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ARREST MANY PICKETS IN STRIKE

TEXTILE OPERATIVES' UNION IN BOLD STROKE FOR AMALGAMATION AND ALL PROGRESSIVE MEASURES

By TOM BELL. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 1.—The final session of the convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives here laid down a strong progressive policy to be followed by the union in the coming year. Campaigns for the establishment of the 48-hour week, organization of the unorganized, for recognition of Soviet Russia, nationalization of mines and railroads with workers' control, against the multiple machine policy of the manufacturers, and the amalgamation of the independent textile unions are the measures decided upon.

During the depression in the textile industry since the end of the war the A. F. of T. O. has maintained its standing better than any other textile union. But the vast majority of the textile workers are not in any union even though there has been a myriad of unions in the field.

The convention decided to have all textile councils under its jurisdiction establish active organization committees and commence a wide spread campaign to organize all unorganized textile workers in these centers.

On the question of the introduction of the multiple machine system by the manufacturers the convention instructed the incoming executive to wage a campaign against the propaganda of the manufacturers for the multiple machine system. Under this system the workers are being speeded up to an unendurable degree. So great is this speeding up that a large army of textile workers are permanently unemployed owing to making one worker do the work of several. This policy of the bosses is supplementary to the campaign of wage cuts conducted against the workers during the last few years.

Favors Russian Recognition

The convention went squarely on record for recognition of Soviet Russia by a resolution calling on the United States government to enter into full diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet government. Another resolution calls for the nationalization of the mines and railroads with workers' control.

Stands for Amalgamation

The question of greatest immediate importance facing the convention was the relationship of the union to the Federated Textile Unions of America. There were two points of view on this matter. One that stood for the withdrawal of the A. F. of T. O. from the federation.

The other viewpoint held that this was purely a negative policy and that while the federation was useless to (Continued from page 2)

"GET OUT, PAY AND APOLOGIZE" DEMAND CHINESE AT CANTON

CANTON, July 1.—A representative of the Chinese foreign office of the Canton South China republic, arrived in Shameen, the foreign quarter, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon bringing five demands by the Chinese government. They included:

That the British and French consuls apologize and be replaced by others.

That the foreign gunboats all leave.

That Shameen be handed back to the Chinese.

Compensation for all deaths.

And that the naval officers apologize.

The French gunboat Marnes arrived today and landed a party of reinforcements. All foreigners stationed outside of Shameen are coming in. There are fourteen foreign gunboats in port.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Capitalist Peace and Prosperity in China



In the quest for "prosperity" the international gang of imperialists is giving eternal peace to the Chinese while taking prosperity out of China.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM TO CALL "HELPING HAND" CONFERENCE OF ROBBER POWERS TO CRUSH CHINA

WASHINGTON, July 1.—An international conference to revise China's treaty relations with foreign powers, and to make another attempt to maintain foreign imperialist domination over China will be called soon by the United States.

Announcement was made here today that Secretary of State Kellogg is preparing to carry out the work of the Washington armament conference by issuing an invitation to Great Britain, Japan, France and other nations to join with the United States in extending a "helping hand" to the Peking government.

Whether the Peking government is to be invited to sit in the conference as an equal is not revealed, probably it is not considered at all, in view of the "helping hand" announcement.

Abolition of the extra-territorial privileges now enjoyed by foreign powers in China—one of the sore spots which have led to recent anti-imperialist outbreaks in Canton, Shanghai, and other cities—will be the chief object of the conference.

In signing the China treaty at the Washington conference, the powers on the surface agreed to give up their territorial rights, but at that time the Chinese government, being secretly bulldozed by the imperialists indicated that she was "not yet ready" for the withdrawal.

Secretary Kellogg has now been advised, however, by Dr. Alfred Sze, minister of the Peking government here, that China is anxious to have changes made in her treaty regulations and is ready to go ahead with the program outlined here in 1921.

U. S. Bids for China's Friendship, Versus Japan. It was learned at the state department that the conference call might not be issued solely by the United States, but by China, with the active support of this government. This is construed as a counter claim to Japan's (Continued on page 2).

BRITAIN DOUBTS THAT CHINA SHOULD OBTAIN ANYTHING BUT BULLETS

LONDON, July 1.—The United States has taken the initiative in the Chinese crisis. American suggestions have been made to the British that a semi-favorable reply be sent to recent Chinese demands to the powers.

These have been received here with some doubts and the British reply to the American proposals is not likely to be made immediately although the subject will come up at the cabinet meeting, today.

Homesteads Open in Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A 200 acre tract of public land recently discovered by surveyors in the state of Wisconsin as belonging to the government has been thrown open to homestead settlement. It was announced by the interior department today.

Underwood to Withdraw

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 1.—Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama will not be a candidate for re-election after the expiration of his present term, it became definitely known today.

CONN. TEXTILE STRIKERS GAIN PART VICTORY

Hold Ranks Solid; Co. Signs Agreement

By WILLIAM SIMONS (Special to The Daily Worker)

SHELTON, Conn., July 1.—The striking weaving room workers of Shelton employed in Sidney Blumenthal's have returned to work. It was understood by the workers that the terms of the company would come before the strikers at their meeting Monday morning; but Saturday night, the strikers were hastily summoned to a meeting on Sunday morning.

The strike was called off on the basis of a written agreement signed (Continued on Page 4)

FRENCH CABINET DENIES MOVE TO PAY U. S. DEBT

PARIS, July 1.—The French foreign office today denied, as premature, the accuracy of statements in French newspapers that M. Daeschner, French ambassador to the United States, will be instructed to announce his government's readiness to sign a debt settlement thru the commission shortly to be sent to Washington.

"Such statements in the Paris morning press are premature," said an official at the foreign office.

COPS AND SLUGGERS ACCOMPANY FEW SCABS TO AND FROM SHOPS IN YELLOW CABS; STRIKERS FIRM

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers on strike against the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor Company, both owned by the same people, yesterday morning at their headquarters in Hodcarriers' Hall, gave a rousing demonstration to a gray-haired veteran of the class struggle, Tillie Kazack, who after a year's idleness had secured work in one of the struck shops, only to walk out with her fellow workers when her employers decided to break with the union and run "open shop."

"I have been thru nine strikes here in Chicago," declared the old rebel, "and I am willing to go thru nine more if I live long enough. I think I am a good American citizen because I am constantly in the struggle on the side of the workers," she said amid great applause.

Striker Gets Ovation

Another ovation was given to striker Frances De Spencer, an Italian girl, who was arrested for appealing to a scab not to help the bosses reduce the standard of living of the workers. The striker was taken to the police station and immediately released on bail. The police took the strikebreaker with the striker. The pickets jered at the scab and cheered their comrade.

The arrested pickets who appeared in court yesterday morning asked for a jury trial and the trial was postponed. Among those arrested yesterday was Charles Weinstein business agent of Local 39.

Enthusiasm among the strikers is running high. The DAILY WORKER reporter noticed that the rank and file are not content to leave for the formulation of plans to their leaders, but discuss methods of winning the strike among themselves. Volunteers show up as early as 6:30 in the morning awaiting assignments.

Accompanied by Sluggers

The few scabs that come to work in the morning are accompanied by sluggers and motorcycle policemen. One slugger accompanies every scab on the inside of the taxi and motorcycle policemen protect them on the outside. There is no crowding—one scab to a cab. All the cabs are yellow!

Miss Molly Friedman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and Frank Rosenblum, chief of the Western Organization Division (Continued on page 6.)

CAL CUTS TAXES OF RICH AT WAR VETS EXPENSE

One Billion Spent on War, Figures Show

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The greater part of the 300 to 400 million dollars to be saved by the government by means of President Coolidge's "economy" policy, is to be clipped from expenditures thru discharging government employes, and paring down payments to ex-soldiers, the figures for the fiscal year just ended, show.

The war and navy department's figures show that in the year which ended on June 30, the United States spent \$350,000,000 for army expenditures and \$325,000,000 for the navy. The war expenses during the last year were thus over one billion dollars.

President Coolidge has already taken steps to close the war veterans' vocational training schools, in order to be able to cut down the high-income taxes of the millionaires at the expense of the ex-soldiers.

The United States treasury now has \$3,875,000,000 in sight to spend during the next year.

TRI-DISTRICT MINERS' MEET AT SCRANTON

Important Policies Up for Settlement

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., July 1.—The Tri-District convention of the miners, covering the Pennsylvania hard coal regions, in session here today is face to face with the most important questions ever confronting them, at a time when the coal industry of the United States is in a crisis.

What is done at this convention will have a great bearing on the conventions to follow immediately in the other districts of the U. M. W. of A. and likewise on the industry.

Progressive Program Popular

The program of the Progressive Miners has received the indorsement of the rank and file miners in the Tri-District.

The presence of John L. Lewis, and the vice president, Murray, with the secretary-treasurer, Kennedy, proves to the progressive miners in the convention that the reactionary machine of the U. M. W. of A. is standing with its back to the wall in a superhuman effort to save the fakers' faces and jobs, knowing the expulsions of Edmunds and over 1,700 miners must be contended with in the convention, with the endless treachery of Cappellini and his outfit also a major issue.

Question Lewis' Presence

Many here are wondering how it comes, that the whole international officialdom can sojourn in Pennsylvania, when their attention is required in West Virginia, Nova Scotia and other districts on strike, and our brothers starving, and where the money is coming from.

It is not forgotten that Lewis stated the reason of the postponement of the constitutionally-provided convention, and his violation of the constitution in refusing to allow the members to know how they voted, was because of lack of finance.

The convention will deal with the most far reaching policies in its history, among them being a change of rates and methods of mining coal.

Want Tonnage Rates

Payment by the ton instead of by car for coal mined has long been a demand of the miners, and in this demand they are supported by every miner in America.

An increase of wages will be demanded to meet the increase in the cost of living. The wives, and even the children of the miners have been (Continued on page 2)

SPEAKERS:

James P. Cannon
Member C. E. C., Workers (Communist) Party.

C. T. Chi
Chinese Students' Alliance.

H. V. Phillips
American Negro Labor Congress.

Ella Reeve Bloor
On 3,000 mile coast-to-coast hike for the DAILY WORKER.

Anti-Imperialist Demonstration

Hands Off China!

and Fourth Annual COMMUNIST PICNIC

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925

at BEYER'S GROVE, California and Irving Park Blvd.

Aspices, Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago. (Take California Ave. car to end of line—walk to grove.)

SPORTS

GAMES

DANCING

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INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS LOCAL MEETINGS

National Committee Has First Session

The national committee of the International Labor Defense has held its first meeting. The committee, composed of 37 members, most of whom were present, and upon which are prominent individuals in the labor, liberal and radical movements, was elected last Sunday at the national labor defense conference, attended by delegates from workers' organizations in all parts of the country.

