forces are causing the British and American capitalists considerable worry. The British in particular have poured a treasure into the coffers of Wu and they now fear that their money will be a total loss.

Nationalist Armies Draw Closer.

General Feng's armies in the vicinity of Peking have also inflicted defeats on Chang-Tso-Lin's forces. A union of Feng's armies with the Cantonese is expected shortly.

Hordes of soldiers from the Wu and Chang armies are pillaging the homes and farms of the peasantry. The worst offenders are the White Russian brigades. With reckless abandon they destroy what they cannot consume, forcing the women to work twelve and fourteen hours a day in the broiling sun and then force them to cater to their lusts. Terror stalks in the wake of those brigands and the masses pray for the return of Feng's nationalist armies.

British and American missionaries, with few exceptions, fail to protest against this vandalism.

SACCO-VANZETTI LAWYERS MOVE FOR NEW TRIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., July 18. — Affidavits in support of a petition for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, two labor leaders who were framed, indicted and convicted on the charge of killing a paymaster in Braintree in 1920, were filed here last Friday by William G. Thompson, for the defense. The papers were impounded by the court.

The affidavits will be given to the district attorney for study and the preparation of answers. A hearing date is expected to be set shortly.

A KING WITH POWER!

King Albert of Belgium who was granted dictatorial powers by the Belgian parliament. The socialists voted for the measure which gave the monarch unlimited power. Communists have labelled the Belgian socialists: "The King's Socialists." Not without reason!

I. L. G. STRIKE FACES FIGHT WITH COURTS

N. Y. Bosses Will Ask an Injunction

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 18. — William Klein, attorney for the Industrial Council representing the garment manufacturers against whom the International Ladies' Garment Workers are striking 40,000 strong, has announced that he is applying for an injunction against the strikers "to protect the designers who have remained at work." The suit will be filed Monday or Tuesday. The court will be asked "to restrain the strikers from coercing or intimidating the designers in an effort to get them to join the strike."

Furriers Give Day's Pay.

Morris Sigman, president of the International, stated that the Furriers' Union had voted at their meeting Thursday at the Manhattan Lyceum, that each of the 10,000 furriers in New York donate a day's pay to the strike fund of the I. L. G. W.

Salvatore Ninfo of the Strikers' Settlement Committee reports that 125 shops of the 2,000 struck have applied for settlement, some from the largest

(Continued on page 2)

Fight on to Win 40,000 Workers in Fairmont Field

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 18.—Scott's Run is on strike and it is telling the world. Mass picketing, parades and singing girls are doing the telling along the seven-mile road that runs past the tipples of this field. And empty coal cars along the Monongahela tracks are helping with the tale.

The four thousand strikers of Scott's Run are setting the pace to the whole Fairmont district of northern West Virginia. They gave the first big response to the general strike call issued July 5 and their example may bring the desired general walkout. There are about 40,000 miners in this part of the state, of whom only a few hundreds were working under union contract when the call was issued.

Out At Dawn On Picket Line.

The Scott's Run strikers get up early in the morning to fight the bosses. Every a. m. at 4:30 the local picket leaders make the rounds and pound the doors. Out the workers and their wives tumble from the company houses, and descend the hillsides to the road that runs by the tipples. Every morning the numbers of pickets have been swelling and the numbers of the scabs ebbing.

There are still some 20 to 25 per cent of the working force along the Run to be pulled out. Most of these are "company" or day-men, or imported scabs of doubtful coal experience. Nearly all the coal diggers are out, and the companies are not shipping many black diamonds any more, as the "empties" and the three-or-four-car trains hauled by dinky-engines, show. But the strikers want to make a hundred per cent job of it and every day shows a gain.

Scott's Run strikers have fresh grievances. The loss of union job protection is too recent for them to have gotten used to scab conditions. Till last April some of the leading companies in this valley continued to do business with the union at the three-year contract rate, which in this district fetches $7.26 for day men and corresponding prices for the tonnage miners. Then the Cleveland-Morgantown company (Paisley interests), and the Gilbert-Davis company and smaller concerns, joined the ranks of contract-breakers. Wages dropped to $4.60 a day—which at part-time employment meant a very slim income.

Gilbert-Davis bosses ordered evictions. The workers were told to "get out or go to work." This move has been delayed by the courts. But the attempt to use the courts to compel the corporations to keep the Jacksonville wage contract—by an injunction—was defeated.

Judge Lazelle, a West Virginia capitalist, sat on that case, and as this judge collects royalties from some of the coal lands the Paisley interests are using, he turned down the union's application. Lazelle's injunctions have all been on the other side, against union labor.

General Strike Popular.

Local strikes against the contract breakers were called last April. But the Bertha Coal Co., the Bunker Coal Co., the Soper-Mitchel and a string of others had broken contracts in 1924 and 1925 or else had never signed the contract at all. The whole Scott's Run field was now scab and the union miners began talking of a general strike as the only way to get results. When the general strike call was issued it got quick results in Scott's Run.

Spirit of Victory.

Two new local unions have been formed. Picketing is managed by a police committee of five men from each local union. The strike is under the general direction of Organizer Sanford Snyder, acting for the provisional district No. 31. The spirit of the strikers is high and they hope that the strike will shut down the rest of the big Fairmont district a hundred per cent, including the huge Consolidation and Bethlehem properties.

LIMA, OHIO, TO HAVE LABOR TICKET IN FIELD FOR NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

LIMA, O., July 18.—The Central Labor Union of Lima has passed a resolution creating a labor political committee for the purpose of placing a complete farmer-labor ticket in the field in the November county elections.

Last fall, the Lima central body built up a united front conference and named candidates which it supported in the municipal elections. These candidates made an exceptionally good showing in rallying the votes of the workers of the city behind them.

The committee consists of A. L. Wilker, Scott Wilkins and Charles Broscotter. This committee will work out the plans for a broader conference of the workers' and farmers' organizations in the county which will name the ticket and adopt a platform for the farmer-labor party.

"WE ARE READY TO DEFY ANOTHER INJUNCTION"

"We are ready to defy another injunction!" declared the four International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets as they left the Cook County jail after completing their 30-day sentences for refusing to obey an edict handed down by "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan. There are still a number of workers in jail. The Chicago unions against which injunctions have been issued should join their forces in demanding the release of these workers. They should also make this the occasion for the opening of an anti-injunction drive.

FILIPINOS GIVE COL. THOMPSON COOL RECEPTION

Demand Coolidge Free the Phillipines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, July 18.—At a joint session of the Philippine legislaive bodies a resolution asking Colonel Carmi A. Thompson to inform President Coolidge that the Philippines demand independence and would continue their struggle for independence was unanimously passed.

The annual message of Gov. General Leonard A. Wood was met with a graveyard silence. The speech of Col. Thompson before the joint meeting received a cool reception. Manuel Quezon, president of the senate, forced the half-hearted clapping before and after Thompson's speech.

Remove Wood!

"An impasse exists and will continue to exist as long as Gen. Wood is governor," said one of the leaders of the independence movement. "Whoever is to blame, that is a fact, and there is no getting around it.

"The legislature will not pass any law asked by Gov. Wood because of the feeling against him. Since it is impossible to remove the legislature, the only cure for a bad situation is the removal of Gov. Wood."

COOK COUNTY JAIL IN RACE WITH CICERO

Guard Threatens to Put Judge in Barrel

How to keep booze out of Cook County jail is becoming more of a problem than to keep bootleggers inside. Things are coming to such a pass nowadays that prisoners indicted for murder lurch into court as if they were promenading the deck of an ocean liner in a heavy sea.

May Wear Nose Bags.

Honorable judges may soon have to wear gas masks to protect themselves from the strongly flavored breath of the prisoner on the witness stand when he turns around to ask his honor a privileged question. It might be considered contempt of court to even suggest that the day may come when the judge would accept a nip from a prisoner's hip flask to show that there was no hard feeling, particularly if the prisoner happened to be a republican or democratic ward leader, whose only crime was the dispatching of a political rival.

The Deluded Sheriff.

That the jail is "running wide open" for those who have the money is an open secret. No sooner was Sheriff Hoffman released from another jail where he spent thirty days for liberties extended to the millionaire bootleggers Druggan and Lake, than new troubles confronted him. That poor fellow has a dog's life with unfaithful and indiscreet underlings.

Crowds Flocked to Court.

While Martin Durkin was on trial, a snooper smelled liquor off his breath. The following day saw the court crowded with people standing on the window sills and reaching in a long que down three flights of stairs. The bailiffs cleared the corridors. There was not enough smell to go around anyhow. The jury got envious of Marty and handed him a thirty-five years sentence. The judge also was sore.

The Judge Got Fresh.

A few days ago a man who is suspected of killing somebody in Indiana was taken to court by a jail guard. He was the star actor in a hearing on a plea to have him returned to Indiana for trial. The prisoner expressed his desire to throw the judge out the window and said what he thot of States Attorney Crowe. When the guard got busy to remove the prisoner to the jail, the former had locomotion difficulties and there were other indications that he had been imbibing a prohibited, but it seems very available beverage.

It Must Be Good Stuff.

When his suspected condition was commented on by his honor, the guard felt insulted and threatened to pry the judge loose from his underwear. As anybody, who ever sat in a court knows, this borders on sacrilege or lese majesty. Contempt of court is not expressive enough.

Hoffman May Be Framed Again.

This only taps the keg, so to speak. Worshippers of Bacchus are reported to be seen daily in the vicinity of the county jail with extended nostrils hoping to catch a stray whiff of liquored breath from Chicago's Bermuda. The sheriff is doing the best he can to stop the illicit traffic but we are in agony lest a still is discovered in his private office one of those days. In that case it will require the resourcefulness of an Aimee McPherson or a Mrs. Eddy to explain the "plot" away.

5 MORE SHOPS SETTLE WITH FUR WORKERS

Levy 15% Assessment to Aid Strikers

Five more shops, members of the Fur Manufacturers Association, have settled with Local 45 Chicago Fur Workers' Union.

At the mass meeting of all of the workers in shops that have already settled it was unanimously decided to assess themselves 15 per cent of their wages to aid those still on strike.

The strike headquarters have been moved from West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor St., to 30 North Wells St. Strike meetings are held at 10 o'clock every morning. Every picket must report at the new headquarters this morning.

Avalanche Buries Train.

BELGRADE, July 18. — Eighty passangers were believed dead in an avalanche which buried a train in the state of Bosnia, near the town of Allo.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

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on a basis that would involve a surrender on the part of the government and the mine owners and a breathing spell to the coal diggers, Baldwin was not having anything. The clergymen suggested that the miners return to work under the pre-strike conditions and that the government grant a fifty million dollar subsidy to enable the mine owners maintain the old wage scale while a solution was sought. This is only a makeshift proposal. The miners would immediately have to prepare for a renewal of the struggle after four months. The only solution of the coal situation is the nationalization of the coal mines and their operation and management by the miners.

* * *

DISPATCHES from China say that the Communists are embarking on an ambitious move to seize control of all China. What they mean is that the nationalist revolutionary government of Canton apparently, has dispatched a strong army northwards to unite with the northern armies of General Feng. According to unpublished stories from China, which were killed by the capitalist papers, the reactionary forces in China have suffered severe defeats recently.

* * *

AFTER telling of the vandalism practized by the armies of Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin on the Chinese farmers, Charles Dailey, Peking correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, winds up with the following gruesome paragraph: "A woman with bound feet circumambulating twelve hours a day in the unmerciful sun of the Chihli plains, dragging or pushing the log that turns the heavy stone roller, always under the rifle of a loafing soldier, would turn a strong man's heart, but it is even worse. Tho utterly exhausted by nightfall, these women get no rest; instead they are victims of the lust of these same soldiers." That is the brand of civilization the capitalists have brought to China.

Strike of I. L. G. W. U. in New York Faces Fight with Employers' Courts

(Continued from page 1)

manufacturers and jobbers. Settlements may begin Monday. Each striker returning to work will be assessed 15 per cent of his wage for the relief fund. Strikers who are taking work in other trades and relieved from strike duty by the union, will be assessed 10 per cent of their wages.

Little Augie Feels At Home.

The "Little Augie" gang who shot down strike pickets last week were on trial in the Jefferson Market court. "Little Augie" himself, whose name in Jacob Orgef, was identified by Samuel Landman ,a union picket, as among the gang who had shot him. Orgef, feeling himself in the hands of friends, bawled out a detective who had arrested him and when the detective answered, Judge Rosenbluth reprimanded the detective for his impoliteness toward the bosses gunman.

Meanwhile, the court fined thirty pickets one dollar each for "obstructing the sidewalk."

Smith Answered.

The union, thru Morris Sigman, international president, and Louis Hyman, head of the local joint board, have replied to Governor Smith who saw fit to defend his commission that spent two years "investigating" the industry but whose recommendations fell far short of what the union contends is necessary. In polite language the union reply states, in part:

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Cloakmakers' Joint Board sincerely appreciate the efforts of Governor Smith to bring about peace and stability in our industry. The commission's report, while representing a sincere attempt to remedy the ills, failed, however, in the opinion of the union to reach the crux of the critical situation of the industry."

Bosses Would Not Confer.

The union reply shows that both the jobbers which control 75 per cent of the production, and the small manufacturers, who control about 15 or 20 per cent, refused to confer upon the union's proposals following the commission's report. Of the jobbers, the union says:

"This group of employers, mainly responsible for the waste, inefficiency and chaos that have today demoralized all labor standards and work conditions, has since maintained the same attitude of defiant indifference." Of the smaller group in the Industrial Council the reply states: "The Industrial Council categorically refused to continue negotiations, leaving the union no alternative but to declare a strike."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

FRENCH TURN THUMBS DOWN ON CAILLAUX

Briand Cabinet Falls Before Herriot

PARIS, July 18.—By a vote of 288 to 243, the Briand-Caillaux government fell Saturday night before the assaults upon its proposals for a dictatorship, which it claimed was necessary to stop the calamitous fall of the franc.

Edouard Herriot, the millionaire "radical socialist" mayor of Lyons, president of the chamber of deputies, is the man to whom is ascribed the overthrow of the sixth government France has had in the last sixteen months. He will probably be called upon to form a cabinet to take the place of the Briand-Caillaux combine in which Caillaux was the ruling element.

Franc Follows the Mark.

The opening of the bourse today is expected to show the franc nearing the vanishing point on international exchange. It closed Saturday at a value of only 2.44 cents as compared to 20 cents, in United States money before the war.