The International Labor Defense was founded by the conference to serve as a non-partisan defense organization for all class-war prisoners and workers persecuted for their activities in the labor movement. The national committee, elected unanimously, met to draft a schedule of work and to elect officers.

Executive Elected
An Executive committee of eleven that is to directly supervise the work of the organization was elected by the national committee, as follows: Andrew T. McNamara, E. C. Wentworth, Fred Mann, Henry Corbushly, Rose Karsner, C. E. Ruthenberg, George Maurer, James P. Cannon, John Edénstrom, Harrison George, Benjamin Giltow. The national officers are, Andrew T. McNamara, chairman, E. C. Wentworth, vice-chairman and James P. Cannon, secretary.

Local Conferences
It was decided to start immediately with the work of building the International Labor Defense which is to be composed of individual memberships and collective labor affiliations.

This will be done by holding local conferences throughout the country. James Cannon moved that in view of the great success of the mass meeting that followed the conference on Sunday, that mass meetings be held in conjunction with the local conferences.

To Help Centralia Victims

Plans for immediate labor defense operations were discussed by the committee. Fred Mann proposed that the International Labor Defense raise a special fund to cooperate in a campaign for the release of the I. W. W. prisoners in Walla Walla penitentiary in Washington who were "railroaded" to prison in the famous Centralia trials.

The International Labor Defense will assist all elements interested in their release with wide-spread agitation, publicity, demonstrations and, if possible, legal action.

Serious Condition in W. Virginia

Henry Corbushly, representing coal miners of Southern Illinois asked that action be taken in behalf of the striking coal miners of West Virginia. He pointed out that one miner had already been sentenced to ten years in prison under an anti-picketing law and that injunctions had been served on over a hundred others.

The seriousness of the struggle to unionize the West Virginia coal fields, Corbushly said, demands the immediate attention and service of the International Labor Defense.

The secretary, James P. Cannon, was instructed to investigate the matter and arrange for the participation of the International Labor Defense in the defense work necessary in West Virginia.

RECOVER MORE BODIES IN CAL. QUAKE RUINS

SANTA BARBARA, July 1.—Today for the first time it was definitely believed the toll of dead would not exceed a score.

Thirteen persons known dead, five additional missing and believed killed and 41 injured made up the casualty list resulting from the earthquake.

Tremors have entirely ceased and no shocks of any strength have been felt for 24 hours.

The property damage was regarded by many investigators as possibly greater than previously estimated. It may reach the fearful figure of \$35,000,000 altho city officials of Santa Barbara declared they hoped it would come under the \$10,000,000 mark.

The dead include Merced Leon a Mexican laborer, and Patrick Shea, a gardener.

Discovery of R. M. Litchfield's body in the street under an automobile was made after hundreds had passed within a few feet.

Litchfield was an Associated Oil Company employee.

Would Escape Life's Conflict.
IOWA CITY, Ia., July 1.—Gleann Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, said in an address here before the commonwealth conference that "The scientific mind at its best is sublimely indifferent to such catch words as conservatism, liberalism, or radicalism." He said political controversies should be kept out of the schools.

Textile Labor Seeks Amalgamation

(Continued from page 1)
the textile workers in their struggle it was up to the A. F. T. O. to take the lead in amalgamating the independent textile unions. This latter view was accepted. As a result the strongest and most strategically situated of all the independent textile unions in the field will take the lead in amalgamation of the independent unions.

Federated Body Weak

The Federated Textile Unions of America was created to bring about unity of action among the many independent unions of textile workers. Unions of lace workers, Brussels weavers, hosiery workers, carpet workers, silk workers and spinners participated in the organization of the federation in 1921.

The object of the federation was mutual aid among the independent unions in organizing the unorganized and during strikes. Practically the federation acted as a committee for collecting funds for aid to strikers.

Since its organization the unions which composed it have shrunk until at the present time the A. F. T. O. constitutes about nine-tenths of the entire federation. The delegates were unanimously of the opinion that the situation was intolerable since the federation had outlived its usefulness as a weapon in their struggle against the manufacturers.

For Real Amalgamation

The record of the A. F. T. O. on the question of amalgamation is quite clear. Negotiations with the United Textile Workers of America, the A. F. of L. union, were carried on with a view toward amalgamating the two largest unions in the textile industry. These negotiations broke down owing to the impossible demands made by the U. T. W. officialdom.

Their conception of amalgamation was that the A. F. T. O. was to be swallowed up and that the reactionary officialdom of the U. T. W. was to boss the "amalgamated" union. Such an "amalgamation" would have simply destroyed the A. F. T. O. and given McMahon, president of the U. T. W., further opportunities to betray more textile workers.

In spite of the break down of the negotiations the A. F. T. O. went on record for amalgamation on principle and the executive was instructed to utilize whatever opportunities pre-

sented themselves for a real amalgamation of the textile unions.

The resolution adopted by the convention on this question instructs the executive to seek to bring about an early conference with representatives of the groups now composing the Federated Textile Unions with a view to creating an amalgamation of all groups into one national textile union of textile workers in one parent body.

Next Year's Officers Elected

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

President, James Tansey of Fall River, Mass., who was unanimously re-elected. First vice president, Abraham Binns of New Bedford, Mass., who was also unanimously elected. Second vice president, William McNamara of Fall River, Mass. Third vice president, John B. Benoit, Taftville, Conn. Secretary, William E. G. Batty, New Bedford. Treasurer, William Harwood, Fall River, Mass. Auditors, James Howarth, Fall River, Mass., Thomas Bolton, New Bedford, and John Singleton, also of New Bedford.

Executive council—Manual Silva, New Bedford, Mass., Thomas Goodwin, Fall River, Mass., Thomas Lomax, Fall River, Mass., Peter Robitaille, Baltic, Conn., Ernest Jones, New Bedford, Mass., Richard Thompson, New Bedford, Mass., Henry P. Pechie, Plainfield, Conn., Edward J. Sweeney, Fall River, Mass., John Unsworth, Taftville, Conn., and Josephat Grenier, Biddeford.

A Bold Step

The policy adopted by the convention is significant in view of the savage wage cutting campaign of the manufacturers, the introduction of the multiple machine system and the speed up system, the unorganized state of the workers, and the existence of many rival unions. The amalgamation of the independent unions will be the first step toward a general amalgamation of the textile unions.

The American Federation of Textile operatives has boldly struck out on the path which will lead the textile workers towards greater efficiency in their struggles against the manufacturers.

Note:—Earlier story will be found on Page Four.

DAILY WORKER, LOANED BY INJURED WAR VETERAN, GETS UNDER SKIN OF "LIBERAL" PROFESSOR'S WIFE

By DISABLED (Worker Correspondent)

MENDHAM, N. J., July 1.—This story shows what a subscriber of the DAILY WORKER has to fear, even from the lower middle class. As a disabled war worker, living on a sum that any organized worker would disdain, I have to live in the country where rents are cheap, and fresh air is plentiful.

In this vicinity lives a so-called professor from the middle west who professes liberal ideas. He asked me for copies of the DAILY WORKER, and I was glad to lend these copies, as this is a nest of reactionaries and klansmen, and ideas are anathema to any of these people.

What was my surprise the other

night, to be attacked by the wife of this faker, she told me in insulting terms, "not to lend pernicious literature to her husband!"

As if he were a moron, as perhaps he is. I am trying to get government aid and this woman might report me to the Legion! As I am in bad health, this weighs on my mind.

U. S. Imperialism Asks "Helping Hand"

(Continued from page 1)
bid for China's friendship in her hint yesterday to make war on England.

The basis for the conference will be the resolution adopted in Washington which fixed the attitude of the imperialist powers towards China as follows:

Terms of Washington Conference.

1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations thruout the territory of China, and

4. To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

A Commission to Postpone and "Investigate."

As to extra-territoriality, the Washington conference agreed to establish a commission to inquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the governments of the several powers "their finding of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reform as would warrant the several powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights to extra-territoriality."

The disputed question of the maintenance of armed troops of foreign nations in China also is expected to be taken up in the proposed conference.

ARREST 52 ST. LOUIS CLOTHING CO. STRIKERS

'Mother' Bloor to Speak at Union

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR (Special to The Daily Worker.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—The eight hundred strikers of the Curlee Clothing company, one of the largest in the middle west, have been waging a strong fight for union conditions. Wholesale arrests and bitter persecution have marked the struggle of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' members.

Fifty-two strikers were arrested yesterday. Painters' local Union No. 115, which has a large membership, voted to urge all members to help these brave strikers in every possible way to gain union conditions.

Other unions are co-operating. As I helped to organize the first union here of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, I will probably address the strikers before leaving St. Louis Thursday morning.

I arrived here one day ahead of my schedule, today. Will see you all in Chicago Saturday.

25,000 BUILDING TRADES WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

Boston Building Laborers Get Support

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—The United Building Trades Council, controlling all the building unions in Boston except the Painters and Carpenters, have voted for a strike as a result of the refusal of the building contractors to even arbitrate the demand of 5,000 striking building laborers for an increase of wages. The Painters and Carpenters, who are not controlled by the council, have also voted to strike in co-operation.

The contractors thought that the Building Laborers would not get the support of the other building trades unions, so they became quite cocky about their argument with the 5,000 laborers.

Now the whole bunch of contractors are frightened at the prospect of at least 25,000 building trades workers tying up \$30,000,000 worth of building programs and are busily trying to get Secretary of Labor Davis to save them from the unions' general strike.

Secretary Davis is due to pass thru Boston to see Coolidge at Swampscott and the unions have agreed to hold up the strike until the bosses can get Davis to intervene in their behalf. Davis' U. S. conciliator C. G. Wood, who has an unsavory record of attempted strikebreaking is now in charge of the government agencies to prevent a strike, but will hand the mess to Secretary Davis when the latter gets to Boston.

The adjustment board of the Building Trades Council is waiting for the government to set some proposal before them.

BALDWINITES IN ALL NIGHT FIGHT PASS 'PENSION'

Fake Scheme Opposed by the Laborites

LONDON, July 1.—Dawn and adjournment of the house of commons came simultaneously today after an all-night attack of the laborites on the government's measures for workers' relief.

The laborites assault won only one amendment to Winston Churchill's pensions scheme. It was the only concession the government made to the laborites.

The long debate got on the nerves of many members especially those of the impulsive Lady Astor.

Nell MacLean, a laborite, declared the government's allowance for orphans was "insufficient to maintain a cat."

Lady Astor, who was half asleep, jumped up and to the consternation of MacLean, shouted, as she pointed an accusing finger at him, "You called me a cat just now."

"No, I did not," replied the surprised MacLean. "I am the only one present," she shrielled.

Amid laughter which shook the house of commons, Lady Astor became fully awake.

The city council appropriated \$3,415,655 at its last session, and will adjourn next Wednesday for the summer. The appropriation included \$20,000 for lawyers fees. The council refused to instruct the building committee to recommend change in the building code to allow the use of hollow tile.

Wages-Dividends Not Enough by Far to Still Unrest of the Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the boss class in fearful that the workers are not taking its charity seriously. "LOOK!" say the exploiters, an eastern corporation has just distributed \$3,000,000 among its employees. Another distribution of a million cash was made among 8,000 employees, while a third distribution was made of another million among 2,200 employees. Such outbursts of fake philanthropy occur intermittently, and the robber press is always quick to give each recurring instance considerable publicity. It is supposed to be good contentment salve for the restless wage slave.

One financial writer frankly confesses that the object of profit sharing and wages-dividends is to make the workers "contented and thus prevent unrest and strikes."

He offers this as a great discovery. Yet it is a fact that Communists have always pointed out.

This employers' fear that the workers are not contented, that great strikes may break out at any moment, that organization drives may be forced by the rank and file upon laggard labor officials, is also at the bottom of many other sops being planned for the workers, like the old age pension schemes being studied by capitalism's experts.

Working class unrest is not greatly affected, let alone appeased, by the distribution of wages-dividends. Take the case of "The Fair," the big State Street department store in Chicago, fiendish exploiter of youth labor, that recently distributed a large sum among its underpaid employees.

First, not a cent went to any employe that had not been with the firm for at least five years. This immediately eliminated the great mass of workers, boys and girls just out of school, employed at meager wages, who must be on the lookout for "something better" as they are thrown upon their resources; when they can no longer depend upon partial support at home.

Second, "the reward," therefore, goes to a selected few, the slave drivers, the superintendents, the managers, the floor walkers, the heads of departments, who must be satisfied with their station, and proud of it, as they wield the lash of oppression over the youth labor assigned to their none too tender mercies.

Yet one of capitalism's experts is compelled to admit that the wages-dividends distributed by employers as pacifiers of unrest do not average more than \$30 of \$40 per year, which it is admitted is "not enough to accomplish any notable purpose. Especially among the so-called radicals in a factory, such a distribution must remain without effect."

The sop of a few dollars, not even enough for a short vacation's expenses, especially arouses the resentment of the workers as they view the colossal dividends distributed by the corporations employing them. Take Montgomery, Ward & Co., which runs parallel to "The Fair" in the employment of youth labor. It reports that "June sales were the largest for that month in the company's history. The total was \$14,430,960, an increase of 19.66 per cent over May and also a gain of 10.67 per cent over June, 1924."

For the month of May the major railroads report a net operating income of \$73,800,000 compared with \$60,595,197 in May 1924, a big increase, in spite of the poverty wails of the transportation interests, and their demands for wage cuts all along the line.

The earnings reported by the Standard Oil Trust and other great trusts are higher than ever.

Even the dullest worker cannot help but become acquainted with these facts. Beside the colossal profits of the great corporations the wages-dividends distributed by a few employers are hardly visible.

The robber employer safeguards his plunder. He does out the smallest amount he must to the worker in wages. As labor awakens more and more to this fact, the class struggle sharpens, the final conflict draws nearer, when "All Power!" must shift from the capitalist dictatorship to the Proletarian Dictatorship. There is no capitalist concession that can satisfy the workers in the last, victorious struggle for power that heralds the Communist dawn.

BUSINESS AGENT SLUGS MEMBER OF BARBERS' UNION

Robert Spanuth Beaten by Jim Rose

The reactionary machine of the Barbers' Union Local 548 has opened its campaign of violence against the membership which will ultimately expose it as unworthy of any trust, position or connection with the membership of the union.

On Monday a member of Local 548, Robert Spanuth, who is not a member of the progressive group, but who is merely an honest union man devoted to the interests of the wage workers in the trade, visited the Local's office at 166 West Washington street to pay his dues.

A Rose "By Any Other Name."

While there on that errand, he was approached by Jim Rose, a business agent and one of the reactionary machine, who tried to provoke Spanuth by starting an argument with him about the contest in the local between the reactionaries and progressives.

As Rose had, accompanying him, at his heels a big slugger of the hired gangster type, and as Rose's whole desire to pick a fight was apparent, Spanuth remained silent, refusing to be provoked into an argument.

Union Official Beats Up Member.

Notwithstanding Spanuth's peaceable attitude—or perhaps because of it—Rose and his hired slugger seized Spanuth and, taking him by force out of the union office into the hallway beat him savagely until he lapsed into unconsciousness.

While he was unconscious Rose and the other slugger went away.

Spanuth dragged himself out of the building to seek aid, as he was bleeding from several terrible blows on the head and had lost seven teeth.

Oppose Terrorism by Machine.

The members of Local 548 who have seen Spanuth are fired with indignation over the assault, many who are not members of the progressive group asserting their determination to see that the reactionary clique in control of the union will not continue to terrorize the union membership with such methods.

Members of the progressive group are pointing out to the membership the fact that such tactics by the reactionaries prove that they are the enemies of control by the rank and file of members, whose forces are getting so strong that the machine is seriously concerned over their being kicked out of office and hence is resorting to violence to save themselves.

Pledge to Keep Up Fight.

Members generally are heard condemning the cowardly assault upon an honest and loyal member by the official gangsters and their hired slugs, and there are many pledging that they will not cease until such brutal cowards are driven out of control and out of the union.

U. S. Buys Prague Palace.

PRAGUE, July 1.—The United States government has bought the old palace of Prince Schoenborn for \$170,000 for use as a legation. The palace is the most ancient and noted estate of the Czech nobility.

Air Mail to New York.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Overnight air mail service between New York and Chicago was to become a reality tonight.

Two planes will leave simultaneously from Hadley Field, near New Brunswick, N. J., and from Chicago.

PROGRESSIVES SHOW STRENGTH AT COAL MEET

Delegates Bored by Speech of Lewis

(Continued from page 1)

forced to work at the wash tub and in other ways to eke out a miserable pittance of an existence, under circumstances which have resulted many times in their physical break down.

May Mark Decline of Reaction.

It is realized here the splendid program of the progressive miners will meet some opposition from the Lewis-Capellini gang, because a victory for the progressive policies will prove the political decline of the reactionaries.

The demands for unemployment relief and minimum wage with yearly contracts, have enthused the delegates here, and not one delegate is heard to express himself against them; in fact the progressive policy has caused panic in the breasts of Lewis and Capellini, and it is not too much to say that if the program had been published a month earlier, many local unions would have had different representation in the convention, which would have assured complete victory for the progressive policy.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 1.—A slight ripple was caused in the tri-district convention of the anthracite coal miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, which is taking place here, when delegates to the new local instituted by President Rinaldo Cappellini at Edwardsville were seated instead the local headed by Edmunds.

The vote in favor of seating Cappellini's new local delegates was 230 for and 110 against, showing considerable progressive strength.

At the conclusion of the speech of John L. Lewis, on Tuesday, the delegates, evidently feeling the need of recreation after the ordeal of listening to their president, adjourned until today and attended the ball game.

Lewis' speech was of the usual kind. He talked mainly against militant action on the part of the miners to better their conditions. In the place of a fight for better wages, Lewis advocated a fight for the check off. The local papers were filled with eulogies of the speech, but many of the miners did not care much for it.

I. L. G. W. TRIAL CONTINUES; 5 MORE ARRESTED

Battle with Sluggers Rages Around Shops

NEW YORK CITY, July 1.—The battle against treacherous reaction in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union continues, with the whole membership opposing with mind and body the machine which would defeat the control of the union by the membership and turn the workers over to the mercy of the manufacturers.

The "trial" of the officials of Local 2 was finished, such as it was, and after summing it up Local Nine's suspended officials will be questioned.

At the trial Monday five members of Local 2 were brot before the Forward's inquisitorial gang headed by Feinberg who is, strange to say, their accuser as well as their judge.

Deny Olgin Chance to Appear.

Louis Hyman, counsel for the defense, in an effort to introduce testimony of Moissaye J. Olgin, May Day speaker whom the machine allege said "We must break the International with a hammer"—demanded that Olgin be permitted to appear and testify. But the "trial committee" refused.

The proceedings are held secretly, the defendants asking for admission of the press and membership, the machine refusing.

In and around the shops where the agents of the machine gather with slugs of the Forward's crew to try to take off the job some of the best union men and women because the machine cannot control them, there were demonstrations and in all five pickets were arrested.

Arrest Five, Fine Two.

Among them were Ida Rosen, Fannie Frudenberg, Louis Rosenthal, Bessie Singer and William Hockman. The police acted in full concert with the machine's gang of slugs, picking up the workers who were pointed out by the Sigmanites. Frudenberg and Rosenthal were fined \$5, Hockman was discharged and the others given suspended sentences.

Dever Breaks City Walkout.

Mayor Dever induced the city engineers to abandon their three-day protest strike for an increase in wages, and most of them are back at work. The salary raise asked, however, has not yet been granted.



Fairy Tales for Workers' Children
By HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN.
Translated by Ida Dailes.

Stories that will make your children proud of being in the ranks of the working class.

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Imperialists Prepare New Tortures for Workers of All Countries

"TELL the workers in all parts of the world that the imperialists who are oppressing and robbing China, are preparing new tortures for the proletariat in their own countries! We are convinced that the International Transport Workers' Federation will give its utmost moral and material support to the Chinese proletariat which is carrying on a life and death struggle."—From the Appeal of the Chinese Union of Railwaymen to the International Transport Workers' Federation.

450,000 MOSCOW WORKERS IN GREAT DEMONSTRATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF CHINESE PEOPLE

MOSCOW, June 12—(By Mail)—Today and yesterday numerous mass meetings and protest demonstrations devoted to the events in China and against the acts of the imperialists took place in Moscow and Leningrad and in most towns in the Soviet Union.

Over 450,000 people took part in today's public meetings in Moscow, which were powerful and enthusiastic demonstrations of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the Orient for their freedom.

Strike Relief Fund Grows Daily

The interest of the working class of the Soviet Republic for the struggle in China increases day by day. Apart from the 50,000 roubles which the central committee of the Soviet trade unions have contributed for the strikers and for the families of the victims in Shanghai, the metal worker, textile worker and mining unions have each allotted 10,000 roubles.

Today the Red International of labor unions devoted 5,000 roubles in the name of the Western European working class. Yesterday alone, the Leningrad trade unions collected 2,500 roubles in the shops.