"Now you've done it!" cried supporters of Caillaux at Herriot, as the votes were counted. "The franc will drop to 60 to the dollar tomorrow!"

Herriot Blasts Caillaux.

The chamber was astonished and the Briand govrenment taken by surprise when Herriot, leaving his chair of president of the chamber, mounted the speaker's tribune and delivered an impassioned speech against granting the dictatorship demanded by the cabinet. He pleaded first that constitutional rights should not be sacrificed on the altar of Joseph Caillaux's ambitions. He pleaded with the chamber not to commit suicide by handing over its legislative powers to Caillaux and allowing the Briand cabinet to rule by decree.

"These deputies have rights and obligations to the people. It is impossible for the people's sworn delegates, the deputies, to delegate their legislative powers to anybody else, and that is what Monsieur Caillaux really asks.

"I mount the speaker's tribune, not as party chief, but as president of the chamber, which I have had the honor to direct, and which I could direct no longer if it willingly impaired its own powers. Gentlemen of the cabinet, try to co-operate with the parliament. Do not suppress it."

Seeing a sneer on the face of Briand, Herriot in anger pointed an accusing finger at the cabinet benches, and cried:

"You need not sneer, Monsieur Premier, for there are plenty of tenacious men in this parliament who feel the need of energetic measures, but who, having heard the rumors of a dictatorship, demand that the necessities of the moment be conciliated with the fundamental principles of the republican regime."

"I do not want merely to save the parliamentary machinery and perhaps sacrifice my country," replied Briand, when the applause for Herriot had ended. "In forty-eight hours this country must have a government capable of acting. It cannot be saved otherwise. If parliament understood this it would make a gesture of abrogation which would win the approval of the country and not endanger, but strengthen republican institutions. Look at the Belgians. They have made their king the dictator."

"I would rather have a king than Caillaux!" shouted Leon Blum, the socialist.

"A naive lot, this cabinet," observed the center leader, Marin, "to ask this chamber to cut its throat in order to enhance its prestige. The parliament which abdicates shames itself. We do not want to ratify the Washington accords. It would keep France down for sixty-two years. France can save herself."

INDICT 44 MEN AND WOMEN IN BALLOT FRAUDS

The net result of the investigation of ballot thievery in the last primary election is the indictment of 44 men and women by the grand jury under the direction of Special State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald. The twentieth ward, a Crowe-Barrett stronghold, supplied 33 of the indicted.

Judge Trude, who lost out to Assistant State's Attorney Savage in the primary contest for the county judgeship, was refused a recount of the votes cast, by Judge Holdom.

Many Quizes On.

There are three primary slush-fund and vote-stealing investigations now on, or forthcoming. That capitalist politics is corrupt was generally acknowledged, but recent revelations have shocked even the most cynical observers of bourgeois democracy.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX, WHO BID FOR POWERS OF A DICTATOR AND FAILED

Joseph Caillaux, who as finance minister of France and the "strong man" of Aristide Briand's cabinet, was defeated by the French Parliament Saturday and the cabinet forced to resign, when the chamber voted 288 to 243 to refuse to grant Caillaux a dictatorship on the plea of saving the French franc from further collapse. The session was one of the most spectacular in the history of the republic.

FARMER-LABOR FORCES BUILDING PARTY IN EAST

(Continued from page 1)

to curb the present tyrannous use of injunctions in labor disputes are backed. Labor representation on the Interstate Commerce Commission is demanded in protest against the discriminatory freight rates granted by this body to favor non-union southern coal operators.

Legislation to compel coal companies and other companies leasing houses to their employes to obey the 30-day eviction notice provision is made another issue. Companies have been forcing workers to sign leases permitting three and five-day eviction notices which are used in strikes or lockouts.

Prison For Election Crooks.

Severe prison sentence is advocated as proper punishment to accompany a corrupt pratcices law which the labor party demands to stop "wholesale election purchasing" such as the Pennsylvania primary showed. "A mere fine would mean little to men who are able to spend millions in elections," the convention declared.

Courts should be compelled to open ballot boxes to verify disputed election results, the labor party asserts in its denunciation of the election steal which deprived its candidate, Warren Worth Bailey, of his congressional seat in 1924.

Nationalizations of Mines.

"The gathering of the labor party here spells hope for the future," John Brophy, president District 2, United Mine Workers, told the convention. He urged delegates to make a real fight for their program, asserting that the program itself would attract votes for their candidates.

"We can force the operators to be on the defensive," Brophy stated, "by pushing for nationalization." Private management of coal stands indicted by present conditions as well as by competent engineers. When the labor party helps the union demand nationalization, it is giving an answer to the question: "What are you going to do about depressed conditions in the industry?"

Must Add to Strike Weapon

Unification, public ownership, democratic management of coal are necessary to get a reasonable security and a fair annual earning to the miners. In the present overdevelopment of the industry, ordinary trade union practises fail because they do not go far enough. The strike is seen to be a limited weapon. Fighting for nationalization doesn't mean giving up the old true and tried policies of the trade unions, but it is supplementing, adding to, them.

Rail Labor Joins In.

Joseph Washington (locomotive engineer) and Pat McDermott (miner), Cambria County labor party assemblymen, and Charles Plummer, additional candidate for assembly, spoke. James Gindlesberger, locomotive firemen and enginemen's Lodge No. 381, mentioned that two roads hauling non-union coal now have strikes of the railroad men: the Virginian and the Western Maryland.

Discriminatory rates of the Interstate Commerce Commission directly affect the amount of employment of railroad men, he said. William Welsh, United Mine Worker district executive board member from Nanty-Glo and labor party executive board member, stressed the need of nationalization of coal and urged the party to use its issues to the fullest in the campaign.

America's Workers Must Stand By the Filipinos During Peace and War

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IT is important to understand what is going on in the Philippine Islands today for two great reasons:

First—The islands may be the center of the next imperialist war to be waged by the United States, with Japan as the probable opponent.

Second—The effort to keep the islands will inevitably result in open struggles by the natives to win their own emancipation.

This situation is important to all workers and farmers of the United States because they will be called upon to make all the sacrifices, whether in an imperialist war waged against Japan, or in a war of subjugation against insurrectionary Filipinos.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune, for instance, is doing its best to prepare its readers for the inevitable. This organ of mid-west industry and finance, which does not respond so quickly to Wall Street's imperialist interests, has hitherto demanded that the United States release the Philippines. It is now changing its front, if one is to judge by an editorial appearing in its issue of Saturday, July 17, in which it argues for its slogan of "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong," an utterance attributed to Stephen Decatur, an early American naval hero.

The Tribune argues that whatever attitude may be held toward the American occupation of the Philippines, that attitude must be dropped in favor of the official imperialist decree in case war breaks out. It states the case as follows:

"Some day a definite decision will be made in congress. It certainly ought to be. We cannot go on promising one thing and doing another. That at least is not a square deal and it will make trouble. The decision may be to remain and to hold the islands as American territory. That might cause a war. It might in time involve us with an Asiatic power applying our own Monroe Doctrine to its own needs. It might bring about a Filipino insurrection which would have to be put down.

"Then what are the Americans going to do who do not like Decatur's sentiment and who do not like that decision to keep the Philippines? Will they obstruct American effort? Will they organize to run supplies thru the blockade to the Filipinos? Will they do everything they can to prevent their country from carrying out what they still regard as an iniquitous policy? Will they work so that more American soldiers are killed than need be? Or will they shut up and do what falls to them to do, work for success that the war may be as short as possible and its destruction as little as possible? That's all Decatur asked them to do and they are still permitted to have an inner regret that what their country decided to do was not what would most have pleased their consciences."

* * *

This is the usual jingo piffle. The interests of Wall Street imperialism in the Philippines are held to coincide with the interests of the whole American people. This is the same stuff with which the deposed czar and kaiser tried to hold the Russian and German masses in line for their imperialist adventures.

There will be many who utter brave words in defense of the Filipinos, as the Tribune has been in the habit of doing in the past, that will turn turtle immediately the war drums begin to beat. This happens in all wars.

But the number of workers and farmers, who will oppose the next Morgan war, will be many times the small handful that dared stand out against America's participation in the last slaughter in Europe to make the world safe for Wall Street's international bankers. Evidently this is what the Tribune fears, since it begins so early its campaign for the next spilling of blood, this time in the orient.

* * *

Nothing can indicate better than the Tribune editorial that the United States intends remaining in the Philippines. That is inevitable.

Many Filipinos refuse to recognize this fact. This resulted in a very friendly reception being given Colonel Carmi A. Thompson upon his arrival in the islands as a representative of Coolidge. The horde of American newspaper correspondents accompanying the colonel immediately interpreted this friendliness as an indication that the Filipinos have no desire for independence. It was heralded thru the land that they were satisfied with American rule.

No greater injury could have been done the cause of Filipino independence. It will take some time to counteract this impression spread among great masses in the United States.

The belated declaration of the joint session of the senate and house of representatives of the Philippine legislature unanimously asking Colonel Thompson to inform President Coolidge of the intense desire of the Filipino masses for immediate, absolute and complete independence, will help correct this impression.

The fact that the Filipino legislators sat silent and sullen when Governor-General Leonard Wood, the agent of American imperialism, appeared before them in the company of Colonel Thompson, should go thundering thruout the land, as indicating the resentment of the Filipino against the foreign oppressor.

* * *

Against what is "right or wrong" for the capitalist class, labor holds up what is "right or wrong" for the working class. It is right for American labor to develop its struggle against the exploiters at home by developing their unity with the liberation struggle of the Filipinos. It is wrong for American labor to voice its pious wishes for the future emancipation of the Filipinos and then, when the inevitable war is declared, spinelessly acquiesce as the Tribune suggests, and as was done by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor during the last war. Opposition to the interests of Wall Street imperialism must continue even more energetically after war has been declared. American labor must stand by the Filipinos in peace times and in war.

LOCAL TRACTION PLUTES INSIST ON WAGE CUT

By CARL HAESSLER,
Federated Press.

Wage negotiations on the Chicago transportation systems are under their annual way. The 20,000 employes on the elevated lines of the Chicago Rapid Transit Co and the Chicago Surface Lines demand a 5 cent hourly raise, while the employes of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee interurban want 6 cents. All demands have been refused and cuts threatened by the managements.

In 1922 there was an unsuccessful strike. Since then arbitration and negotiation have kept the peace. International officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employes are assisting local officers of Division 308 ("L" Lines), 241 (surface) and 900 (North Shore) in the conferences. Strikes are considered unlikely, particularly as the surface lines franchises expire in 6 months.

Hosiery Workers Strike

DURHAM, N. C.—(FP)—Branch 31 of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers is still on strike. These employes of the Durham Hosiery mill have been on strike since December for recognition of the union.

MOORE DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF TRIPLE MURDER

Edward F. Moore, Crowe-Barrett lieutenant disclaimed any knowledge of the triple murder which wiped out assistant state's Attorney McSwiggin and his bootlegging companions Doherty and Duffy in the now famous machine gun fusilade which threw the politicians and their underworld allies into hysteria a few months ago.

How McSwiggin Got Job.

Duffy and McSwiggin were members of Moore's ward organization and it was admitted by Moore that the young assistant prosecutor was not placed on Crowe's payroll until the ward leader said the word.

Besides being a Crowe lieutenant, Moore is also an employe of the sanitary district, a stronghold and cash box of the Crowe gang.

Plan to Examine McCray

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17. — An order for a physical examination of former Governor Warren T. McCray, of Indiana, a prisoner at the Atlanta Federal penitentiary, has been received here from the department of justice in Washington Warden John Snook announced today. The examination will be made by an Atlanta physician and forwarded to Washington.

FITZPATRICK'S "ULTIMATUM" TO RADICALS

They Spread Propaganda Is His Charge

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, yesterday delivered what he called an ultimatum to the Communists in the trade unions during a discussion which took place at the federation's meeting over a report made by I. Davidson of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in which he said that he was unable to secure Fitzpatrick, Nockels or Olander to speak at a mass meeting for the purpose of fighting the injunction menace and greeting the release of the women trade unionists who went to jail for defying the injunction in the last strike of the cloak makers in Chicago. Fitzpatrick threatened not to give Communists the floor in the future unless they discussed "trade union policies."

Davidson declared that being unable to induce the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and other prominent labor leaders to speak he invited men who were not afraid to come out and say what they thot of the injunction.

CHARLEY DAWES ANSWERS MANY PERT QUESTIONS

BUGHOUSE FABLE NO. 3.

By Our Retiring Reporter.

"Calvin Coolidge is the best president that ever rode an electric hack in the White House," declared "Charley" Dawes to a DAILY WORKER reporter as he (Charley, not the reporter) blew another whiff of smoke from his topsy turvy pipe, into the clean, clear, blue atmosphere of Chicago.

"What do you thing of the members of the upper congressional asylumn?" asked the reporter.

The vice-president took a pinch of snuff before he replied after sneezing thrice.

"The members of the senate are wonderful," he beamed, "perfectly wonderful. They are working fools and say nothing. In fact I do most of my sleeping in the vice-presidential chair. At one time I riled Cal by going to sleep when one of his fellows needed my vote to connect with a payroll. But drat my gizzard, I have my own lads to take care of."

"Have you ever heard of the Minute Men of the Constitution?" was the next question put to Mr. Dawes.

"Hot malted milk and chewing gum!' swore the general, "they were all wined out in the last presidential election. Caught in an enflaming fire between the Communists and the shock troops of John Fitzpatrick, they never had a chance. They were not even able to make a gesture at the polls. Those who survived the battle are now employed by the Central Trust Company."

"In other words," remarked the reporter, "to parody the gospel, 'they went back to the desks from which they were taken' for dirt they were and into dirt they shall return."

"If you run for president, what would be your main slogan?" pertinently persisted The DAILY WORKER reporter.

"What this country needs more than anything else," mused Charley, "is an army of honest bank burglars, but under our present system of education, an honest man stands no chance of election unless he is supported by the banks. Take my old friend 'Billy' Lorimer for instance. He was ruined because he was an honest banker and the people whose money he took care of were the first to jump on him. If I am elected (and I will be, if "Scarface" Al Capone is not dead by 1927) my first act, after repealing the Volstead Act will be, to turn all the imprisoned bank robbers loose and place one at the side of each bank official. I believe in co-operative banking as well as co-operative farming, but I insist that it must be done by experts."

"What do you think of Communism? I asked.