Well-known Russian party leaders, and representatives of the brother parties, amongst them Katayana, Semard and Kolarov and representatives of the German, Chinese, English and American comrades spoke at the meetings.

Zinoviev made a speech in a district meeting upon the events in China and declared:

Zinoviev Exposes Second International

"In various parts of the world events are happening which will be developed in the future on an international scale. One of the events is the Morocco case. Renaudet and Jouhaux have the insolence to repeat to the working class in 1925 what they said in 1914, but at present it is much more difficult to lie than it was in 1914, for today everyone understands that a small and menaced people struggling for its independence and itself menaced by no one has been attacked.

"It is an undisguised imperialist robber act. Ten years have gone since the outbreak of the war; ten million people were murdered and France in particular has suffered most, despite this, however, the French bourgeoisie is supported in its imperialist action by the mensheviks.

French Party Has Many Liebknechts
"This small test is prophetic for the action of the Second International in

WORKERS OF MINNEAPOLIS HOLD PROTEST MEETING AGAINST RULE OF IMPERIALISM IN CHINA, AFRICA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—Under the auspices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, a monster protest and indignation meeting will be held on Sunday evening, July 5, 7 p. m., at Washington Square (Seven Corners).

The meeting is called for the purpose of protesting against the enslavement of China.

The workers of Minneapolis are going to show their resentment against the exploits of the imperialists in China, in India, and Morocco. The following speakers have been secured for the mass meeting: John Gabriel Hathaway, Carl Cowi, W. Woo and a speaker from the I. W. W.

All workers in Minneapolis are urged to attend this great manifestation.

BRITISH UNIONS CABLE CHINESE UNIONS THEIR COMPLETE SOLIDARITY

LONDON, June 30.—The general council of the Trades Union Congress has telegraphed to the Chinese trade unions:

"The General Council is confident that the united stand the Chinese workers are making will result in the firm establishment of militant industrial organization in China, and will do much to build up a powerful bond of unity between eastern and western trade unionism."

case of an attempt by the bourgeoisie to begin a second world war. At the same time the French events show that if there existed a Liebknecht in the imperialist war, in the coming world war hundreds of Liebknechts will exist. The French brother party is acting in a way worthy of a section of the Comintern.

"The events in Shanghai are in themselves not tremendously important, but on a world scale they are a smaller preliminary action for greater events. The six million young Chinese working class put up today demands like the eight hour day, for the abolition of child and female labor and for a Sunday rest, such demands as were put up by the English working class 60 and more years ago.

"At present the stream of the working class movement and the stream of the national revolutionary movement flow together and this united stream is becoming ever more stormy. Almost the whole Chinese people with the exception of the Mandarins and the reactionary generals, is joining in this movement for freedom.

Proletariat Must Lead
"It is becoming ever clearer that the proletariat will lead this movement because there is no other power outside the working class, no matter how weak and unorganized this latter

may be, which can lead the struggle for freedom to its end.

"One does not need to be a prophet in order to see that after the Shanghai mass murder, the Chinese working class will feel the desire to arm itself in order to defend itself actively at the given moment against the imperialist attack.

"Our generation will experience how the national revolutionary movement for freedom will become a direct part of the world revolution.

Shanghai Movement Led By Communists

"We observe with the greatest pride that the movement in Shanghai is being led by the young Communist Party and the Young Communist League. At the present in China numerous spontaneous fighting organizations are springing into existence which will probably in the immediate future set up a definite program.

"The Chinese proletariat will not be satisfied with the 10 hour day, it will demand the eight hour day. The demand for a united, free and independent China with a freely elected National Assembly for the provisional government for the leadership of the anti-imperialist struggle will grow louder.

"When Chinese delegations travel to Europe to report there to public opinion the real situation, the European workers must send delegations to China.

English Unions Do Their Duty

"The English trade unions are carrying out their proletarian duty. They are protesting against the acts of their bourgeoisie in China and for the first time since the days of the Chartist movement they come forward as internationalists.

"Unfortunately all the European workers by no means understand the significance and extent of the struggle for freedom of the toiling masses of the East. The awakening of the masses in the East is the essential condition for the freedom of the proletariat of the West.

"The events in Shanghai, in Morocco and in the Balkans are clear proofs for the correct estimation of the world situation by the Comintern. The partial defeats in the West are being compensated for in the Orient.

"The Chinese events are the forerunning of the world revolution, the introduction to powerful happenings which our generation will experience and in which it will struggle."

A MILLION ON STRIKE THROUGHOUT ALL CHINA

MOSCOW, June 9.—(By Mail).—The total number of workers on strike in China has reached 1,000,000. In Shanghai alone there are 260,000 workers on strike, and the strike here is almost general.

The press is stopped. On June 6, the strike spread to the territory of the French concession, which until then was spared by the movement. The French police tried to force the businessmen to open their shops, but in vain. With the aid of the police force the managements of the textile factories are keeping the workers at work.

The telegraph company offered its employees a three-fold wage and diverse improvements if only they would abstain from striking, but the employees struck work none the less.

British Shoot Children

Yesterday a British troop of volunteers shot upon a group of children who were throwing stones at the trams commuting between the foreign section and the Chinese quarter. The result was one eight-

SHANGHAI TRADE UNION COUNCIL APPEALS TO WORLD'S WORKERS

SHANGHAI, China, June 12.—(By Mail)—The Trade Union Council in Shanghai addresses an appeal to the international proletariat thru the Red International of Labor Unions and the Amsterdam Trade Union International in which, after a detailed description of the bloody events, it says:

"The imperialist press spreads the most senseless rumor as tho the Chinese had risen against all foreigners. In this manner public opinion is to be deceived. In reality we are struggling only against a small group of exploiters of various nationalities which pursues a policy of economic and national enslavement of the Chinese people and a policy of bloodletting.

"We are convinced that the movement which expresses the national and revolutionary feelings of the Chinese people will find its support from the international proletariat, and that the latter will support the Chinese people in its struggle against the imperialists, the common foes of the toiling masses of all countries.

"The Trade Union Council of Shanghai appeals to you in the name of 220,000 strikers!"

year Chinese boy killed, and many children wounded.

The Chinese workers, students and businessmen formed a joint committee to carry on negotiations with the representatives of the foreign powers, and put up the following demands: Punishment of the guilty police officials; compensation to the families of the victims; the recall of the British and Japanese consuls in Shanghai; abolition of the mixed and consular courts; immediate release of all prisoners; the granting of the demands put up by striking workers of the Japanese textile mills, and the formal expression of regret by the British and Japanese governments.

The Chinese government issued a communique declaring that it will carry on the negotiations with the foreign powers in an energetic manner and that it will insist on the fulfillment of the above demands. A mixed commission of the foreign powers is expected to arrive in Shanghai today for the purpose of investigating the causes of the massacre.

Karakhan Gets All Protests.

The Soviet ambassador Karakhan, in his seniority position in the diplomatic corps, is receiving numerous telegrams of protest against the arbitrariness of the foreign imperialists, with the request to transmit these protests to the foreign representatives.

The anti-imperialist movement is spreading all over the country. Mass demonstrations and protest meetings are reported from Wu Chang, Kai Fong, Fu Chu, and other places. A foreign battleship has been dispatched to Kiu Kiang, where the police headquarters were demolished.

In South China, particularly at Canton, excitement reigns. At Peking, about 2,000 speakers and students address mass meetings daily. Deputations are steadily pouring in to the capital from the provinces to express their protests at the foreign legations. The intellectuals have joined the movement.

Even Foreign Schools Join.

All schools and universities including the missionary schools and American colleges formed a joint protest union in whose name telegrams of protest were sent to the British parliament, the labor party, to the American and Japanese peoples, and to the famous scholars and men of letters in Europe and America.

The difference in attitude of the United States on the one side, and of Britain and Japan on the other, is becoming ever sharper. While the United States, which also took part in the intervention, are not adverse to settling the conflict peacefully, Great Britain is adopting a

ALL CHINA CONTRIBUTES TO SHANGHAI STRIKERS

MOSCOW, June 13.—(By Mail).

Monetary collections are taking place for the strikers in Shanghai throughout the whole of China. The Peking government has given 100,000 dollars. The university professors a half month's wages, and even the Manchurian generals with Chang Tso-lin at the head, who wish to utilize the situation to extend their influence in Shanghai, have donated great sums.

The movement is spreading over the whole country. The Shanghai sailors have demanded that the sailors' union in Hong Kong should commence a strike in solidarity.

In the center of Manchuria, Mukden, strikes have broken out. The Chinese students in the Japanese high schools of South Manchuria have carried out a great anti-Japanese demonstration.

On the border of Manchuria and Korea, in An-Tung, a collision has taken place between the Chinese customs police and the Japanese police. The latter killed seven Chinese.

In Hankao demonstrating workers and students attempted to force their way into the British concession guarded by the British police and marines, the latter met the demonstrators with rifle fire whilst the British warships anchored in the river directed machine gun fire upon the demonstrators.

Trial Opens.

In Shanghai the trial has begun against the seventeen Chinese students arrested by the foreign police. The court is a mixed one under the chairmanship of the American representative.

The inspector of the foreign police, Everson, who gave the order to fire, stated in evidence that he had received instructions only to fire in case of necessity, but should shooting take place then he was to shoot to kill.

A British missionary who gave evidence, declared that the shooting was necessary, but the American missionaries Anderson and Klyn, declared that the demonstrators only blocked the streets, offered no resistance and could have been peacefully managed. They state further that the police fired without occasion and without warning over a hundred shots.

RED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE CALLS I. W. W. MARINE WORKERS TO AID CHINESE PROLETARIAT

The Red International Affiliation Committee, representing the Red International of Labor Unions in its relations with the Industrial Workers of the World, today issued the following appeal to the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W.:

Fellow Workers of the Marine Transport Workers:

For thirty days the workers of the entire world have been watching the beginnings of an upheaval of oppressed people against their oppressors second only in importance to the Russian revolution of November, 1917. In China, 443,000,000 people oppressed, exploited and outraged, are commencing an historic imperialism.

The great imperialist powers who ruthlessly crush the workers' organizations whenever possible in England, France, Japan, Italy and America, and whose power to oppress the peoples of the Far East is nursed by the profits wrung from workers in the home countries, are savagely shooting down hundreds of Chinese workers and students in an attempt to maintain their brutal domination in China.

Without China as a victim, the imperialist powers would be lacking a market for export of capital and commodities, a field for intensive exploitation of rich resources and unlimited cheap labor power—an advantage world imperialist capital uses to the full in displacing and oppressing the working class of the home countries.

Fellow Workers! The Chinese Sailors' Union has appealed for aid in the struggle for liberation of China from the rule of the same capitalists who bitterly exploit you! The Chinese proletarians are striking by millions! An oppressed people is in revolt led by 6,000,000 fighting workers of the Chinese proletariat! Do not fail to stand by to aid the Chinese masses in their hour of agony and trial as they face the combined forces of world capitalism!

Join with the marine workers in a bond of action everywhere to aid the Chinese workers! Form committees of action in every port in the world together with the marine workers of the Amsterdam Transport Workers' Federation and the Red Transport Workers of the Red International! Block every shipment of arms to those who murder and oppress the Chinese enemies! Unite your ranks for action in the world battle against imperialism! Enforce the demand: "Hands Off China!"

RED INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION COMMITTEE.

CHINESE SAILOR'S UNION SUMMONS HELP AGAINST 'CIVILIZED BARBARIANS'

SHANGHAI, China, June 12 (By Mail)—The Chinese Sailors' Union has issued an appeal declaring:

"Our lives are subjected to the will of the imperialist bandits. We do not fear to meet our deaths in a voluntary struggle for the freedom of China. We can no longer tolerate the shooting down of Chinese with the bullets of civilized barbarians, and we appeal to the whole people to join in the struggle for freedom."

Russian Workers Are Generously Assisting the Chinese Strikers

MOSCOW, June 15 (By Mail)—Successful collections in aid of the strikers in Shanghai are reported from various towns in the Soviet Union. The All-Russian Trade Union Council which allotted 50,000 gold roubles to the strikers the day before yesterday, has today despatched a similar sum to Shanghai.

Red Aid Sends Cash.

The International Red Aid has sent 30,000 roubles to China and has issued an appeal to the workers and peasants of China in which it promises in the name of its five million members to support the struggle of the Chinese people for a human existence against the united attack of imperialism, with all the means at its disposal.

In the same spirit the women's secretary of the Communist International sent greetings to the Chinese fighters and called upon the Chinese women to take an active part in the struggle under the leadership of the revolutionary organizations of the Chinese proletariat and the Communist Party.

SOVIET RUSSIA DOES THINGS SO DIFFERENTLY

MOSCOW, June 10.—(By Mail).—The following characteristic episode is reported from Vladivostok: The assistant captain of a British vessel which was being laden with Soviet goods at Vladivostok, ordered a Chinese porter chained on board the ship because he suspected him of having stolen a pack of cigarettes.

The news caused great indignation among the workers of Vladivostok, and several thousands of workers gathered in the port and demanded that the captain release the Chinese worker. But in vain.

He was finally freed thru the intervention of the Soviet port authorities who made it clear to the captain that such action was intolerable in a Soviet port. The assistant captain will not leave the port but is held and will come up for trial before a Soviet court.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

N. Y. NATION JOINS IMPERIALIST OPPRESSORS OF MOROCCO

By KARL REEVE

ONCE more the New York Nation, in printing an article in the June 24 issue, entitled, "The Moroccan Adventure," by its Paris correspondent, Robert Dell, proves itself the garbage pail into which is thrown the sentimental slobberings of the defenders of world imperialism.

This article is an apology for the invasion of Morocco and a denunciation of the gallant fight of the Rifians for freedom from the exploitation of French imperialism.

Abd-el-Krim, whose native army has inflicted defeat after defeat on the foreign foe, is characterized as "much like a robber baron of the middle ages."

Dell then tries to show that the rapping of Morocco by the Painleve government is a very altruistic maneuver. If the nation editors read the United States government reports sent out by Herbert Hoover's department of commerce, which is keeping an eagle eye on Moroccan proceedings for the benefit of the American bankers—it would not so brazenly print such asinine nonsense.

AN article on Morocco in the June 15 issue of the U. S. commerce reports plainly states why the French bankers are freely spending the blood of the French workers to retain their African colony.

"The importance attached by European powers to the retention and development of their colonies and protectorates is again illustrated by recent events in Morocco," says this report. "France in particular, in recent years, has been depending more and more on its possessions as sources of raw material for its industries."

The French capitalists, Robert Dell notwithstanding, are interested in Morocco because of the lumber and agricultural products, and principally the phosphate mines, which form the basis of much of the profits of the French bankers as this report shows.

After giving numerous statistics to show that the French business men depend upon French Morocco for their raw material, and to an increasing extent for a supply of cheap labor, the report concludes, "All these developments are undoubtedly proving important factors in assisting France to reduce its dependence upon foreign supplies of raw material."

After this exposure by the United States imperialistic government of the reasons for the exploitation of Morocco the claim of the Nation that France has entered Morocco for the Moroccan own good, sounds false even to capitalistic ears.

"It might not be easy to define the advantages that France derives from the protectorate over Morocco—it is perhaps an expensive luxury—but

there is no doubt at all about its advantages to Morocco," naively states the Nation's correspondent, in the face of well known facts, such as the above, which prove quite the contrary.

The Nation follows the French socialist in openly lining up with the imperialists who are attempting to plunder the natural resources and the workers of a foreign colonial nation.

"We regret that we have to rob you, and that we are robbing you at the point of the bayonet, against your will. We regret our murder rule, really we are doing it for your own good," is the song sung to the Rifians by the imperialist Painleve government; French socialists and now the Nation, in true La Follette style, readily joining in the chorus.

The Nation regrets that the French Communists have thrown discord into this robber chorus. "The government is anxious to end the war in Morocco, for which it is not responsible," says Dell.

This is a direct misstatement of the facts. Although the Nation declares Marshal Lyautey was "kind to the Moors," Lyautey, the military dictator of Morocco, ruled by methods reminiscent of the rule of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in the Philippine Islands on behalf of American imperialism.

The Painleve government carried out to the letter the policy of conquest

of the Poincare and Herriot governments Lyautey was given definite permission by the Poincare and Herriot government to attack the Rifians when the time became "ripe." That is, after the Spanish troops had been defeated with the aid of guns supplied by Krim by the French, for the purpose of driving the rival European imperialists out of Africa, and thus smashing the Algeiras agreement with Spain and England.

AS is well known, the time became "ripe" for France to attack the Rifians after France had come to an agreement with England that France was to have a free hand in Morocco and in return France was to leave Egypt to Britain. This was only a "paper" agreement, and Britain is not sorry to see France's predicament. But Painleve gave the order to attack (even the Dell declares Painleve "incapable of such conduct") and the war against the Rif Republic was on.

The French press, and in America, sheets like the Wall Street Journal and the Nation, have kept up a smoke screen of talk about the Rifians "invading the Ouergha Valley." As a matter of fact, the frontier between the Rif Republic and French Morocco has never been definitely fixed, and the Rifian leader time after time has asked France to negotiate with him for the fixing of the frontier.

Even after Gen. de Chambrun launch-

ed his attack along the Ouergha, Abd-el-Krim again and again expressed his willingness to negotiate for peace. But Krim refuses to accept a robbers' peace—he will accept an armistice only on the basis of French recognition that the Rifians are henceforth going to rule their own Republic.

As for France's "kindness" to Morocco, it is only necessary to reflect that Gen. de Chambrun has been placed in charge of several thousand troops whose sole purpose is to terrorize the French Moroccan natives who would have deserted the French protectorate and joined the Rifians were this had not been for the French bayonets.

Krim's recent success North of Fez, where he captured a dozen French blockhouses, including the Bibane fortifications, and to the west, where his troops surrounded Ouezzan, show that Krim is something more than a "robber baron." Krim is the leader of the movement to drive the foreign imperialists from Africa, just as the Kuo Min Tang party of Sun Yat Sen is leading the drive of the Chinese masses for liberation.

DELL, a follower of MacDonald in England—the MacDonald who pursued the imperialistic policy of plunder and murder in the Sudan, declares "The only alternative to resisting Krim by force was the evacuation of Morocco."

But the Painleve government has

admitted that the French workers are prepared for this course and Painleve fears the French workers, throwing hundreds of them in jail for advocating the withdrawal of the French from Morocco. Painleve realizes that the French bankers are fighting for the very existence of their colonial possessions in Africa.

The French workers are tired of the slaughter, and led by the Communist Party of France, are making their protest against the rape of Morocco ring round the world. Already Painleve is suppressing meetings against the Moroccan invasion, in a manner that is not exactly "democratic," and has asked that the parliamentary immunity of the Communist deputies Doriot and Marty be revoked, in an attempt to silence their protests in the chamber of deputies.

Even Dell admits, "If the Moroccan campaign goes on much longer, there may be a very serious agitation and a general demand for peace at any price." Even as the words were written, much to the chagrin of the bankers, the socialists and the Nation, the French workers were rising up and demanding that the "principle of self-determination" be applied to Morocco.

Dell, of course, is insignificant as an individual. But Dell, the British I. L. P. socialist, is expressing the historic role of the Second (Socialist) International. Dell is using his pea-

for the imperialistic bankers, under the guise of sentimental "democratic" terms.

Just as during the world war, the socialists betrayed the workers, so today, the socialists are betraying the workers.

THE French socialists have voted the credits with which Painleve is to carry on the imperialistic war, they have allowed the French workers to be thrown against the Rifians in Morocco to be slaughtered. They have shamelessly given up every principle for which they once stood and have once more demonstrated their allegiance to the bourgeois camp.

"Public nervousity has been increased by the absence of any information about the French casualties—due, understand, to the refusal of Marsha Lyautey to give such information," says Dell.

And the French socialists, realizing that Lyautey gets his orders from Painleve, and that Painleve receive his orders from the French banker are doing their utmost to appease the "nervosity" by mouthing pacific phrases while they fall in with Painleve's imperialistic course.

The Moroccan invasion once more demonstrates that the Communists are the only group which leads the fight of the workers against imperialism, and that the socialists are imperialists, thinly disguised.

CONN. TEXTILE STRIKERS GAIN PART VICTORY

Hold Ranks Solid; Co. Signs Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

by Meekan, the manager. First, all of the strikers were to be taken back without discrimination. Second, the company and a committee of the men were to draw up a method of settling disputes. Third, girls were to get the same pay as the men. Fourth, no worker was to be compelled to work two of the 4 wide looms, without his consent.

The Terms.
An advance was made, when the girls were promised the same pay as men. How to handle disputes has not been settled. Before this, when the representative of the men went to the foreman, he was often told that these matters were beyond the power of the representative. Now, at least, in theory, the company concedes to the workers the right to take up with the responsible manager any disputed points. And it specifies that it will meet with a committee of the men to decide how disputes shall be adjusted. If they fail to agree, the matter hangs in the air. What should have been settled by the past strike—may have to be settled by another. The wage increase of 10 per cent, was dropped. Many men felt that the strike should have been continued, until the wage increase was granted, but there was no unanimity on this point.