"There are lots of good features attached to it," he replied, "but it should not interfere with the home."

At this moment a patrol wagon passed, carrying a democratic husband who had shot his republican wife after accusing her of having an illicit love affair with an "independent."

"Hell an' Maria" shouted the general, and the interview closed.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

YOU CAN EAT WELL IN LOS ANGELES
at GINSBERG'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
2324-26 BROOKLYN AVENUE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE FOR RELIEF OF PASSAIC STRIKERS OPENS ITS HEADQUARTERS AT 328 W. VAN BUREN

The Chicago Conference for Passaic Strikers' Relief has opened its headquarters on the third floor at 328 West Van Buren St. All communications regarding relief should be addressed to Victor A. Zokaitis, secretary of the Chicago Conference for Relief of Passaic Strikers. All checks should be made payable to Chicago Conference for Relief of Passaic Strikers, Duane

BRITISH LABOR UNITES TO AID COAL MINERS

Wild Scenes Take Place in Parliament

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

LONDON.—(FP)—The British government's determination to crush the locked out miners by legally increasing the hours of labor to 8 and by a false pretense at reorganizing the mining industry only solidified the British movement.

Assail Miners' Leaders.

Every effort is made to paint labor men red. Personal histories are being printed to prove that the men leading the miners "wish to play the part of little Lenins." The rank and file responds by coming to mass meetings addressed by Secy. A. J. Cook or Pres. Herbert Smith, 10,000 and 20,000 strong, and endorse their stand amid great enthusiasm.

Wild Scenes in Parliament.

Wild scenes took place in parliament when legislation against the miners was forced through. The Labor Party pointed out that the 8-hour bill for the mines was the most reactionary social legislation in the last hundred years. This bill makes the British miners' workday the longest of any miners in Europe, with the exception of Poland. But the miners assert that they will pay no attention to the law.

The legislation to reorganize the mining industry is scorned by labor as no provision is made for nationalization of mining royalties as recommended by the coal commission.

Need Relief.

British labor is seeking all relief possible for the miners and their families. They also stress the slogan "100% organization in every industry." All trades councils and local Labor parties are carrying on propaganda and collecting funds. But the coal shortage is being felt in every industry and thousands are thrown out of work every week.

Pressure is brought on boards of guardians and independent charitable organizations to curtail or discontinue relief for women and children in the mining areas. Some organizations circulate false reports denying that there is much suffering among the children. One of the anti-labor sheets says: "If the miners' wives and children were in any real danger the miners have the remedy in their own hands." The paper says the remedy is to submit.

Fight Wage Reductions!

British miners feel that they fight not only for themselves, but for the standards of the whole British working class. If their wages are reduced and hours increased, the German and other coal miners will follow, in order to meet international competition, they also show.

International Labor Office Asks Permit to Make Suggestion

THE HAGUE, July 18.—Whether the International Labor Organization (office) of the League of Nations may draw up and propose legislation forbidding bakery proprietors to work nights, in order to make possible the regulation of night work in bakeries by employes, has been put up to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The so-called World Court is not asked to make a definite ruling, altho the I. L. O. is confident that it has this power.

The issue arises from the fact that limiting of working hours of bakery employes in small establishments has been found virtually impossible unless proprietors are likewise regulated as to their own hours of work in the shops. France and Uruguay have enacted laws of this kind, while Holland retained it when repeal was proposed, because both the employers and workers' organizations demanded that the prohibition against night work be maintained against both alike.

Limit Attorney Fee.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—Gov. Fuqua has signed a bill passed by the Louisiana legislature now in session whereby the fee an attorney may charge a workman in obtaining his compensation is limited to 20% of the claim and in no case more than $1,000.

WHOLE NETWORK OF ALLIANCES TIE UP FRANCE AND ITALY

PARIS, July 18. — Ambassador Herrick has transmitted to Washington a report on the 11 treaties by which France and Italy have tied to themselves in political or military alliances the governments of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, and by which these smaller states have alliances among themselves. The Little Entente, consisting of Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia, is the center of the web.

2,500,000 OF WORKERS WILL BE DISCHARGED

So Says Caillaux in Demand for Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 18.—Explaining what he would do if granted the dictatorship he asked for, Joseph Caillaux told the French cabinet that he meant to discharge 2,500,000 government employes and cease all work being paid for from the budget such as railway extensions, power plants, harbor works and public utilities, as well as putting the populace on rations with bread cards.

Continuous negotiations are being carried on secretly with the United States government to obtain a revision of the terms agreed upon between Secretary Mellon and Ambassador Berenger for the funding of the French debt to the United States, on the same or similar terms as those in the recent British agreement.

* * *

PARIS, July 18.—The French chamber of deputies was this afternoon asked to grant the government dictatorial powers to stabilize the financial situation.

A proposed law, signed by President Doumergue, was sent to the chamber for action, providing:

1—"The government is authorized until November 30, 1926 to make laws by decree, providing measures for financial redressment and stabilization of the franc.

2—"Decrees made by the government will be submitted for the ratification of the chambers at the opening session of 1927."

Abolishes Government Ownership in Belgium by Socialist Consent

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The Belgian chamber of deputies and the senate, by a majority rendered possible by the votes of the socialist party members, in the chamber and a unanimous vote in the senate, yesterday granted King Albert the powers of a dictator over the nation on the pleas that this was necessary to save the Belgian franc from complete collapse.

The royal dictator will immediately issue a decree turning over the government railways, telephones and telegraphs to the hands of private corporations, which is expected to bring about the dismissal from service of thousands of workers. In addition, the dictator is to establish a system of rationing by bread cards and other necessities, while a loan is being sought from Dutch bankers of $2,000,000.

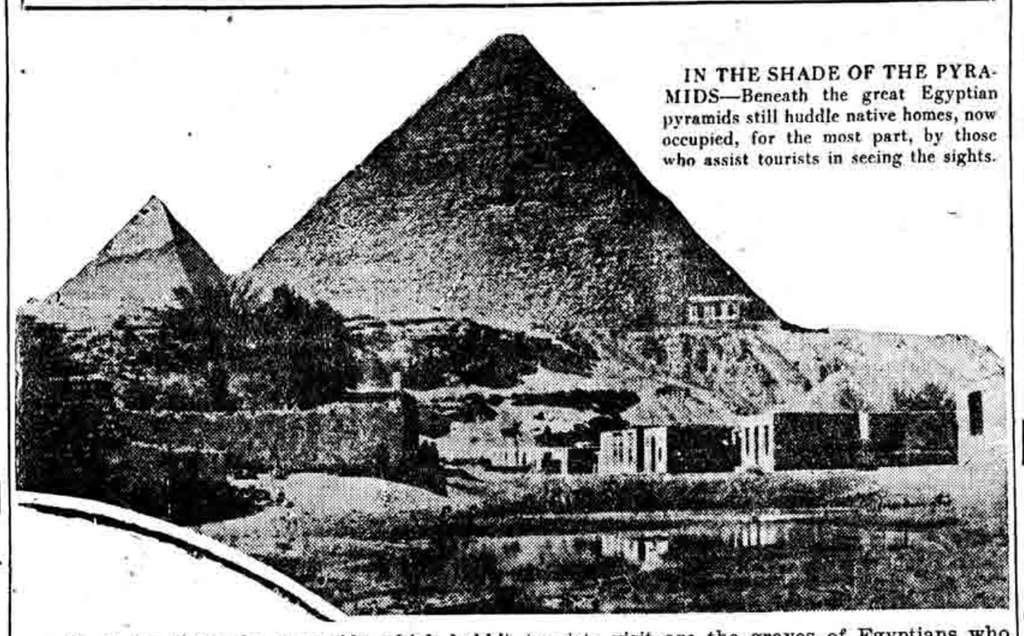
Illinois Miners Sub-District Aids British Coaldiggers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (FP) — While Illinois miner locals are voting on a proposal that the district donate $25,000 to the locked out British miners, sub-district 9, centering about West Frankfort, is reported to have voted $500 of its own funds.

Australian Jobs Dwindle.

SYDNEY.—(FP)—Unemployment is increasing throughout Australia. It is reckoned that about 10% of the workers are jobless. This does not include men out of employment because of strikes, lockouts and other industrial troubles.

U. S. Babbitts Not Shown Graves of Britain's Victims in Egypt



IN THE SHADE OF THE PYRAMIDS—Beneath the great Egyptian pyramids still huddle native homes, now occupied, for the most part, by those who assist tourists in seeing the sights.

—and not far from the pyramids which babbit tourists visit are the graves of Egyptians who were murdered by mercenaries of the British government. They were executed because they fought for a free Egypt.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER on page three.

Co-operate on Huge Scale

Preliminary figures recently compiled by the Division of Agricultural Co-operation indicate that the farmers' associations marketing dairy products transacted business during 1925 of approximately $350,000,000. The 1,775 associations reporting made sales amounting to $335,900,000. As over 2,000 association are listed, the total figure of $350,000,000 is conservative.

One thousand and seventy associations reporting the amounts of business handled in 1924 give a total of $306,295,000. The above figures indicate an increase of about 9 per cent for 1925 as compared with 1924.

The above figures do not include sales by producer members of milk bargaining associations, altho such sales are made at the direction of the association. Were such data available the total amount of co-operative business by dairy farmers would be increased materially.

Huge Butter Business.

Nearly 56 per cent of the total business reported for 1925 was transacted by associations engaged in the manufacture and marketing of butter. About 36 per cent of the total business was reported by 104 associations handling principally fluid milk. Some of these organizations received milk and distributed it among dealers and large consumers, while others handled the milk thru to the consumers.

Four hundred and thirty-nine associations making and market cheese reported a total business for 1925 of $17,794,000, and 42 dairy associations performing various marketing functions reported transacting $8,203,000 business is 1925.

Total Membership 490,000.

Two thousand and thirty-two of the associations reported approximately 450,000 members, and 58 bargaining associations 37,000 members. This gives a total membership of nearly 490,000.

Ninety per cent of these dairy marketing associations were incorporated. The incorporated associations had 95 per cent of the total membership and transacted 96 per cent of the total business.

Over 85 per cent of the associations reported having capital stock, and this group of organizations had 86 per cent of the total membership and handled 86 per cent of the total business in 1925.

Wisconsin Cheese Federation Planning a New Warehouse

A campaign for the establishment at Marshfield, Wis., of a branch warehouse of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, Plymouth, was begun on May 24 with meetings at the various factories interested. Meetings were held at 14 factores the first week and 12 out of the 14 voted to market their cheese thru the federation. The contracts signed by the 12 factories covered 3,000,000 pounds of cheese. It was anticipated that the second week of the campaign would bring the total to nearly 5,000,000 pounds. The second step was to be a mass meeting to plan for a warehouse.

Marshfield is an important cheese shipping point, receiving much of the cheese from Wood, Marathon and Clark counties, which three boast an annual production of over 51,000,000 pounds.

Progressive Producer Speaks for Farmers.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 18.—The Progressive Producer, a 4-page weekly devoted to the interests of working farmers, published its first issue July 1. The leading editorial remarks:

"There are in America today two classes of people. One class have practically everything and produce nothing, and the other class produce everything and have practically nothing. We are here to serve the producers."

It is edited by F. H. Shoemaker and R. B. French at 712 Chicago street, Green Bay, Wis.

The Farmers' Union Creamery at Kansas City Now Operating

Since the Farmers' Union Co-operative Creamery, Kansas City, Mo., began operations on September 21, 1925, it has manufactured approximately 1,600,000 pounds of butter. On April 1 of this year a sales representative was placed in the east and practically the entire output is being disposed of thru this channel.

70 Local Contracts.

The association now has contracts with some seventy local cream stations and new ones are being added from time to time. With its present equipment the plant can turn out about 3,500,000 pounds of butter annually, and can store about 100,000 pounds at a time.

As the association contract provides for the handling of poultry products as well as dairy products, plans are now being considered for the marketing of eggs and poultry.

New Farmers' Union Creamery Planned in Nebraska

A new creamery is to be built at Aurora, Nebraska, by the Farmers' Creamery Company, Superior, for the benefit of the farmers in the Aurora district. In order to erect the creamery it is proposed to sell $40,000 worth of stock at $100 per share, bearing 8 per cent interest. All profits above the 8 per cent will be pro rated to patrons of the Aurora creamery. In order to secure stock one must be a member in good standing of the Farmers' Union.

Patronage Dividends Constant.

The creamery at Superior which is pushing the project announces that it has never failed to pay interest on stock and since 1923 has paid patronage dividends of 2½ cents a pound on butter fat each year. It has also built up reserves and surplus of $68,108. Organized in 1917, this company reported 345 members in 1919, 1,058 in 1921, 1,500 in 1923. Its turnover ran close to $450,000 from 1921 to 1924, and in 1925 reached $515,640.

MORE PROFIT TO EMPLOYERS THE ONLY THEME OF THE GOVERNMENT AT ITS "ACCIDENT" CONFERENCE

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Employers in the United States ought to assist in campaigns to reduce industrial accidents, because it pays.

That was the burden of Secretary of Labor Davis' argument in his speech at the opening of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, summoned by him to meet in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington July 14. He greeted a gathering of some 200 factory inspectors, safety experts, and other officials of states and corporations, and a handful of delegates from labor organizations.

Like a Company Union Meeting.

The program was fairly typical of employers' conferences on industrial safety. It emphasized efficiency, higher production, reduced labor turnover and other advantages of the accident-reduction policy.

When another speaker suggested that only 10 to 15 per cent of the employers belong to safety organizations, and that probably not more than 20 per cent of them were converted to the policy of safeguarding their workers against accident, protest came from the National Association of Manufacturers. Nathan Williams, assistant to James M. Emery, general counsel for the N. A. M., said this was an attempt to "stultify the business sense" of the American employer. As proof that employers believe in safety, he declared that workmen's compensation laws had been enacted in all the states. He implied that employers had caused the adoption of these laws.

Government Defends Bosses.

Ethelbert Stewart, director of the bureau of labor statistics, presiding, agreed with the N. A. M. that employers must not be accused of indifference to their workers' safety of life and limb.

Indications that the conference would develop a fight were seen in the uneasiness of the labor delegates at the smug tone of the official discussion. It was suggested that the program utterly ignored the existence of occupational diseases, which take a heavy toll of lives and health each year, and that no positive, constructive measures for dealing with new industrial poisons had been brought forward. Another obvious lack was any proposal of legislation.

What Became of Them?

The Workers' Health Bureau, representing 160 affiliated labor unions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, was invited to send a representative. Miss Charlotte Todes, its spokesman, came with a series of definite proposals of basic safeguards for prevention and control of industrial accidents and diseases in all industries.

Poland Asked to Pay $100,000,000 as the World Court Decreed

BERLIN, July 18. — The German government has sent another ultimatum to Poland asking it to pay the amount fixed by the Hague World Court of $100,000,000 for German property in former German territory confiscated by Poland.

Poland agreed to submit the dispute to the world court, and Germany feels that Poland should be willing to enter into negotiations for fulfilling the court's decree.

The German cabinet is meeting today to determine what its attitude shall be concerning a disarmament note sent Germany by the chief of the French control commission without the knowledge of the ambassadors' council.

Pittsburgh Labor Defense to Hold Picnic Saturday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—Pittsburgh International Labor Defense will hold its picnic Saturday, July 24, at Schuetzen Park, Millvale, Pa. William Z. Foster will be present at the picnic. To reach the park take Millvale car No. 3 and go to the end of line. From there take trucks to park. Admission, ladies 25 cents, men 35 cents.

SEND IN A SUB!

BELGIAN DICTATORSHIP GIVEN KING BY A VOTE OF SOCIALIST DEPUTIES

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The socialist party group in the Belgian chamber of deputies at a caucus has decided by a vote of 48 to 10 with four abstentions, to favor the bill giving King Albert an absolute dictatorship over the country.

If the socialists had decided against the dictatorship of the king, the bill would have failed. Their decision to support the dictatorship, not of the workers but of the king, insures the passage of the bill by which parliament itself practically abdicates.

RUSSIAN JEWS PROSPER UPON SOVIET LANDS

Colonies in Fine Condition, Says Rosen

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, July 16.—In a press interview here Dr. Rosen, director of the American joint committee of Jewish organization for relief of their brothers in Russia, said that during the past two years more than 10,000 Jewish families have settled on the land—more than during the preceding 100 years, counting from the foundation of Jewish farm colonies in the reign of Nicholas I. Drs. Kan and Rosenberg of the joint committee, visiting the new farm settlements with Dr. Rosen, agreed that the tendency of the Jews in the Soviet Union to settle on the land in an elementary one.

"The fields of the Jewish agricultural colonies are in excellent condition," said Dr. Rosen, "even better than those of the neighboring German colonies."

The joint committee, which has raised $20,000,000 and expects to raise $25,000,000 in the next three years, is furnishing tractors to these colonists. It is also giving them long-term credits, without interest, for the purchase of seeds, livestock and other essentials. The average loan per family is from $250 to $300 for a period of five to six years.

RUSSIAN METAL WORKER'S UNION AIDS STRIKERS

Continues Help Sent British Miners

MOSCOW, June 29 (By Mail).—The plenary session of the central committee of the Metal Workers' Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia, which is at present in session in Moscow, adopted the following resolution concerning the results of the assistance of the metal workers of the Soviet Union for the miners of Great Britain:

Collections have been carried on since the beginning of the lockout in the British mines in all local organizations of the Metal Workers' Union. The contributions have ranged between a quarter and a half day's pay. The results up to the 28th of June were 500,000 roubles, including 30,000 roubles from the central committee and 10,000 roubles from the Leningrad district committee.

Will Continue Support.

These sums will be sent thru the central council of the labor unions of the U. S. S. R. to the British miners.

In this way 780,000 metal workers have proved their loyalty to the ideal of the international solidarity of the working class.

In the name of the whole membership and having regard to the appeal of the struggling British miners, the central committee declares that the metal workers of the U. S. S. R. will continue their assistance despite the protests of the conservative government of Great Britain.

Appeals to Berne.

"We protest energetically against the attempt of the British government to intervene in the internal affairs of the Soviet government. We promise the British miners that we will do everything in our power to prevent the capitalists starving them, their wives and their children.

"Fight on and guard yourselves against treachery!

"The Metal Workers' Union of the U. S. S. R. appeals to the Berne international of metal workers and to all its affiliated organizations to create an international fund immediately so that the British miners should not be forced back to work through hunger.

"Long live the victory of the British miners!"

80,000 BERLIN WORKERS PROTEST THE LOOTING OF TREASURY FOR THE FORMER RULERS OF GERMANY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 26. (By Mail.)—Tonight republican Berlin gave recognition to the proletarian masses. The streets were cleared of all unnecessary vehicles, automobiles and street cars, for the Rote Fahne, official organ of the Communist Party of Germany, had announced that on this day a monster demonstration would be held thru the principal streets of Berlin and would assemble at the Lustgarten, formerly a playground of the royal prince and princess.

In the Lustgarten it was announced that Communist speakers—one of them a member of the reichsag—would speak at a protest against the most nefarious action of the German government in trying to enact a compromise law, by which the former rulers would drain the treasury of 3,000,000,000 marks.

I walk along Unter den Linden. Police are lined up on both sides of the street. Most of them are young men. They are the remaining part of the royalist army. They are ready to attack the workers on the least excuse and to "shoot on sight."

March Toward Lustgarten.

In the distance the International, Marseillaise and other revolutionary songs are heard. The songs grow louder and louder as the marching workers come nearer to us. Soon the workers appear. At the head of the parade marches the well-disciplined Berlin Red Front Fighters. They all march toward the Lustgarten—their meeting place.

The air is filled with expectancy. The enthusiasm of the marching workers is boundless. Determination to fight to the bitter end can be seen in their faces.

80,000 Gather.

Eighty thousand workers gather in the former playground of the German monarchists. One thousand policemen—on foot, on horseback, and in motor trucks with sawed off guns and hand grenades watch the demonstration. They seek a pretext to attack the workers and destroy the demonstration.

More columns of Red Front Fighters come from other directions into the Lustgarten. Each one has a military band playing revolutionary songs. They are but a stone's throw away from the castle of "William the Last" as he is called here.

In front stands the pompous dome of his ex-majesty's church, on the left the elegant facade of the imperial museum and in the center the enormous statue of some Hohenzollern antecedent. All this a glory of yesterday—the glory of a past era.

Police Fear Demonstration.

In this spot today are assembled 80,000 workers of Berlin,—the vanguard of the army fighting for a better day. About a dozen Communist speakers from elevated places address the crowd. They bring forth wild enthusiasm. Wild cheers greet the mention of the coming revolution. Thousands of red flags wave a stone's throw from the castle of the former rulers of Germany.

The police are silent. They dare not move, 80,000 workers are in the square determined to demonstrate against the looting of the nation's treasury. The police number but 1,000.

MOUNDS OF WHEAT LIE EXPOSED TO SUN AND RAIN IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kans., July 18. — Desperate appeals for freight cars and storage facilities are being made by the wheat growers of Kansas. The crop has been so large and buying so slow that great mounds of wheat lie exposed to sun and rain along the railroad lines.

Every available storage facility has been used by the farmers to protect their crops. The present crop is considered the fourth largest yield in the history of Kansas.

Reapers are still working in the fields gathering in grain. Many of the farmers in their frantic appeals for freight cars to bring their wheat to storage facilities and to the market point out that if rain comes while they are awaiting these cars their labor for the entire year will have gone to naught.

Due to the extraordinary large yield prices of wheat are fast tumbling. A number of farmers that are a little better off are making plans to hold the wheat until prices go up. Those that need the money immediately are selling their wheat at ridiculously low prices.

Milwaukee to Hold Passaic Strike Relief Conference on July 25

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18. — A Passaic strike conference will be held here on Thursday, July 29, at the Labor Lyceum, 759 Eighth Street. A large number of unions have already expressed their intention of sending delegates, and are even now co-operating in the work of organizing for the conference.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

"NO HARDSHIP TO PAY MARRIED MEN $15 TO $17 A WEEK," SAYS CANADIAN COTTON MILL MANAGER

OTTAWA, Can.—(FP)—"It works no hardship to pay married men $15 to $17 per week," the manager of a cottonmill in an unorganized town in Cornwall, eastern Ontario, told the parliamentary committee on industrial relations. "Our employes seem to be living," he added in proof.

About 50% of the men do not receive more than $15 per week. They get board and lodging for $8 a week, he testified. Girls start at $10 a week. Two had worked up to $19.85.

During the war and after some of the Canadian textile companies paid nearly 300% on their stock, which was well watered. "We are not in business for the glory of God," a president of one of the companies told the board of commerce.

The manager of the cottonmill thought that, though the cotton industry enjoyed a high protective tariff, it was not necessary to pay a man enough to bring up a family. The wife could take in boarders, and when the children got old enough they could work, he explained. He worked his men only 10 hours in the mill and in their spare time they could catch fish to feed the family for half a week, he said, or build houses to live in.

The employes were not organized and there had been no trouble for 20 years, he said. Lots of farmers came down from the bush and could be put to work right away, tending machines, the manager concluded.

Workers (Communist) Party

Why Party Membership Must Be Increased

By HENRY PURO.

To all those comrades who understand what a tremendous task our party has in this mighty country of imperialist capitalism, it is clear that our party today is an insignificantly small one. It may be that we have already improved the working power of our party by reorganization and by being able to minimize, if not altogether eliminate, factional groupings within the party. But what we need is new elements and fresh blood in our party veins.

Because of the internal situation in our party within the last two years we have not been able to pay enough attention to drawing new members into our ranks. It is true that we have conducted many mass campaigns in the various phases of workers' struggles and activities. Some of these campaigns have been very successful. But because our task is so great and our activities so manifold, all our active members have been overloaded with work. They have to go from two to three meeting at the same time. Yet we have not been able to attend to all the work that is before us. In order to clarify how important is the increasing of our membership, I will described a few fields of work and what forces we have.

Our Main Task in the Trade Unions.

Our main task is in the trade unions. We have gained considerable influence in some of the unions. Yet our results are very insignificant, compared with what we must gain. This is due to the fact that in many unions we have very few members and in the others we have none. How can we expect to make further advances in the unions if we have no forces working in there and directing our work and our policies?

Work Among the Poor Farmers.

Our work amongst the poorer farmers is recognized by our party as one of the most important ones. And great agricultural masses are rebeling against the robbers of big capital and their governmental order. Yet we have not been able to crystallize this rebellious movement of the agricultural masses to a definite factor because we have so many things to do and we have had such limited forces that it is hard to give enough assistance to work in this important field. Work amongst the farmers has been left for a few individual comrades, who are wholly unable to carry on this tremendous burden of work alone.

Among Proletarian Women.

Special work amongst the working-class women is of vital necessity, if we are ever going to gain influence in this great portion of the proletariat. The Comintern has, more than once, emphasized that our party must make beginnings in this field. And yet what have we? We have, I think, some women's committees—on paper. But practically nothing else. Nobody is to be blamed, of course, and yet the field is very ripe. In fact, many localities have began organization by themselves.

In the Co-operative Field.

Work in the co-operative field has been growing very extensively in the recent years, especially amongst some of our language sections, but the party itself has not been a factor in this work until in a limited way just recently. And yet this field cannot be neglected if our party is ever going to become a mass party, directing activities and struggles of workers in every field.

The same thing holds true relatively in every other phase of activity. We have no forces, we have no trained functionaries. And this, because our membership is so small.

The Membership Campaign.

Now the central executive committee has called upon party membership to launch a campaign for increasing our forces, of recruiting new members for our party. The central executive committee has further instructed that from now on all our campaigns are to be connected with efforts to increase membership.

This central executive committee call for a membership campaign must be taken seriously by every party functionary and by every party member. And we must remember that merely issuing manifestos will not get us anywhere. So if you really wish that our party should grow, let us start to work towards that end. Let us all get busy now and increase our membership at least 50 per cent in this campaign.

And there are great possibilities for success. There are thousands of workers who are greatly sympathetic to Communism. The only need is to make them understand the role of the Communist Party in the working-class struggles, and how necessary it is that every class-conscious worker become a member to that party.

So let us not be afraid of new elements. We need them and they give us new blood and life. They make us stronger and so much more powerful and influential in the American labor movement, and in directing the struggles of the American working class and poor farmers against the powerful imperialistic capitalism of this country.

NEW YORK WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ASKS SOCIALIST PARTY TO JOIN IN CALL FOR LABOR TICKET

NEW YORK, July 18.—The New York organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued an appeal to the state secretary and the state convention of the socialist party of the state of New York calling on the socialist party to co-operate in issuing a joint call to all labor unions and workers' organizations to place a united labor ticket in the field this fall.

The call of the Workers (Communist) Party also suggests the setting up of a committee to meet with a similar committee of the Workers (Communist) Party for the purpose of "discussing the program upon which such a united front movement for the labor ticket in the state and local elections can be put up in the coming campaign."

The appeal of the Workers (Communist) Party follows:

"July 2, 1926.

"State Secretary N. Y. Socialist Party,
"7 East 15th Street,
"New York City.

Assaults of Labor.

"Dear Comrades:

"The years of 1925-1926 have seen the parties of the capitalist class outdo themselves in their attacks upon labor. In New York City during the four-month strike of the 12,000 furriers more than 600 strikers were arrested by the Tammany Hall controlled industrial squad and police force, beaten and haled to court and subjected to heavy fines and imprisonment by injunction judges for the mere crime of doing picket duty. Injunctions against organized labor have been issued more frequently and it has become an indisputable fact that workers are compelled to struggle much harder against the bosses because of the interference of the police and state machinery in favor of the employer.

New York Legislature.

"The New York state legislature has this year turned down every piece of vital legislation that could benefit labor. Republicans and democrats alike have voted against the workers. The capitalist politicians have demonstrated that against labor both democratic and republican parties present a united front. On the other hand, the Hughes committee for reorganization of state machinery appointed by Governor Smith has introduced proposals to improve the machinery of the state constabulary and thus increase the efficiency of these state cossacks as strikebreaking agents.

Passaic Strike.

"In the Passaic strike in New Jersey we have witnessed an unlimited use of state machinery to intimidate workers and break the strike of the poorly paid textile workers.

Persecution of Labor.

"Thruout the country the capitalists, republicans and democrats alike, have increased the persecution of labor, have denied civil liberties to the workers and have proposed anti-alien legislation, anti-picket laws and have put thru anti-strike measures such as the Watson-Parker bill, that are without precedent in previous legislation. The present administration has acted openly in the interests of the bankers; thru its policy at home it has served the rich at the expense of the poor. Hundreds of millions were turned back to the multi-millionaires and big corporations thru the income tax revision law, and the burden of taxation thrown heavier upon the workers and farmers. The maintenance of the high protective tariff has been for the benefit of the big corporations and trusts, at the expense of the great mass of workers and farmers. The Sherman anti-trust law has become a dead letter. The government and trustified industry have become one and the same.