Not Compelled to Work on 2 Looms.
Last and most important is the 2 loom system on the 4 wide loom. The strike was called primarily to abolish this evil, of the two loom system. No such prohibition appears in the agreement signed by the company, an original copy of which was seen by the writer. The agreement merely states that no worker may be compelled to work 2 looms of the 4 wide.

This is a victory for the strikers as individuals. But the company will try to divide the workers, by offering bonuses for such work; it can bring in outside men. Again, the company can ask weavers to run 2 of the 3 wide looms, and thus get increased profits for the company. The committee interviewed by the writer on Sunday at their picnic (which was a huge success) believe that they can hold the ranks of the men solid, and defeat any attempt by the management to continue the 2 loom system on the 4 wide.

Splendid Fight.
It was the spirit of solidarity displayed by the men that accounts for the company coming to some agreement. Last January, the company made a verbal agreement and violated it. This time, the management was compelled to put it down in writing. Last time, only the weavers were out. This time, the entire weaving department, a forward move.

One would have liked to see the strikers get all of their demands. But they were recruits, many entirely new to industrial struggle. The committee realizes that they did not get all they wanted, that there are loopholes which the company will try to use; and they are therefore urging the men to stick to their Weavers' club and oomfixers' Club. The strike has doubled the number of dues paying members in the weavers' club. Their recent struggle will mean greater confidence of the strikers in themselves, and greater endurance in long struggles.

Prepare Now.

There is no doubt that the company will try to get around the agreement and nullify it. The workers will be on the watch. It is of the greatest importance that closer relations be established between loomfixers and weavers; the two clubs must be combined. Had they belonged to one organization, the 2 loom system would have been abolished, without any doubt. It is not too late. It must be done, and done quickly. And the other workers in the plant must be drawn to the organizations.

The fight is not over. It has just begun. The company, like all capitalist firms, will watch for the moment when wages, worsen conditions in the shop, lengthen hours, etc. It will, at the first opportunity, reduce the strikers' committee to nothing. It will seek to regain the full right to handle all questions, without interference from any workers' committee. The foreman may again become the boss.

Must Unite.
We must be ready. We must unite. We must unite the workers in Blumhals. We must get together with workers in the other textile centers. We cannot stand alone. We must have one organization of all the workers in the textile industry. This will give the textile workers power. We must challenge the bosses' control of industry. To have the factories owned and operated by the workers government. This the textile workers must prepare for. And the first step, committees of workers in each department.

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(CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY)

Report of the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

FROM the journalist's point of view, the Reichenberg Vorwarts is the best conducted paper run by the Czechish Communist Party. Its style of diction is full of life, it strives to raise the level of its readers in international questions, and shows a decided tendency to rid itself of the provincialism which is one of the unhappiest legacies bequeathed by a social democratic past to the party press of the Czechish Communist Party. But the Vorwarts is too much under the influence of the labor movement in the German reich. Without doubt it is its duty to act as connecting link between the revolutionary German workers of Czechoslovakia and those of Germany, but this should not by any means be done at the expense of the actual and urgent problems of Czech politics. The Vorwarts gives the impression of inability to follow the Czechish Party press or the press printed in the Czechish language. It reacts slowly and clumsily to the politics of the Czechish government. There is a lack of immediate actual contact with the struggles and peculiar characteristics of the non-German workers of Czechoslovakia.

The Political Line of the Paper.
WHILST the Vorwarts maintains one continuous line in questions of international politics, this cannot be said of it with regard to Czechish politics. Before all there is lacking a persistent carrying thru of the general campaign of the party. (this is a

characteristic of the whole Czechish party press). For instance, the Vorwarts publishes the decisions arrived at by the congress on the question of unity, and presents them in a form excellent for purposes of agitation. But instead of continuing the campaign thus commenced, not merely in the form of articles, but with the additional aid of headlines, short notes, etc., the Vorwarts permits the unity campaign to disappear from its columns for days and weeks, and it only reappears when some external cause brings it to the surface again. There is a lack of concrete application of international decisions to Czechish conditions. There is an almost entire lack of agitation for the unity of all Czechish trade union centrals. The slogan of unity is not carried into the actual struggle, for instance in the recent wage struggle in the Mährisch Ostrau district. The result of this is that the agitation made by the Vorwarts for the unity of the trade unions is stereotyped and abstract in character.

In this connection it may be pointed out that much too little significance was attached to the attitude of the English delegates in Moscow. Precisely in Czechoslovakia much should have been made of the fact that Purcell is not only an English trade union leader, but at the same time chairman of the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

The attitude adopted by the Vorwarts to the factory council movement shows similar faults. The lengthy decisions of the national executive committee have not been sufficiently popularized in the Vorwarts. It is entirely inadequate merely to

reprint the resolutions and theses in one or two leading articles. The decisions should be impressed again and again upon the memories of the workers by popular articles on each separate demand, by leading headlines, blocked notices, etc. Such methods of popularism are an indispensable prerequisite for the inauguration of so young a movement as the Czechish factory council movement. But the Vorwarts omits them entirely.

The Vorwarts devotes too little attention to the politics pursued by the German social democrats in Czechoslovakia. Polemics against social democracy confined to brief notes or to the local column. This is a fault. The Vorwarts should carry on a systematic campaign against social democracy, especially against its central organ, the Prague Sozialdemokrat.

The Vorwarts omits to carry on an energetic and emphatic campaign for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Czechish government. The recognition of the U. S. S. R. by France should have been used for an energetic campaign.

The second party conference of the Czechish Communist Party was not sufficiently dealt with by the Vorwarts. General articles are absolutely inadequate. And the same must be said of general appeals to work, etc. Above all, the slogan of "Bolshevization" and the party decisions on the national question are not sufficiently popularized and explained. Precisely at the present juncture the Vorwarts should deal energetically and continuously with the ideological and organizational aspects of the slogan: "Bolshevization of the Czechish Communist Party." The phrase: "We are no longer concerned with speaking of

On the Reichenberg Vorwarts of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia

Bolshevization, but with its execution" is wrong. On the contrary. Our Czechish party press must speak and agitate a very great deal more with respect to Bolshevization in order to be understood by the masses. The same applies to the national question. Brief notices and popular paragraphs must draw the attention of the German workers constantly to the new character of the decisions on the national question. Every national movement among other nationalities must be placed in the foreground of agitation. The political change in the line pursued by the party since the Second Party Conference must be demonstrated by the Vorwarts thru the medium of its application by the new party leadership.

The Vorwarts and the Organization of Life of the Party.

THE organization life of the party is insufficiently expressed in the Vorwarts. It is frequently relegated to the local reports, and drags on a wretched existence amidst the municipal and other local affairs. There is an entire lack of a concrete reflection of the organizational events in the party, which should be dealt with in the political column. The supplement for the factories and works is a praiseworthy initiative, but it published too many general articles instead of reports sent directly from the workshops and factories by worker correspondents. The organization of a network of worker correspondents is among the first tasks of the Vorwarts.

Technical Questions.

WE have the impression that the adoption of the new political line

has not been carried out with sufficient care. It frequently occurs that the Vorwarts publishes important and urgent notices on the last page of the paper, under "wires." And it occurs even more frequently that the first page of the Vorwarts is filled with lengthy articles of much less urgency, so that the so important first page is lost as far as agitation is concerned. This is one of the main technical faults of the Vorwarts. Too little attention is given to the first page of the paper. The reverse should be the case. The first page is the most important of the paper. The most important news must be concentrated here as far as possible. The first page must be utilized for agitation. Long articles, filling the whole page, should not be printed as continuous letterpress, but must be made effective for agitation. (Interruptions by means of headlines, etc.) It is incomprehensible to us why the Vorwarts almost invariably prints the political section in bourgeois or long primer type. The use of smaller types would impart a much more striking appearance to the paper. A further mistake is the provincialist divisions into home, abroad, etc. It is a matter of experience that a division of matter according to subject is much more effective than a geographical division.

In our opinion the local section of the paper should be completely reformed. The reports on the proceedings in the local councils, etc. are accorded too much space. They should be substituted by reports on events affecting the workers more directly. The local section should accord the greatest possible space to letters from worker correspondents.

TEXTILE UNION CONVENTION IN FORWARD MOVES

A. F. of T. O. Endorses Labor Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BIDDEFORD, Maine, July 1.—At the opening of the second session of the tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives here Tom Bell was given the floor on behalf of the Labor Defense Council 'call for a conference in Chicago.

After outlining the purpose of the conference the convention unanimously passed the following motion:

"That this convention endorse the move of the Labor Defense Council to create a general labor defense organization, and instructs the incoming executive to co-operate with such organization when formed."

Speed Up Efficiency.

The business agent of the Weavers' Local, New Bedford, gave a review of the situation confronting the textile workers by the introduction of the multiple loom system, and speed-up systems introduced by efficiency experts. The industry is undergoing a second revolution as great as that caused by the introduction of machinery thru increasing the number of machines per worker.

The efficiency expert has taken the place of the boss and overseer, and the workers are being carefully timed in every motion to see in what motions they can be speeded up.

While thousands of workers are unemployed mills are being worked 24 hours a day in two shifts in some places. As soon as orders are finished the mills are shut down and the workers join their fellows in the streets.

Besides the savage wage cuts put into effect during the past two years the manufacturers are now engaged in increasing the exploitation by means of machinery and speedup systems.

Unemployment Balances Speed Up.

From every textile center in New England delegates told of this process being carried on. They painted word pictures of unemployment on one hand and savage exploitation on the other. This process was pointed out as the great problem confronting the textile workers.

The convention decided that the resolutions committee be instructed to bring in a resolution on this matter embodying the sentiments expressed by the delegates.

Industry Largely Unorganized.

The report of the organization committee brot to the front the unorganized state of the industry. Great textile centers with thousands of workers are practically unorganized. It was decided that the incoming executive should lay plans for organizing the unorganized.

John P. O'Connell, secretary of the union sent in his resignation which was accepted. The convention elected W. E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Loomfixers' Local as acting secretary until elections on the last day of the convention.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to THE DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

The Workers Party in Action

WORKERS' SCHOOL GIVES COURSES IN LENINISM

Two Weeks, Full Time Class for N. Y. Reds

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK, July 1.—The spring term of the Workers' School has come to a close and a program is now being prepared for intensive educational work for the summer, to begin in August.

In addition to this, several other courses have been arranged in Public Speaking Workers' Correspondence, and Advanced English.

Workers' Correspondence Course

The course in Workers' Correspondence held its first session on Saturday, June 20th, with thirty present. This aims to train workers to write up news of their shop and trade, to help them give voice to their thoughts and feelings on their daily life and problems for the Communist press. The text used is "The revolutionary role of Worker Correspondents," by William F. Dunne. The class is under the direction of Oliver Carlson. It will meet hereafter on Tuesday evenings, 8 p. m., at the school headquarters, 108 East 14th Street.