Anthracite Miners.

"The 158,000 anthracite miners who went on strike tell a story of total disregard of the interests of the workers by our government. In its foreign policy the government has used its power to strengthen the great international bankers and is pursuing a course which will make America the center of another world war, which will mean untold sacrifices for the American workers.

Need of United Action.

"The situation demands that labor unite in an effort to break down the solid domination of the capitalist powers and put up a fight for the support of the demands of labor. A step in this direction can be taken by putting up a labor ticket against the capitalist tickets in the elections of 1926, and thus push forward again the movement for a labor party, which was temporarily sidetracked by the LaFollette movement.

"We propose to your convention that they join with the Workers (Communist) Party in putting up a labor ticket in the coming elections, with a program for state and congressional elections along the following lines:

For Right to Strike.

"1. Against all legislation limiting the right of the workers to strike; against all legislation permitting the use of injunctions in strikes.

"2. Against the use of police or soldiers against striking workers.

"3. Against alien persecution and denial of free speech and free assemblage to workers; against anti-sedition laws and similar suppressive measures.

"4. For a state housing program which will relieve the congestion of housing and lower rents for workers.

"5. To place water power and similar public utilities in the hands of the state as a public utility. The administration of these utilities to be in the hands of the workers.

Against Military Training.

"6. Against military training in the schools.

"7. For adequate salaries for teachers and public employes.

"8. For a program of labor measures giving adequate protection to the workers, thru workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, etc.

"9. For immediate nationalization of the mines and establishment of the six-hour day, with guaranteed pay for 260 days yearly for the miners and completely unionization of the mining industry.

Farmer Relief.

"10. Reduction of the tariff on articles consumed by workers and farmers. Immediate increase of taxes on large incomes and excess profits.

"11. Immediate nationalization of grain elevators, railroads and all other market facilities used by the farmers.

"12. For recognition of Soviet Russia.

Primary Demands.

"These demands by no means exhaust the issues of the coming campaign, but such a program will help to unite labor for a campaign which will raise the fighting morale among the workers and benefit organized labor in many directions. We believe that the present moment affords the best possibilities for helping to crystallize a united front movement which will redound to the good of the labor movement thruout the country. Particularly is this so if such a movement is created in the leading state in the country.

Elect Committee.

"We are ready to elect a committee to confer with a similar committee of your convention in discussing the program upon which such a united front movement for the labor ticket in the state and local elections can be put up in the coming campaign.

"Fraternally yours,
"Workers (Communist) Party
District Two.
"William W. Weinstone,
"General Secretary."

Street Nuclei 15 and 16, Chicago, Have Been Combined

Street Nuclei 15 and 16, Chicago, which for a time have held their meetings together has now been finally combined and a new executive committee was chosen at the last meeting which includes the following comrades: Recording secretary, Charles Kolarik; financial sec'y., T. Cuckovich; industrial, Isadore Greenberg; literature and DAILY WORKER agent, Zena Zuckin; work among the women, Jennie Kramer, and correspondent Hilding Bergstrom.

The nucleus meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of the month at the Pioneers' Hall, 1133 South Richmond St. The attendence at the latest meeting was 23 which can be considered as fairly good and it seems that a new spirit is awakening.

Russian Fraction W. P. to Meet Tuesday Night at the Workers' House

The Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet Tuesday, July 20, at 8 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St. Arrangements for the press picnic to be held Sunday, Aug. 1, at Riverview Park, will be made. Other important matters will come up for discussion.

All are requested to be on time, at 8 p. m.

SEND IN A SUB!

TYRANT IN PORTUGAL SEEKS THE RETURN OF EX-KING MANUEL

The most recent portrait received in America of Gen. Gomes da Costa who has been established as a virtual dictator over Portugal and whose rise to power may herald the return of Manuel as king of Portugal.

NEW REVOLT IN POLAND THREAT OF PILSUDSKI

Fears His Power Slips from Under Him

WARSAW, July 18.—Marshall Pilsudski, feeling that his rule is being swept away from under him, is trying to force the fall of the cabinet. At least Premier Batel, the minister of justice and the minister of the interior must go if Pilsudski can arrange it.

Faced by opposition from the strong left parties, the cabinet was inclined to modify its proposals for a more complete dictatorship. This is thoroly feared by Pilsudski as a threat to leave him in the lurch, and immediately the Pilsudski newspaper, "Armed Poland," appeared with the editorial threat of a new armed revolution.

Pilsudski is determined to show that he is more powerful than the government. Hence he is inciting a new armed revolt wholly without a program, but to re-establish his rulership.

The socialist party wants an election at once to crystallize the growing discontent and center it in parliament, as it fears Bolshevism if the Pilsudski military precipitate renewal of armed clashes in the streets.

Daily Worker Truck Party in Boston Sunday, August 8

BOSTON, Mass., July 18. — August 8, the first annual truck party arranged by The DAILY WORKER Boston Office will take place. The trucks will leave New International Hall, 42 Venonah St., Roxbury, the Chelsea Labor Lyceum and the district headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party, 36 Causeway and Mattapan Square at 10 a. m. sharp.

The truck party will go to the former Camp Yowl at North Middleboro, Mass. There will be canoeing, swimming sports and games. The sport department of the Young Workers League has arranged to have canoe races, swimming contests and many other sports.

Tickets have been mailed to every subscriber of The DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker. Besides this tickets can be obtained at 36 Causeway, at the New International Hall and at the Chelsea Labor Lyceum.

Every friend of The DAILY WORKER will be at the truck party and enjoy the various amusements prepared.

Minneapolis Finnish Workers Hold Picnic on Sunday, July 25

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18. — Picnic will be held Sunday, July 25 by the Finnish Working Men's Club at Glenwood Park No. 2 picnic grounds.

BOOSTING OUR DAILY WORKER

By P. B. COWDERY.

My experience in selling The DAILY WORKER and canvassing for a carrier route may be of interest to comrades who are pushing the circulation of The DAILY WORKER.

If carrier routes compact enough so that carrier boys can afford to deliver the paper can be developed all will agree that the problem of distribution is solved. I am canvassing homes in the district 4400 to 4800 north and 4000 to 4400 west in the northwest section of Chicago.

Experience so far indicates that one reader can be had in about 25 of working-class families as reside in this and many similar localities. Half of the other families will buy an occasional copy whenever canvassed, but will not at present subscribe. In order to sell a copy at every other house on the average one must canvass vigorously, persistently and skillfully, but not more so than is done by thousands every day for other things.

At present I am delivering fifteen copies to regular customers traveling about ten blocks (eight blocks to the mile) before 6 o'clock in the morning so that each worker may have his paper at the shop as well as at his home. I collect on Saturday the full newsstand price of 20 cents.

The capitalist press is literally swamping the workers with junk. It is up to us workers to see to it that our fellow-workers get something worth while.

FREE SACCO AND VANZETTI, IS LABOR'S DEMAND

Washington Federation Demands New Trial

EVERETT, Wash., July 18. — The state convention of the Washington Federation of Labor adopted a resolution in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti. The resolution points out the new evidence of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti contained in the confession of the crimial, Madeiros, and also refers to the action of the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor denouncing the trial as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice" and demanding a new trial. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to Governor Alvan T. Fuller at the State House, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Socialists Demand New Trial.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The state convention of the socialist party of New York unanimously adopted a resolution of protest against the continued persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The resolution follows:

"As socialists, representing the socialists and many sympathizers, in the state convention of the socialist party, we protest against the shameful treatment accorded to Sacco and Vanzetti, two laborites of Massachusetts who stand in peril of execution for a crime of which we have every reason to believe they are innocent.

Labor Frame-Ups.

"For many decades in this country the notorious frame-up' has often been employed in labor cases. We recall the infamous 'trials' that sent Warren K. Billings and Tom Mooney to prison, the revolting attempt to 'railroad' Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to their death; the shocking miscarriage of justice in the infamous Centralia trial, and others.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case merely adds another to the growing list of such incidents that show the working people too often are at the mercy of capitalist vengeance and hysterical prejudice in the courts. So glaring have these injustices become that even public officials trying cases do not hesitate to make statements in the press to poison opinions against the accused.

"The socialist party protests with all the vigor it can command against such prostitution of legal powers. If this tendency continues unchecked every active labor man will, by reason of his activity in the labor movement, place his life and freedom in jeopardy.

"We urge the organized workers of the national and socialist organizations to continue their activity in behalf of these condemned Italians, to the end that they may be snatched from the executioner and be restored to their families."

* * *

Valier Miners.

VALIER, Ill., July 18. — Local Union No. 3613, United Mine Workers of America, passed a protest resolution for Sacco and Vanzetti and forwarded the same to the governor of Massachusetts.

* * *

Seattle for Sacco-Vanzetti.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—The entire organized labor movement of Seattle is lining up solidly for Sacco and Vanzetti. The Central Labor Council at its last meeting adopted resolutions and similar action was taken by the Card and Label League, Musicians' Association and the Trade Union League.

* * *

Boston Unions on Job.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Thirty-three labor unions, represented at a conference held at the American House here unanimously adopted resolutions to request Governor Alvan T. Fuller to assist in securing a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Republican Club.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18. — The newly organized Italian-American William Butler Republican Club, meeting at 322 Hanover street, yesterday adopted resolutions petitioning Governor Alvan T. Fuller to intervene in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Stool Pigeon Handed Long Term as Reward

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Turning of state's evidence by men who thus expect to go free as a reward for helping to convict their companions is likely to receive a setback in the fate of Michael Batula, who served as a prosecution witness against another youth in a holdup trial here.

Batula was a jaunty and confident witness, looking at the jury in the manner of one who is doing a great public service. But when he himself went before Judge Dallas Flannagan for sentence after being convicted the court sent him to prison for 12 to 20 years.

Fashions in rewards for state's evidence have changed considerably in this state since 1921, when Charles Brandon was electrocuted in Trenton on questionable finger-print evidence and the testimony of an associate, Charles Perchand, who originally had been accused of the murder involved. In that case Perchand got only a four-year sentence.

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.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Youth in Nonunion Mines Get Starvation Wage

In a survey of mining conditions in non-union mines in Kentucky the adult and youth are getting a starvation wage and are working from 12 to 16 hours a day. Day workers are paid from $2 to $2.50 a day. The discrimination against young workers is terrible. The young worker gets less than $2 a day.

The children of the miners go frequently to bed hungry, simply because their bread earners do not make enough to keep the wolf of hunger from the door.

There is no chance in the world for a miner in Kentucky to make a living at the present wages. A large percentage of the workers in those non-union fields are young workers.

According to the latest statistics obtainable and from the personal stories of many miners and by a survey of our own, it is revealed that the adult miners working on a contract basis receive the inequitable sum of 37 cents per ton for the coal they mine and 40 cents per ton for machine mining coal. When we consider that in the unionized territory miners receive 77 cents and 1.11 cents for these respective grades of work it is evident how vicious these unorganized miners and their children are robbed. While this condition exists among the workers, the bosses of the Kentucky coal fields are intensely active in an attempt to centralize and monopolize the Kentucky mining fields.

The young miners of Kentucky must militantly institute a campaign for the unionization of the youth miners, if their deplorable conditions are to be better and to be guaranteed lives of human beings. The present is the proper time for this move, not only confined to their own district or state, but strive to initiate and build a movement taking in all of the unorganized southern mining fields, serving two purposes, that of protecting themselves from the vicious attacks of the bosses and in so organizing the southern fields would mean that the northern miners can fight more securely and more determinately when the bosses can no longer shift the operations of the mining industry from the organized northern states, where the workers more or less are accustomed to struggle, to the unorganized southern fields.

112,501 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARE TRAINED FOR THE COMING WAR

The federal council of churches published the number of students who are prepared to serve the capitalists in the coming war. There are now in the United States 223 senior units and 100 junior units, composed of high school students, which are military trained in full equipment.

The most of them are in Massachusetts state, where out of 23 high schools in 18 of them exists compulsory military training. The five of them are composed mainly of well-to-do parents' children who have their drill in other organizations. The whole amount of high school students trained is 112,501; 80,551 high school students are trained in infantry, the others are trained in different kinds of weapons, as artillery, and so forth. This is an army which is near to the amount of regular soldiers in various European countries. In the press, of course, the people are fooled with nice speeches about this armament, world peace, etc. In reality, however, the United States prepares itself well for the coming war by training the youth in the schools and organizing citizen's military training camps for the young workers. It is our duty to do our utmost to fight this military drill of the American youth and the militarism of the American people.

New York Young Workers' League to Hold Excursion

NEW YORK, July 18.—The first annual excursion and picnic of the Young Workers (Communist) League of New York will be held Sunday, August 1.

Many of the students who have come to the national summer school will embark on that day at 10 a. m. at Pier A, North River, and will sail on the same boat.

The boat leaves on August 1 at 10 a. m. from Pier A, North River, at Bowling Green. Passenger tickets at $1.25 are in big demand. Get yours before the boat will be sold out.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Moscow Youth Gathers British Strike Funds

MOSCOW, June 27—(By Mail)—The collection arranged by the Young Communist League, which lasted two days and which was on behalf of the British miners, went off with great success. The collection was made by selling badges representing a miner's pick. Over 10,000 young Communists are acting as collectors in Moscow and the neighborhood. Money is also collected by lists.

The exact result of the two days' collections is not yet known, but judging by the excellent course of the campaign, the total will not be less than 40,000 roubles. Today peoples' fairs will take place in the Moscow suburbs, the total proceeds are to go to the strike funds of the British miners. The collections of the "Pravda" have now reached 74,000 roubles.

Executions of Youth in Esthonia

IN November, 1925, the frontier guard arrested Martin Dryman and Boris Plint in an attempt to pass the Soviet frontier.

The arrested were brought to Reval, where the political police "recognized" in them the "well known Communist terrorists" who it was said had taken part in the December revolt. An accusation was speedily constructed and the case handed over to the military district court of justice.

The military court interrogated two or three agents of the political police, who appeared in the capacity of witnesses, and of course had "seen" Dryman and Plint, when the latter were taking active part in the attack on the residence of the president, and on Wyshegorod castle. After a short conference the military court of justice condemned the defendants Dryman and Plint to be shot.