The course in Public Speaking is given in close cooperation with the local party organization, and has as its definite purpose to prepare comrades for active participation in the municipal election campaign of New York City. The first session of the class, which will be conducted by William Weinstein, will be held Saturday afternoon, July 11, 3 p. m., at the school headquarters.

Class in English

The course in Advanced English is a special summer English course on American problems for advanced students, which aims to strengthen their powers of composition, make their style more flexible, enlarge their vocabulary, and eradicate defects in grammar and rhetoric. Each student will be assigned one topic for investigation and composition. He will read his work to the entire class, after which criticisms will be given by the class as to content and form.

Among the problems to be considered by the class are: (1) Basis for growth of the Communist movement in America; (2) The Workers Party as compared with the socialist party; (3) Relationship between foreign-born and native workers, etc. Only comrades are eligible to join this class who possess a fair knowledge of English grammar, who can read English prose fluently, and who are considered satisfactory to the instructor. The class will meet once a week for two hours beginning Monday, July 6th, and continuing for eight sessions. Registration for these courses is still open. Comrades are urged not to delay but to enroll at once at the office of the Workers' School, room 34, 108 East 14th Street.

Doomed Man Attempts Suicide

Warden Wesley Westbrook ordered an armed guard stationed around the county jail hospital cot of Walter Krauser, who during the night attempted to commit suicide by building a funeral pyre of his mattress and setting it on fire in five places. Walter Krauser has been sentenced to hang.

Frisco Party Notes

At the city central committee meeting in Oakland, Calif., June 26, steps were taken to hold a mass Chinese anti-imperialist meeting in a hall in the Chinese section of Oakland, at an early date. It will be similar to the very successful meeting June 21, in San Francisco where the Chinese and Japanese turned out in large numbers. Two hundred letters will be sent to students and others. Watch for further announcement.

The city central committee of San Francisco, Calif., will be called in special meeting early the coming week to prepare for the fall campaign when city and county officials are to be elected. The matter of starting street meetings immediately will be taken up. Street meetings are also under consideration for Oakland, 1,000 leaflets "Fight American Imperialism and War" have been ordered for Oakland and Berkeley.

Saturday evening dances and entertainments and Sunday night propaganda meetings will be held during July at 225 Valencia, San Francisco, beginning July 11. The programs are being arranged.

The drive for "subs" for the DAILY WORKER and other Workers Party publications will continue unabated. The names in San Francisco have been arranged in routes for canvassing. A letter is being sent to each asking them call. In the meantime the canvassing is progressing to make sure that all are reached with our message. Comrade A. Segal is in charge of this work. Active canvassing is also progressing in the East Bay district and in the outside districts. Several comrades are giving much of their time to this.

Good Time for All at T. U. E. L. Picnic at Akron, O., July 4

AKRON, Ohio July 1.—The International picnic given by the T. U. E. L. at Schoelag Lake Park on Saturday, July 4th promises to be the best outing ever held in Akron. An excellent program of entertainment for adults and children will keep everyone happy thruout the day. There will be prominent speakers, dancing, all kinds of amusements and refreshments.

To get to the park take W. Exchange car to the end of the line where you take the South Maple N. O. T. Bus to the end of the line, where our Special Bus will take you to the picnic ground.

Jugo-Slav Branch of Workers Party Fights for Gitlow's Freedom

NEW YORK, July 1.—At its last regular meeting the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party, District No. 2, unanimously resolved to congratulate Comrade Gitlow for his determined stand for the exploited masses and pledges itself to work unflinchingly for Comrade Gitlow's freedom so that he may continue his splendid work of building up the Workers Party of America into a genuine mass Communist Party.

NEW YORK PARTY MEMBERS MUST HELP FIGHT IMPERIALISM

NEW YORK.—All members not employed this week must come to the district office at the hours of 11 and again at 4 p. m. to distribute anti-imperialist leaflets at very important places. Comrades come to this office and help in this important work.

Also be ready to respond to the call of the section organizers for the distribution of this anti-imperialist leaflet. The sections have made their plans for the distribution of the leaflet and all comrades must follow these plans. Your section organizer will notify you thru your branch where to get the leaflets. District Organizer, Charles Krumbain.

Young Workers Begin League Educational Courses at Brule

BRULE, Wis., July 1.—A program held Sunday, opened the Young Workers League Educational courses here. The program was given by the Superior members of the Y. W. L.

Monday morning everyone ate a hearty breakfast. After breakfast the students met in the large hall, where tables and seats, etc. had been arranged. A Y. W. L. branch was formed, the various officers, and committees were elected.

Committees were elected for everything: Firewood, water, cleanup, work, yard, and K. P. And the committees got to working efficiently. The 40 minute periods for each subject make them more interesting, and lessen the restlessness of the class. Between each period, there is a 10-minute recess, which gives one "that peppy feeling." The recess is the time for ball playing, and other games.

Armenian Workers of Chicago Invite You to Their Picnic and Feast

Would you like to spend a day out in the open air with comrades? Would you like to partake of feast of a nice juicy barbecued ox with all the trimmings?

The picnic of the Armenian section of the Workers Party on Sunday, July 5th at Reese Park, 6400 West Grand Ave. offers this treat to you. They invite every worker in Chicago and vicinity to come and partake of this feast while listening to speeches by prominent speakers and enjoying a good musical concert. There is no charge for admission.

If you know what's good for you, you won't miss this picnic!

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

ROOMS WANTED!

Working couple with 4-year-old boy want 2 housekeeping rooms, with a party willing to take care of the child from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for 5 days a week. Write to C. Christie, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., or telephone after 7 p. m. Keystone 3821.

RESTAURANT WORKER GETS FIFTEEN CENTS AN HOUR, GARBAGE FOR MEAL, FIRED FOR NOT WORKING OVERTIME

By E. HAWTHORNE WINNER (Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—About a week ago, while on a search for a job I answered a newspaper "ad" for a "young man to work in a cafeteria." From about ten others one other fellow and myself were chosen. After a long and drawn out interview with the assistant manager we were both told to report again the next morning at 9 o'clock and he would then decide which one he wished to employ.

At 9 o'clock promptly we were there, entering the building at the same time. We then waited for about half an hour or more until said assistant manager took it into his head to see us. He first called the other man in and talked with him. Finally in about fifteen or twenty minutes more he informed me that the other fellow was hired and I was not needed that day.

Food Unpalatable.

The next morning, I received a letter from said creature informing me that he desired to see me once more. I went down and he remarked that there was now a vacancy "on the floor." The hours were to be 9 to 2:30 and 5 to 8 one day and 9 to 7 the next alternating daily. The "salary" was \$50.00 monthly and meals were to be furnished.

That afternoon I started work. I spent the time until 4:30 cleaning off the tops of the tables. It is an expensive cafeteria and they must keep things clean to please the customers. However, they don't want to pay for this work but thrust it on the underpaid busmen.

With anticipation of a fine meal, I started toward the dining room at 4:30. First of all, I was led by the head busman to the cellar and found there a small, poorly ventilated room, the "help's" dining room. "Mess hall" would certainly be a more fitting term. They ship down to that room all the stale "left overs" from the other parts of the building (there are about three cafeterias and a restaurant under the same roof and management). One of the articles thrown on the counter was a batch of stale cream puffs. On Friday, they had no meat all day, but only a lot of cheap and foul tasting fish. In addition was some spaghetti which had evidently been incorrectly cooked. The milk which they served was about 60-40 in favor of the water can. I did not taste the coffee. The odor was enough.

Gives Out Daily Work.

While there I distributed many copies of the DAILY WORKER and found several who were interested in the paper. Some, of course, raised cries of Bolshevism. I also raised the question of a union. This is certainly a place which needs organization.

Friday night was my night to be off at 8, and at 8 promptly I went. The next morning, on my arrival, the assistant manager "honored" me with an interview. He desired to know the reason why I departed at 8. I politely informed him that according to his statement when I came, my hour was 8. He replied, "Yes, but—" and then went on to explain that the work was not finished. After remarking that the latter fact was a matter of supreme indifference to me since I had fulfilled by obligation at the hour specified, he told me that the company must dispense with my services.

So far as the hours are concerned, I also found that one must be in at 8:30 to eat breakfast and on afternoons off must be back at 4:30 to get any dinner. Instead of 8 on every other night, as I was told, one is expected to work putting chairs up on tables until at least 8:30. This makes a total of 11 1/2 hours on long days and 10 hours on short days, or 64 1/2 hours per week. At the rate of \$50.00 per month wages, this amounts to an

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 1/2; cable 4.86 1/2. France, franc, demand 4.46 1/2; cable 4.47. Belgium, franc, demand 4.44 1/2; cable 4.45. Italy, lira, demand 3.37 1/2; cable 3.38. Sweden, krone, demand 26.80; cable 26.83. Norway, krone, demand 17.71; cable 17.73. Denmark, krone, demand 20.03; cable 20.05. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 80.00; cable, no quote.

Quake Rocks Potatoes

HOULTON, Me., July 1.—Aroostook county, the famous potato belt of the east, was visited by a slight earthquake and a cloudburst today. No lives were reported lost.

100¢ THE STORY OF A PATRIOT
By Upton Sinclair.
A most interesting story by a master-propagandist, built around a red-blooded "he-man," a hundred-per cent American who turns out to be a spy of big business. A propaganda novel you can hand to your shop-mate to read after you have enjoyed it.
Paper, 25 Cents
THE DAILY WORKER, Literature Department
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM
By I. STALIN.
An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism.
This book issued for the first time in this country, is written by a close co-worker of Lenin, at present secretary of the Russian Communist Party and a figure in the International Communist Movement.
Attractively bound, with a frontispiece (photograph) of the author.
35 CENTS.
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

UNION TEACHERS IN 9TH ANNUAL CONVENTION HERE

Discuss Big Business' Control of Schools

By CARL HAESSLER, (By Federated Press.)

Defense of teachers against autocratic superintendents and school boards is one of the major problems before the 9th annual convention, American Federation of Teachers, which opened for a 4-day session in Chicago.

Strongholds of the union are New York, Washington, Atlanta, Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Portland, San Francisco and Sacramento.

Defense of children's minds against the one-sided anti-evolution propaganda, which has come to a crisis in the legal battle in Tennessee is a leading task before the convention.

The federation secretary, F. G. Stecker, has committed the organization to the support of John T. Scopes, the Tennessee biology instructor who has been arrested for informing his students of the theory of evolution.