BUT who were these arrested comrades?

Young workers—the one 22 years of age, the other, 19. Comrade Dryman has taken an active part in the labor movement since 1922. To the young workers of Reval Comrade Dryman is known as an energetic organizer and agitator, who fought actively in the front line at the beginning of 1924, after the first attack on the labor movement.

The political police was long ago in search for a convenient opportunity to annihilate him and thus to deprive the young workers of one of their active members. Of course, there were found ready made "witnesses" who could prove, that the arrested really were participants in the revolt in spite of their living peacefully and legally in Reval during almost one year.

ACCORDING to the statement of Esthonian Socialists the Finnish democrats have made an account of the brutal executions of workers a proposal to the Esthonian government to abolish the death penalty.

"If the Esthonian Republic," it is said in this proposal, "wishes to belong to the cultured states, she will be obliged to abolish the death penalty and to stop political murder."

Quoting the telegram of the Finnish social-democrats in their organ, the Esthonian socialists did not protest with a single word against the brutality of their government. In answer to the proposal of the Finnish social-democrats followed new executions and political murder.

THE behavior of the Esthonian socialists and the Esthonian government ought to be put in the pillory—as a hangman's behavior. The Esthonian capitalists are thirsting for workers' blood, and the local socialists take part in this bloody orgy, despite of the protests of the foreign socialists.

The broad masses, who repeatedly lent a willing ear to the appeal of the International Red Aid, in this case too must raise their voice to protest against the continued destruction of the best sons of the workers of Esthonia.

O. Rjastas.

ABOUT LENIN

By A. LOSOVSKY, Sec'y. of the Red International of Labor Unions.

LENIN,
THE GREAT STRATEGIST.

A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin.

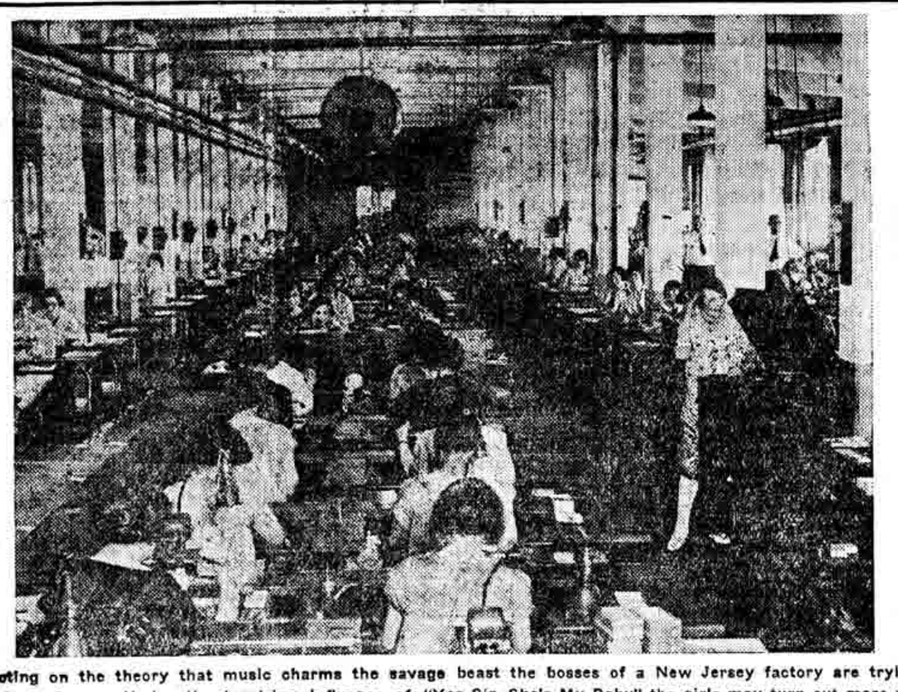
15 Cents.

LENIN AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement.

25 Cents.

Substituting Music for Money



Acting on the theory that music charms the savage beast the bosses of a New Jersey factory are trying it on girl employes. Under the inspiring influence of "Yes Sir, She's My Baby" the girls may turn out more work.

1,000 PASSAIC CHILDREN GO TO SUMMER CAMPS

Will Visit Newark and New York City

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., July 18—One thousand Passaic strikers' children will leave the strike zone Friday morning, en route to summer camps and the opening of Victory Playground, the first children's playground to be opened in the strike zone. The children will go in buses and will be accompanied by their parents and a brass band, whose services has ben donated for the purpose.

They will pass thru Patterson, Newark and New York City and will visit the headquarters of various labor organizations in these cities, where they will greet their friends and thank them for contributions received and help promised. They will arrive at the 42nd Street Ferry, New York City, at 12 o'clock, where they will be welcomed by delegations from labor unions and relief committees helping Passaic relief. A demonstration at some central place in the city is contemplated for six o'clock.

In New York City they will visit the offices of the New York Conference for Passaic Relief, the International Workers Aid, the Workers Health Bureau, the Strikers Emergency Committee, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Workers Communist (Party) the Capmakers, the Furriers Union, the Forward building, the Hebrew Trades, the Freiheit building, the Bakers' Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers, the Volkszeitung, the Ukrainian Daily News, the Elore, the Rand School, the New Leader, the American Federation of Labor headquarters, the New Masses, the New York World, New York Times, New York Mirror, New York Daily News.

In Newark they will pay a visit to the home of Henry F. Hilfers, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, whose letter on the Passaic strike the bosses have been using in an effort to crush the strike. They will give Hilfers an opportunity to see that the strike is still on and is still a 100 per cent strike, and will be fought to a victorious finish for the strikers.

These children represent the first batch to be sent off under the plans of the general relief committee of textile strikers. They have been selected with a view to the greatest need and most of them are underweight and underfed.

Release Sacco and Vanzetti, Demand of Canton, O., Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, Ohio, July 18. —Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, of Cleveland, and I. Amter, also of Cleveland, spoke at the Sacco-Vanzetti conference and mass meeting held here.

The meeting was well attended and followed the speakers with eager attention as they told the story of the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution was adopted demanding a new trial for these two Italian workers.

After the meeting a conference of the delegates was held and a provisional committee elected. D. Berger was elected president, C. Guillod, secretary-treasurer. The next conference will be held August 5. By that time a large number of organizations are expected to affiliate.

Hang 80-Year-Old Farmer.

COLUMBIA, Miss., July 18.—Jeff Wallace, 80 years old farmer of Marion county, was hanged in the county jail at noon tday. He went to the gallows without any outward signs of fear or breakdown.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Oil! A NEW NOVEL By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

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 and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horried Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With 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. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They get their camping outfit ready and the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp. In hunting for quail on the Watkins' ranch, Bunny and Dad find oil oozing out of the ground. Dad, after satisfying himself that there is oil on the land, decides to buy the Watkins ranch. Dad goes into the house with Mr. and Mrs Watkins, leaving Bunny to do as he pleases, while Dad wheedles the farm from the Watkinses.

• • • •

VII

Bunny wandered up the arroyo, and up on the slope he saw the goats feeding. He went up to watch them; and so he got acquainted with Ruth.

She sat upon a big boulder, gazing out over the rim of the hills. She was bare-headed and bare-legged, and you saw that she was outgrowing the patched and faded calico dress which was her only covering. She was a thin child, and gave the impression she was pale, in spite of her brownness; it was an anaemic brown, without much red in it. She had the blue eyes of the family, and a round, domed forehead, with hair pulled straight back and tied with a bit of old ribbon. She sat tending the flocks and herds, as boys and girls had done two thousand years ago in Palestine, which she read about in the only book to be found in the Watkins household. One week out of three she did this, ten or twelve hours a day, taking turns with her sisters. Very seldom did any one come near, and now she was ill at ease as the strange boy come climbing up; she did not look at him, and her toes were twisted together.

But Bunny had the formula for entrance to her heart. "You are Ruth, aren't you?" he asked, and when she nodded, he said, "I know Paul."

So in a flash they were friends. "Oh, where?" She clasped her hands together and gazed at him.

Bunny told how he had been at Mrs. Groarty's—saying nothing about oil, of course—and how Paul had come, and just what had happened. She drank in every word, not interrupting; Ruth never did say much, her feelings ran deep, and made no foam upon the surface. But Bunny knew that her whole soul was hanging on his story; she fairly worshiped her brother. "And you never seen him again?" she whispered.

"I never really saw him at all," said Bunny; "I wouldn't know him now, if I was to meet him. You don't know where he is?"

"I've had three letters. Always it's a new place, and he says he ain't stayin' there. Some day, he says, he'll come to see me—jest me. He's scairt o' Pap."

"What would Pap do?"

"Pap would whale him. He's terrible set agin him. He says he's a limb of Satan. Paul says he don't believe what's in the Book? Do you believe it?"

Bunny hesitated, remembering Dad and his "True Word." He decided he could trust Ruth that far, so he told her he didn't think he believed quite everything. And Ruth, gazing into his eyes with intense concern, inquired: "What is it makes yeath-quakes?"

So Bunny told what Mr. Eaton had taught him about the earth's crust and its shrinking and the faults in the strata, that were the first to yield to the strain. He judged by the wondering look on her face that this was the first hint of natural science that had ever come to her mind. "So you don't have to be scairt!" she said.

And then Bunny saw the signs of another idea dawning in her mind. Ruth was gazing at him, more intently than ever, and she exclaimed, "Oh! It was you sent that money?"

"Money?" said he, innocently.

"Four times they come a letter with a five-dollar bill in it, and no writin'. Pap said it was the Holy Spirit—but it was you! Warn't it?"

Thus directly attacked, Bunny nodded his confession; and Ruth colored, and began to stammer her embarrassed thanks—she didn't see how they could ever repay it—they were having such a hard time. Bunny stopped her—that was all nonsense, Dad had more money than he knew what to do with. Bunny explained that Dad was offering to buy the ranch from her parents, and pay off the mortgage, and let them live there for as long as they wanted to, for a very small rent. The tears began to run down Ruth's cheeks, and she had to turn her head away; she could not control herself, and it was embarrassing because she had nothing with which to wipe the tears away, every bit of her dress being needed to cover her bare legs. She slid off the boulder, and had a little sobbing fit out of his sight; and Bunny sat troubled, not so much by this display of emotion, as by the ethical war going on in his soul. He told himself, it was really true that his motive in getting Dad to come here had been to help the Watkinses; the oil had been merely a pretext to persuade Dad. For that matter, Dad would have bought the ranch, just to help the family, and without any oil; it might have taken some arguing, but he would have done it! So Bunny comforted himself; but all the time he was thinking of that surgical operation going on down in the cabin while he sat there letting Ruth think of him as a hero and a savior.

Dad had said, "What use could a poor feeble-minded old fellow like that make of oil-money?" Dad would argue the same way about Ruth, Bunny knew: she was healthy and happy sitting out there in the sun with her bare brown legs; it was the best thing in the world for her—far better than if her legs were covered with costly silk stockings. And that was all right; but then—some little imp was starting arguments in Bunny's mind—why should other women have the silk stockings? There was Aunt Emma, at her dressing table, with not only silk stockings, but corsets imported from Paris, and a whole drug-store full of fixings; why would it not be good for Aunt Emma to sit out in the sun with bare brown legs and tend the goats?

(To be continued.)

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

ROAD-GANG BOSS SURRENDERS TO POLICE HEADS

Released Without Bail After Vicious Attack

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 18. — D. W. Rowlett, Los Angeles county flood control boss, not only fired Martin E. Miller, of Upland, from his job but also made a murderous attack on this worker.

W. E. Smythe of Glendova, another workman, came to Miller's assistance, hitting Rowlett, the boss, over the head with a shovel to prevent him from killing the disabled man.

On recovering consciousness, Rowlett jumped into his automobile, hurried to Romona and fled with his wife. He was the object of widespread search when he surrendered himself. Rowlett seems to have "influence" somewhere. In spite of the seriousness of this affair, he was released on his own recognizance to appear for preliminary hearing before Judge White on July 22.

Miller's injuries will "probably not prove serious," hospital reports indicated—thanks to W. E. Smythe, who knocked the mad boss in the head.

Poverty Reigns in Town Owned by Utah Mining Company

By a Worker Correspondent.

BINGHAM, Utah, July 18. — Poverty of the vilest description exists in this mining town. There are no labor unions here at all. There are about 7,000 men working here for the various mining companies. The Utah Mining Co. employs the most.

Those working at the Utah Mining Co. dare not mention labor union or ganization let alone joining one. Base ball games, football, fighting exhibitions, etc., are staged by the company to keep the minds of the men off organization to better their conditions. Thru these sporting activities the company keeps the men talking about fights, baseball games and the "wild parties" they were on. As long as they are this way the company realizes that the men are immune to talk of union organization.

The company, which owns a great part of the town, has built a dance hall and several clubrooms. Workers not working in their mines are barred from these amusement places. The workers are forced to pay 50 cents out of their wages every month for the upkeep of these company propaganda institutions.

Tailor Jailed for "Abusing" the Flag

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 18. — Jake Ball, tailor, was arrested a few months ago after he had disregarded a police officer's warning against using "Old Glory," as a floor mop. He was sentenced by Judge Joseph F. Chambers to 250 days in jail for "abusing the flag."

The case was appealed. Judge Keeteh affirmed the sentence of the lower court. Twenty-four hours were granted Ball to wind up his private affairs.

"He'll respect the flag next time," says a yellow Hearst sheet.

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Helpers in Poshutman Plumbing Shop Get No Pay for Overtime

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 18.—At 59 Jefferson street is a plumbing shop. It goes under the name of Aaron Poshutman. This man employs about 5 workers. In busy times he employes two or three men more. He pays very low wages to his workers.

Low Wages.

Mechanics are paid between $6 and $8 a day. Helpers get $6 a week when they start to work. After working for him about one year the helper gets $14 a week. Usually the helper quits before finishing the year and goes elsewhere to seek a better job.

The workers are supposed to get one hour for lunch. They never get it. Helpers are forced to work till 7, 8 and sometimes to 9 in the evening without any pay.

Fears Organization.

He only employs workers coming from eastern European countries. Western European and native Americans are too lazy he says. One helper demanded pay for overtime. He was immediately fired.

One time an uncle of one of the helpers died. The helper asked for permission to go to the funeral. At first he hesitated but later he gave the helper permission to go. Some future time the same helper asked permission for something. This time the boss got angry and said, "Gee you fellows are certainly lazy. You look upon funerals and everything except work. I used to work till midnight when I was your age."

Bookkeeper No Better Off.

The bookkeeper is treated no better than the other workers. Once on a legal holiday when she asked permission to go home after a half day's work instead of letting her go, made her work to 6 in the evening.

SLOVAK WORKERS' SOCIETY FUNCTIONS ON CLASS LINES

BELLAIRE, O.—(By Mail)—The Fourth (Special) convention of the Slovak Workers' Society held its sessions here. There were 56 delegates and seven officials of the Grand Lodge present from all over the United States, representing close to 4,000 members. The convention received many greetings from many locals, sympathetic organizations and individuals, and also from the Czecho-Slovak fraction bureau, in which the old friendship and co-operation of both organizations were emphasized also for the future. The Bureau was represented by two of its members.

Work Hand in Hand.

Both of these organizations worked hand in hand since 1916, when the Slovak Workers Society was organized. Rovnost Ludu, the daily official organ of the Language Fraction, also serves as the official organ for the Slovak Workers' Society, the constitution of which provides that every member must subscribe to it. The convention was greeted also by Comrade Okraska from Neffs, O., representing the Polish Fraction Bureau.

At the Convention the following resolutions were unanimously accepted: To defend Sacco and Vanzetti, for a Labor Party, for Recognition of Soviet Russia, Protection of the Foreign Born, International Labor Defense, to help the Passaic strikers, to join the unions, resolution on Women's and Youth questions, and on Rovnost Ludu.

Donatons.

The following donations were also made: Rovnost Ludu, $500; Obrana, $50; DAILY WORKER, $50; International Labor Defense, $50; and $50 to the Passaic strikers. Two collections taken among the delegates and sympathizers amounted to $102.75 and were divided as follows: Rovnost Ludu, $80; International Labor Defense, $21.37, and the Passaic strikers, $51.38.

The spirit of the convention was entirely in the lines of class conscious workers. Every gymnastic department of each lodge will from now on be affiliated with the Czech Workmen's Federated Gymnastic Association which is affiliated with the American Workers' Sport Alliance.

Each lodge of this organization will now be instructed thru the secretary of the Grand Lodge to organize a branch of the I. L. D.

These workers come from the heavy industries of Monongahela coke region valley, Allegheny mountains, West Virginia, Eastern Ohio, Gary, Ind., and the mines of Southern Illinois, as well as from New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and other industrial centers.

The convention unanimously agreed to help to build an independent political party of the workers and farmers—a Labor Party. It further realized the necessity to join and build the unions of the workers. It is not necessary to mention here, that the convention did plenty of other inner work, for the benefit of the members as a whole.

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

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE HEADS TAKE UP PEACE PLAN OF THE LEFT WING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 18.—M. Saltzman in his talk before the national executive committee of the Workmen's Circle pointed out the havoc wrought by the expulsion policy in the Workmen's Circle and brought out the need for unity in the organization.

In his talk he showed that the constitution of the Workmen's Circle permits freedom of expression of political opinions in the Circle and that any attempt to strangle this expression was a violation of the principles of the constitution.

When Comrade Saltzman concluded his speech Feinerman made the following statement:

Stand By Constitution.

"I could subscribe to many things that Saltzman has mentioned in his speech. I agree that the Workmen's Circle is not a political organization. The Workmen's Circle did not fight and does not to fight its members or branches. The Workmen's Circle does not forbid the expression of one or another ideal.

"There are many reasons why the Workmen's Circle did not grow. I am ready at present to admit that the struggle against the left wing was one of the reasons, but it was not the only reason. I do not want to go into details as to who is guilty in this struggle. I assume that the committee is earnest in its demand for peace. But there can be no actual peace in the Workmen's Circle as long as institutions of the Workmen's Circle are separated from the Workmen's Circle. You know that I am referring to the schools that have separated from the Workmen's Circle, Camp "Kinderland," and the Workmen's Circle House in Harlem. You will surely admit that if the struggle had not been conducted as it was those institutions would not have separated themselves.

Reinstatement.

"The dissolved branches will be reinstated anyhow. They are being reinstated as soon as it is technically possible. I do not speak in the name of the entire executive committee, but I believe that I express the sentiment of the executive by saying that if you will alter the methods of your fight and will bring back the institutions that have separated there will be peace. We are as interested in peace as the committee."

Question About Control.

Friend Lilienblum, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Circle, was granted the floor. He stated that he also thinks that the committee is earnest, yet he wants to know what guarantee can it give that the Workers (Communist) Party will not begin a new fight for the control of the Workmen's Circle.

Ashpiz asked the committee what guarantee it can offer that in the near future will not be organized another Ferband, under another name. He agrees with Feinerman that the schools and the camp and the Harlem house must not remain separated from the national executive committee, but for him the schools are not as important as for Feinerman. For him, he proceeded, it is not a question of the schools but mainly a question whether the committee is earnest and whether it is not one of the "maneuvers" to capture the Workmen's Circle.

Eberili, Dinerstein and Levitan expressed their opinion that as long as the schools will not return to the national office there can be no peace. They also requested a guarantee that the schools will return.

Comrade Mindel replied: "The chairman and some of the friends have expressed a doubt about the earnestness of our proposal for peace in the Workmen's Circle. I do not want to enter into the details of the struggle. I am satisfied with the statement of President Feinerman that the Workmen's Circle guarantees to all tendencies in the Workmen's Circle the right to defend their opinion in all important questions. We, the left wing, demand the same rights for us as are given to other tendencies. The members of the Workmen's Circle that are with the Workers' Party have the same right to try to win the majority of the Workmen's Circle members for their ideals as the members that are with the socialist party have.

Ideological Struggle.

"We do not give up our right to carry on an ideological struggle. We believe that it is our duty to prove to the members of the Workmen's Circle that they have to support the Soviet Union, the Workers' Party and the Freiheit. This is our right.

"You say that we want to 'capture' the Workmen's Circle. What does this mean? If we will ideologically win the majority of the members it is quite natural that we shall have a majority in the leadership of the Workmen's Circle. If we would say something else it would be ridiculous and you would not believe us, anyhow. And if we will not have the majority then where are you. Why should you let us 'capture'?

"We want peace on the basis of the Workmen's Circle constitution," Comrade Mindel proceeded. "We believe that peace will be possible when all branches of the Workmen's Circle that have been dissolved, and all members that have been expelled or made members-at-large will be reinstated with full rights as members of the Workmen's Circle.

Communism.

"We, Communists, are being charged as guilty in the split of the schools. We declare that this is not true. The schools that are now separated from the Workmen's Circle are not Communistic. The majority of those schools have their own opinion on the schools' work, ideologically and pedagogically. We believe that if the promise of Friend Fienerman will be adopted and carried thru in life then there will be no great hindrances, that the schools, Camp "Hinderland" and the Harlem House shall return to the Workmen's Circle. Surely the friction with the teachers and active school workers will have to be straightened out. We, from our side, pledge ourselves to work for unity and peace in the Workmen's Circle."

We are sure that the act of the three comrades will strengthen the movement for peace in the Workmen's Circle and will be received with seriousness by all members of the Workmen's Circle all over the country.

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Pandering in Ignorance

ONE of the most repulsive features of decadent capitalism is its effort to harmonize the prejudices of all the divergent elements of society. In the South, where the small bourgeoisie wage a bigoted fight against the introduction of even the most elementary facts of modern science, so essential to heavy industry, the teaching of the facts regarding man's blood relationship to the anthropoid apes is prohibited, in some places by legislative enactment, in others by decree of school authorities.

In the state of Texas the state textbook commission has a sub-committee on "modification of textbooks on biology." This committee has been able to influence in a most disgraceful manner the publishers of books outside the state. It was recently announced that the publishing house of Henry Holt & Co., of New York, has omitted three chapters from the edition of Moon's "Biology for Beginners," sent to Texas. Allyn & Bacon of Boston announce that they have not had to change their textbooks to suit the prejudices of the Texas ignoramuses because their publications are "tactfully written" (meaning perverted to comply with fundamentalist religion). Even the Macmillan company confesses that it has been forced to make changes in one of its publications dealing with "Healthful Living" because of a reference to evolution. The author, one Jessie Feiren Williams, suppliantly consented to the change.

Thus, by their repulsive pandering to ignorance and prejudice, the school children, unfortunate enough to live in Texas, will be taught one thing, while other school children will be taught another, out of what are supposedly the same textbooks.

Certainly this deplorable condition of affairs cannot go unchecked. The right of bigots to pollute the minds of children must be combated by intense agitation and education on the part of the revolutionary workers. Popular leaflets dealing with the fundamentals of evolution should be distributed among the children living in such backward regions. We have enough morons in this country without manufacturing fundamentalists to order.

Tammany's Uniformed Scab Herders

OFFICIALS of the New York State Federation of Labor, of the New Yorw City Central Trades and Labor Council, and other so-called labor leaders who support Tammany Hall and who boosted Al. Smith's Broadway butterfly, "Jimmy" Walker, for mayor of the city, can now see the logical outcome of such a policy as they view the hundreds of uniformed and plain clothes policemen that guard the scabs and try to intimidate the strikers and their sympathizers at every subway and elevated station of the Interborough Rapid Transit company.

We do not comment upon this shameful spectacle because we hope to convince these labor leaders of the error of their way. They support capitalist class candidates because they are part and parcel of the Tammany gang of corruptionists. They are the hired tools of Wall Street, taking orders from the foul Tammany ballwick of Al. Smith and Judge Olvany on Fourteenth street in New York.

Most of the subway strikers are Irish, which indicates that heretofore they have permitted themselves to be herded to the polls in support of Tammany. This strike ought to teach all of them, and undoubtedly will teach many, that the sleek, hand-shaking, back-slapping, baby-kissing ward heelers are their enemies, the agents of the trust. From now on many of these workers can be convinced that their interests will be best served by a labor ticket in New York.

New York, under control of a labor administration today, would help assure the victory of the strikers. If extra police are needed, the workers' administration could use the strikers themselves for this purpose. A labor government of the city could arrest as criminals and vagrants any imported scabs and could emphatically tell Hedley, Quackenbusch and Connolly that if they cannot run the traction lines and pay decent wages to the workers who are entrusted with the lives of millions of workers, the city will run them.

The Government Agent in Passaic

John A. Moffatt, a commissioner of conciliation of the United States department of labor, whose utterences against the Passaic strikers characterized the early days of that struggle, has again been heard from.

This time he speaks thru the recently organized "citizen's committee" which is in reality an attempt of the klan elements systematically to organize a terrorist campaign against the strikers. There is also evidence that this committee was organized under the influence of the notorioous swindler, liar, impostor, cheap publicity seeker and stool pigeon, Nosovitsky, who, for a consideration, has promised to break the strike.

Communists are not at all surprised to see Moffatt lined up with this crew against the strike. It is precisely what we expected, and we point it out here only for the purpose of emphasizing the role of the government as a strike breaker.

Moffatt, formerly an official of the hatters' union, was rewarded for his treachery as a reactionary labor official by an appointment to a soft job with the government. He horned in on the Paterson textile strike of two years ago and soon found himself on the defensive and forced to leave the place.

His first appearance at Passaic was a fizzle and he remained silent for a time. Now, when professional spies and strikebreakers are organizing the forces of reaction, he again comes forward with the customary banal lies to the effect that the leadership of the strike is subsidized by Communists. This charge is so threadbare that it is unworthy of consideration.

Communists act because of conviction and not because they are paid by the party. That is something that government agents cannot comprehend, as their loyalty to anything is always measured in dollars and cents paid in salary and available as the spoils of office, otherwise known as plain graft.

What is noteworthy, tho, is the statement of Moffatt, thru the citizen's committee, that the textile strikers are not aided by the United Front Committee unless they become members of the committee, which is a crude effort to convey the notion that there are strikers not in sympathy with the leadership which organized the United Front Committee.

This charge is not made to influence Passaic strikers, but to distort facts to the supporters of the strike outside Passaic in an effort to alienate them.

This attempt, like other similar conspiracies against the strike, will fail and organized labor and other sympathizers with the heroic Passaic workers will redouble their support as a rebuke to Moffatt and the ku klux citizens' committee.

LOCAL 22, NEW YORK GARMENT WORKERS, GREET FREDA REICHER

New York Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union sent the following greeting to Freda Reicher, who returned from a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado to serve out a 30-day jail sentence in Cook County prison for defying Judge Denis E. Sullivan's injunction against the striking dressmakers in 1924:

"Freda Reicher
"Cook County Jail,
"Chicago, Ill..

Courageous Spirit.

"Dear Comrade:

"The executive board of dressmakers union Local 22 congratulates you with your brave and courageous act in facing your prison sentence in such ill condition as you are for the great cause of labor. We are proud of you. Your act proves the great devotion and wonderful spirit we always admired in you and we hope to see you soon free and well among our ranks again.

Rap Capitalist Justice.

"Your spirit will help you to overcome the unjust and brutal punishment imposed upon you by organized capital.

"Julius Portnoy,
"Secretary executive board Dressmakers' Union, Local 22."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

The General Council Intrigues Against the British Coal Miners

Interests of 1,200,000 Miners Threatened—Motive Behind Postponement of Conference of Trade Union Executives—Vain Hope That Strike Would End—"Honorable Settlement" Refuted by Fact of Strike—"Avoiding Friction"—Workers Jailed for Criticism of General Council—Council Fears Criticism—Seeks United Front Against Miners—The Basis of the New Proposal—What Will the Miners Get Out of It?

CLOUDS have appeared over the battlefield on which the British coal miners are fighting. Negotiations, understandings and mutual concessions with the plainest of motives are taking place behind the backs of the strikers. Once again the fight of these 1,200,000 miners is being threatened. And not because the pressure the bourgeoisie are bringing to bear is steadily increasing, nor because Churchill and Birkenhead, "slavering furious froth at the mouth," are hot-headedly intermeddling with threats to all and sundry. No, not for that reason, but because the General Council has again publicly announced that it is going to etxend its "support" to the miners. **It "supported" them once before, but much as the hangman's noose does his victim.**

IT has now once more taken up with the miners, its interest in them having, quite "by chance" coincided up with the conference of trade union executives at which the general council was to have reported on its disgraceful action.

A funny thing happened to this conference. The general council was to have called it immediately after the strike in order to report to those from whom it had received its powers. The general council postponed the conference to June 25 in the hope that before that time the miners' strike would finish one way or the other and so enable it to report in an atmosphere of calm, i. e., simply bury unpleasant debates, obtain a full amnesty and absolution from it sins.

IN spite of the general council and all its pulling of strings, the miners' strike continued. Well did the council leaders realize that to report on what they had done while the miners were still out would be a stiff job; it would have had to explain exactly how the strike was called off, what "guarantees" it had got and so on. The fact that the miners are still out is a plain enough refutation of all the big talk of both the Right and the so-called Left Wingers on the general council about their having concluded an honorable settlement.

THE miners' strike thus brought about an unexpected alteration in the plans of the council politicians.

When it turned out that the miners' strike was still being carried on and would be continued during the conference, the general council began maneuvering, began outflanking and enveloping movements, with an objective obvious to all. On the eve of the conference of executives the general council handed over £10,000 to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain by way of help; then it began to coax and wheedle the Miners executive into agreeing to a postponement of the conference of executives, **promising in return to support the strike.** Its maneuvers were crowned with success. In the general council's statement about the postponement of the conference of executives we are told that:

"The general council and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain consider this measure extremely necessary as a common policy will have to be worked out to offer maximum resistance to the government's activities. The general council and the M. F. G. B. attach the greatest importance to the rallying together of all groupings in the labor movement whose representatives must avoid press or platform statements likely to call forth friction and misunderstanding and to distract attention from the main objective."

EVERY word in the statement is a gem by itself. It seems the general council considers it necessary "to work out a common policy. But on what basis? **That the miners give in to the coal owners?** Seemingly, for the phrase about "resistence to the government's activities" contains nothing at all concrete. The main, the crying issue just now is the miners' fight, yet there is nothing said about this question, altho they make up for that by particularly emphasizing that it is essential "to avoid press or platform statements likely to call forth friction and misunderstanding." What speeches are meant? Of course those against the policy of the general council. It considers any criticism of its action as extremely harmful as this might tend "to distract attention from the main objective."

NOW, what is the general council's "main objective?" To help the miners? If they had wanted to do that then there would have been no reason for calling off the strike. The general council's main objective is to cover up its own work of betrayal; and it goes without saying that speeches and articles are just the thing to prevent the attainment of this "main objective" of theirs. Thus in return for a **vague promise of indefinite support** the general council demands **complete silence** and the letting up of all criticism whatsoever. In whose interest? If we had enough information on this score, it might be possible to get an explanation from vaunted British justice:

British courts today are sentencing workers to imprisonment for criticizing the general council. So you see the defense of the general council's "chastity and innocence" is in the, if not particularly chaste still powerful enough hands of the "non-class" British courts.

A MOST alarming symptom from the viewpoint of the fate of the British strike is that these transparent maneuvers of the general council, which are plainly to the detriment of the miners, have, unfortunately, met with support and sympathy in the miners' executive. In Cook's opinion, the postponement of the conference of executives is to be put down to the 'desire to throw up a united front of the trade union movement to beat off the attacks on Soviet Russia.'

We do not think so.

THE struggle against the attacks on the U. S. S. R. may be fought along with the attacks on the general council's betrayal. To defend the U. S. S. R. from attack there is no need whatsoever for an amnesty and exoneration of the traitors and capitulators on the general council. But just let Cook speak for himself and tell us what he thinks is the head and front of the question:

"The general council," he says, "has at last convinced itself of the friendly way in which the working masses are supporting the miners and that it is high time **the leaders re-established the united front** they broke on May the 12th when they called off the general strike, **instead of wasting time in mutual recriminations at the conference held on June 25th."**

THIS lets the light of day in on the whole business. **The leaders want to re-establish the united front.**

Against whom?

Against the mine owners?

But then why did they ever break it?

Maybe they have taken heart of grace and do really want to come to the defense of the miners now?

Why don't they say so then?

The general council has given the miners a vague promise about raising the question of stopping the transport of coal. But what does the council demand from this **promise?** According to Cook's words, the council **asks the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to let bygones be bygones in face of the serious threat to the entire labor movement.**

WE see that the general council demands a great deal in return for its promises pledging it to nothing. To let bygones be bygones means to forget the betrayal of the 12th of May.

Why must the miners forget **Yellow Wednesday?**

What will they get for such an all-round shriving?

Renewal of the general strike? No!

The holding up of the movement of coal? Again no!

All the miners will get is the sight of the general council again interfering in their strike. And if these bankrupts and capitulants take a hand in the game what is likely to result? They will seek for compromise, seek for an understanding at any price, there will be a fresh wiping of the feet on the mat at 10 Downing street, more pitiful words, and in the upshot they will slapdash and whitewash, with a deal of new phraseology, their old treachery.

THE council's interference in the miners' business is already beginning to yield its fruit. Herbert Smith, the miners' president, has already stated that he "prefers a reduction in wages to a lengthening of hours."

To say the least of it, a strange confession! The strike is being continued and a fight is being made against wage cuts and the lengthening of the working day, so what can be the sense of making such statements smacking so strongly of capitulation? Won't the coal owners take this statement as denoting the beginning of surrender? Of course, they will. These are the first "favorable" results of the "united front" between the leaders of the general council and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

WHAT is happening now in connection with the miners' strike is deserving of the utmost attention. A recapitulation of what both parties are to gain will show at a glance what this agreement between the general council and the miners' executive is really like. The general council in the person of Thomas & Co. is to get:

1. The oblivion of the past.
2. A stop to polemics.
3. A consolidation of its own authority.

The miners' executive gets:

1. A promise of support.
2. Mediation.
3. Herbert Samuel's memorandum in a new guise.

Yes, but what about the millions of workers who were led up the wrong street by the general council—what are they going to get as the result of this little deal? **Nothing, absolutely nothing, save and except a fresh swindle.**

What, finally, are the 1,200,000 miners who have already been out 8 weeks going to get? Thanks to these maneuvers, all they stand to gain is **a fresh Black Friday.** That is about the size of the **united front between the leaders,** entirely directed as it is against the whole working class of Great Britain and not merely the miners alone.

Greek Food Workers Are Organizing

Long Hours—Lung and Kidney Diseases Prevalent—Low Pay—Seven Days Per Week—Health Inspectors Work with Bosses—The Struggle in Newark—Twenty Injunctions—South Chicago—The Bosses' Association—Need for Union to Fight Huge Chain Restaurant Companies

By a Food Worker.

IT is well known that the most exploited group, struggling under the worst conditions, are the food workers in America today, and especially the Greek food workers working in the Greek resaurants and lunch rooms.

They work 12 and 14 hours a day in ile floored dining rooms, and stuffy kitchens without a day off. Their pay amounts to from $12 to $24 a week on he average and most of them get paid by the month.

Most of them are flat-footed from the long hours that they stand on their feet. Others are suffering from kidney trouble which is a common sickness among the restaurant, hotel and cafeteria workers.

CONSUMPTION also is one of the foremost diseases that thrives among the weak-bodied food workers thruout the country.

It is a written law in the statute books that all food workers carry a health card to be shown to the health inspectors and these inspectors are supposed to inspect the public eating places. But the bosses see to it that no place is inspected and if it is inspected the inspector does not work against the interests of the bosses in any way whatsoever.

The unorganized Greek food workers are revolting against these horrible conditions and a big fermentation is going on right now among the lunch room and cafeteria wrkers thruout the country.

THE Newark (N. J.) Lunch Room and Cafeteria workers are among the first to revolt against these conditions. They organized themselves into what is known as A Greek Workers Restaurant Club, without any assistance from any union. This club's membership amounts to 350 workers, members in good standing. Soon after they were organized they were forced by the bosses to go on strike.

The bosses were ready for the fight and that is why they provoked the strike by firing all workers who were suspected of belonging to the newly formed union. As soon as the union pulled out its men and picketed the places, the bosses obtained injunctions almost as quick as you could get a cup of coffee from the counter.

MORE than twenty injunctions already have been issued by the judges of Newark against the striking Greek food workers.

Notwithstanding these immense difficulties, without any financial support from any source whatsoever, these food workers without any uinon experience have fought valiantly for the last four months and their ranks are getting stronger and stronger every day.

They expect, with the new law which goes into effect this month, and **which allows lawful picketing, to** again picket and this will mean sure victory for the picketing was very effective because this lunch room and cafeteria is patronized by the organized workers of Newark who showed splendid solidarity by boycotting the picketed place.

The union issued a call to organized labor for financial aid for they have many pending cases in the courts of Newark and their treasury is very lean.

Every worker should help financially these workers for their victory will mean the beginning of organizing the unorganized food industry thruout New Jersey.

* * *

THE Amalgamated Food Workers have started a campaign to organize lunch room and cafeteria workers in New York and they are very successful so far. Hundreds of workers are flocking into the union and they will have a strong organization very soon.

The Greek workers in Wilmington, Delaware, are already organized in the A. F. of L. union and are working out schemes to organize the candy store workers.

The food workers here in the South Chicago district, are already organized almost 100 per cent. The fighting local of South Chicago put fear into the very heart of the Greek bosses.

The following letter was sent out by the Greek bosses' association which calls itself the American Restaurant Association:

"DEAR BROTHER:

The struggle has begun against certain persons that have no relation whatsoever with the interests of ours or of our workers, but their enslavement and ours, (this refers to the local of South Chicago, A. F. of L.) They started a struggle against our brothers on the West Side of our city. This will not stop there, but will reach us sooner or later. Therefore, you are invited to come to discuss and to find ways and means of how to repulse this danger and save ourselves from it, next Friday, May 28, 1926, at 8 p. m. at the Sherman Hotel.

Your presence is very urgent,
From the office.

P. S. The strike has already begun at the reastaurant at 1438 Racine Ave. For the room of the meeting see the blackboard of the Sherman Hotel."

AT this meeting various judges and lawyers were present and advised the Greek Restaurant owners how to obtain injunctions against the A. F. of L. union before the picketing of the places began, even tho there is a law on the statute books of Illinois permitting lawful and peaceful picketing.

This was to force their workers to sign a contract repudiating the A. F. of L. or any labor union, **that during their employment they would have nothing to do with any labor union.**

Many of the workers do not want to sign such contracts and are quitting their jobs rather than sign them.

THE feeling among the Greek food workers for organization runs high. The local of the Chicago Cooks and Waiters' Union, A. F. of L., must seize this opportunity and start a campaign to organize not only the Greek food workers but all food workers thruout Chicago.

They must take up the challenge of the Greek owners who, while they call themselves AMERICAN Restaurant Association officially when they write to their own members in Greek, they refer to the labor union as **FOREIGN** intruders.

AS the food industry develops and evolves, big capital centralizes the industry into big lunch rooms and cafeterias, companies are formed worth millions of dollars of capital, employing thousands of workers with chain restaurants all over the United States. The exploitation of the workers in these big companies has reached its climax.

The workers are clamoring for an organization to protect their interests and fight their battles.

What is the A. F. of L. going to do in this matter?

North Carolina Labor Meet.

SALISBURY, N. C.—(FP)—The annual convention, North Carolina State Federation of Labor, opens in Salisbury Aug. 9.

WITH THE STAFF

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

WE'RE FOR A MUSEUM

We have received a program put out by our dearly beloved government for its "Industrial Accident Prevention Conference" held at Washington. From dispatches it seems that the chief problem discussed was how to get as much profit as possible, without adding to the present number of 23,000 workers killed each year in industry, 85 per cent of which are preventable, and the injury of 2,500,000 yearly. The discussions proceeded on the same lines as a company union meeting.

Everybody present seemed to have an axe to grind. The insurance companies perhaps were the most hopeful ones represented. The Edison Lamp Works had its man there to talk on "Improved Lighting as a Factor in Accident Prevention." But the funniest lecture was scheduled as follows: —"Should There Be a National Safety Museum?—By Louis Resnick, American Museum of Safety."

* * *

Let Her Bust!

At last reports our impregnable financial system guaranteed by the Federal Reserve Bank, etc., reported 200 banks closed in Georgia and Florida alone. New York bankers are refusing to cash any checks on Florida banks. Since we haven't any money in any banks, and in fact have no money at all, we can afford to be funny about it. So we suggest; why not a Dawes Plan for Dixie?

* * *

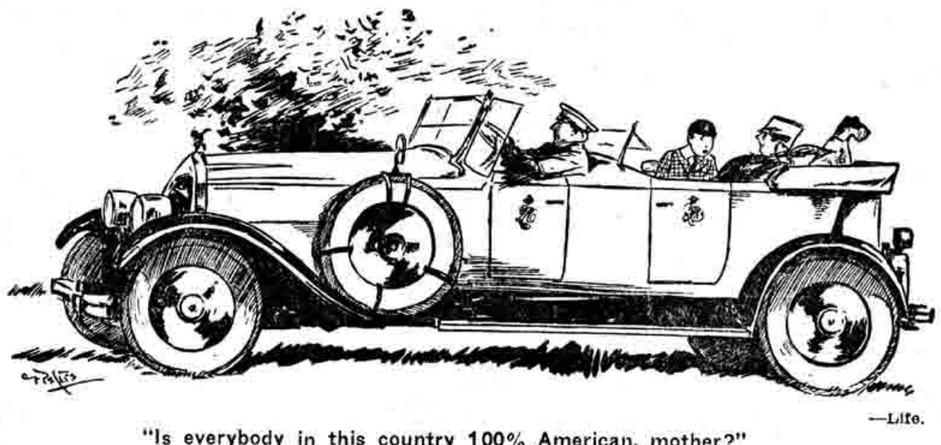
WHO WANTS THE BIBLE?

Tee Jay, not to be bluffed by contributors who do not contribute to the limerick contest for the Gideon bible prize, comes back with another teaser, accompanied by the following O'Flahertarian comment:

"I submit the following meritorious if not notorious contribution to the staff column. I believe the naked Thomas is the most complete exposure of any leader in the history of the trade union movement. We should bring his plight to the attention of the wide masses, as Borisoff would say. Not since MacDonald took the biscuit has such a piece of news broke in Britain."

When the waves took his bathrobe away,
J. H. Thomas to himself did say—
"God knows I'm not lewd,
"But I'm bloody well nude.
"If he saw me, what'd A. J. Cook say?"

Many times, Mr. Thomas (J. T.)
Has been caught po-litic-allee
Without anything on,
But this time—Hoot Mon!
Not one virtue could anyone see.



—Life.

"Is everybody in this country 100% American, mother?"
"Why, of course not, child. Somebody has to do the work."