In contrast to the routine education demanded by superintendents under the influence of the big corporations, the teachers now in convention are paying much attention to what is known as the creative activity school.

For Teacher Councils: Incidents in the teachers' fight against the boss in education are reflected in the strong sentiment for teacher councils in which executives like principals and superintendents shall have no voice in the criticism of the rating system which puts the teacher at the mercy of his superior.

Legislature Ends Session: SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1.—The Illinois legislature's present session comes to an end today.

GERMANY'S TRADE UNION LEADERS IGNORE DEMAND OF WORKERS FOR AMNESTY TO CLASS WAR PRISONERS

BERLIN, Germany.—For many months the demand for amnesty has been raised by the broad masses in Germany. The terrible class sentences against workers for the smallest causes, the intentionally long imprisonments before the trial, the unheard-of methods of investigation, the provocations of the spy system have made an amnesty for broad circles of the population a necessity.

The amnesty for Jagow, participant in the Kapp Putsch, by President Ebert led to a new wave of demands for amnesty so that the government felt compelled to amnesty also three participants in the Bavarian Soviet Republic, but these only on probation.

Unions which adopted a resolution for the class war prisoners from which we quote the following: "The congress demands the immediate release of all prisoners of the working class and an extensive amnesty for all political crimes and those connected with it.

Union Officials Unconcerned. The national committee of the German trade unions has thus been instructed to use all means in order to release prisoners of the working class. But as yet it has taken no steps whatsoever in this direction.

Who does not want to leave the fate of the political prisoners in the hands of the right parties and Hindenburg, must carry on a campaign for amnesty in shop and trade union.

Who does not want to permit the government of Luther the comedy of an alleged amnesty, must force the Trade Union Federation to use the power of the trade unions with millions of members for a general amnesty!

Who wants to defend his class interests must fight for amnesty. Who does not want to leave the fate of the political prisoners in the hands of the right parties and Hindenburg, must carry on a campaign for amnesty in shop and trade union.

Who does not want to permit the government of Luther the comedy of an alleged amnesty, must force the Trade Union Federation to use the power of the trade unions with millions of members for a general amnesty!

WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION RUN PALACES TAKEN FROM "NOBILITY"

LENINGRAD.—(By Mail.)—Have you ever visited one of our big museums or any place of national interest in the wake of a professional guide whose business it was to recite to your long suffering ears a detailed account of the virtues and abilities of our great men—the founders of our democratic country, the beneficence of our wealthy men and the heroism of our military leaders!

Quite a few are in French and devoted to Napoleon, a great hero of the late Czar. When asked why he spent so much time studying the life of Napoleon, Nicholas answered: "Because I believe we are so similar in ability."

Here are the numerous ikons of the Empress. She was a German and of protestant faith, but a neurotic, poor thing; she was terribly afraid of revolutions and sought relief thru religion.

And then you visit the apartments of Alexander II who was assassinated in 1881. You examine some handsome embroideries done by the daughters of nobility and presented to Alexander. One reads: "God is your protector." The guide shrugs her shoulders and her face suggests doubt.

She calls your attention to a handsomely carved bottle containing holy water presented by some pious monks and guaranteed to absolutely save the Czar from revolutionaries. "But," says the guide, and there is real sarcasm in her voice: "Alexander was killed by a bomb!"

When the party reaches one of the gorgeous ball rooms, she tells the story which is one of the most beautiful of the early days of the revolution. When the workers broke into the palace, they slashed to pieces a painting of Nicholas and of the Empress; you now see only the frames. Another of a general and of the Virgin Mary were cut in several places but they still hang on the walls.

When they reached this ball room, they were overawed by the beauty of the crystal and gold chandeliers, the lovely mirrors, the striking columns, mantelpieces and huge vases of malachite; they recognized this beauty as labor performed by unknown comrades and they instantly agreed among themselves that all of it must be preserved for all the workers of Russia.

War Made 1,000 Women III NEW YORK, July 1.—One thousand women who served overseas in the world war are suffering from tuberculosis and mental ailments caused by the war, Anne Hoyt said today in an address to the Women's Overseas Service League.

SERIOUS DROP IN JOBS IS SHOWN BY MAY 1925 REPORT

Employment, according to the U. S. department of labor from April 1925 to May was still going down, the decrease amounting to slightly less than 1 per cent.

The department's figures show that unemployment is serious. The number employed in industry in May was 11 per cent below May, 1923, and nearly 23 per cent below May, 1920. It was about 16 per cent below May, 1919, the last census year.

Show Gain Over Last Year. The textile and automobile industries show a gain over May, 1924. Some of the larger gains over last year were cotton mills 6.8 per cent, hosiery and knit goods 6 per cent, silk mills 12.9 per cent, automobile 14.3 per cent, agricultural implements 16.2 per cent and auto tires 24.3 per cent.

Changes compared with 1924 in number and total payrolls in the 12 groups of industries were:

Table with 3 columns: Change from May, 1924, Employment, Payroll. Rows include Food industries, Textiles, Iron, steel, Lumber products, Leather products, Paper, printing, Chemicals, oils, Stone, clay, glass, Metal products, Autos, cars, wagons, Miscellaneous.

Percapita wages showed a gain compared with May, 1924. The monthly average earned in identical establishments employing over 2,500,000 workers was \$26.17 in May, 1924, and \$26.83 in May, 1925.

Big increases in percapita earnings compared with May, 1924, were tobacco 6 per cent, structural iron 5.3 per cent, baking 4.6 per cent, hosiery and knit goods 7.2 per cent, silk 6 per cent, carpets and rugs 5.5 per cent, finishing textiles 5.2 per cent, cotton mills 3.9 per cent and automobiles 7.8 per cent.

Industry at 3/4 Capacity. Industry in May was operating 92 per cent of full-time with 82 per cent of a normal working force, or just over 75 per cent of full-time capacity.

Bankers are beginning to interpret these figures as showing that normal activity means only fair business. They call it satisfactory that industry is stabilized at about three-quarters of capacity.

SOVIETS BUY 36 MILLION DOLLAR COTTON CARGOES

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Of the American cotton crop of 1924, the All-Russian Textile Syndicate purchased 243,698 bales, valued at \$36,340,000 when delivered at Murmansk, the port on the Arctic Ocean to which 20 chartered ships have carried the bulk of it, and to which five more vessels will sail in July with the remainder.

Eleven of the ships this season were loaded at New Orleans, nine at Houston and five at Galveston. Purchasing is done in the cotton belt, thru a main office in New York and a branch in New Orleans. Credit is handled by the National City Bank and the Equitable Trust Co.

The syndicate is a New York corporation with \$1,000,000 paid-in capital, which buys raw material for the combination of all textile mills in the Soviet Union. One of its directors resigned during the past year to accept appointment to the federal bench in New York City.

Workers' Relief Body Gathers Funds to Aid the Chinese Strikers

MOSCOW, June 12 (By Mail).—The appeal of the Workers' International Relief in China has made a great impression. Numerous organizations have sent letters of thanks to the W. I. R. and stressed the necessity for urgent aid to the strikers.

The professors of the national university of Peking have addressed a telegram to the W. I. R. in which they declare that the appeal of the W. I. R. has encouraged the Chinese people in its hard and unequal struggle in which its only weapon is the boycott and the strike.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.



BUILDERS AT WORK THESE ARE THE VERY LAST ONES! There Will Be No More.

These subs listed below were received on Tuesday, June 30, and are the very last ones to be included in the totals in the Second Annual Sub Campaign. As usual this column will bring to the attention of all Communist Builders not only the outstanding efforts in propaganda work, but also the best methods used by Communist Builders thruout the country.

MEANWHILE— Watch the Special July 4 Anti-Imperialist Issue of the DAILY WORKER for the Total Results in The Second Annual Sub Campaign

- CHICAGO, ILL.—Hammersmark, Karl Reeve (2), Clara Liebermann, Girsch, H. L. A. Holman. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Stephen Krasonya (5); I. Wintre. ROCHESTER, MINN.—Geo. F. Partridge (2). RACINE, WIS.—Peter Sahi (3). MUSKEGON, MICH.—Walter Johnson (3). ST. PAUL, MINN.—W. H. Wangerin. STAMFORD, CONN.—A. A. Sockol. CHISAGO CITY, MINN.—A. Schlemmer. GRAND RAPIDS, MINN.—Eugene Bechtold (8). MONNESSEN, PA.—Leo Kauppila (2). KANSAS CITY, MO.—A. A. Buehler (2). ETNA, PA.—S. M. Kurepa (4). NEW YORK, N. Y.—Max Kitases. ELIZABETH, N. J.—L. Hausman.

Your Union Meeting

- First Thursday, July 2, 1925. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. 271 Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St. 227 Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave. 98 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave. 499 Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan. 14 Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill. 115 Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill. 13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 82 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St. 341 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St. 434 Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave. 504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie. 2103 Carpenters, 708 W. North Ave. 180 Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1527. 134 Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave. 795 Electricians, 7475 Danie Ave. 115 Engineers, 8223 Houston Ave. 16432 Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel. 429 Firemen and Enginemen, 38th and Campbell Sts. 745 p. m. 269 Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St. 25 Janitors, 55 E. Van Buren St. 60 Janitors, City Hall, Hearing Room. 18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 84 Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave. 100 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. 12 Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street. 233 Molders, 119 S. Throop St. Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St. 371 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts. 2 Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington. 669 Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. 281 Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria. 515 Railway Carmen, 1259 Cornell St. 724 Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Avenue. 1082 Railway Carmen, 1900 W. 17th St. 278 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. 504 Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue. 14872 Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St. 38 Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave. 12 Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee. 110 Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m. Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street. 742 Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave. 754 Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland. 755 Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St. 110 Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street. 17616 Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington. (Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Another Injunction Hits the Industrial Workers of the World

SEATTLE, Wash., July 1.—Judge J. T. Ronald on Wednesday last handed down a decision permanently enjoining the I. W. W. and the Equity Printing company, publisher of the Industrial Worker from picketing the business of "Our House" and also the Lyric theater, or from holding meetings at which these business houses are discussed, or from circulating any printed matter attacking "Our House."

These two business houses, particularly "Our House" had been, so it is claimed, fair to the regular unions, but had been boycotted by the I. W. W. because alleged assistance given to the special prosecution fund to convict the eight lumber worker members of the I. W. W. who defended their hall at Centralia, Washington from an American Legion lynch mob on November 11th, 1919.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

USE OF POISON GAS HANDY TO QUELL WORKERS

Major Points Out It Routs and Burns Foe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, July 1.—An astonishing statement, one that bears out the predictions of the Communists, was made by Major General Amos A. Fries, head of the Chemical Warfare Department of the U. S. army, at a luncheon of the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles, a few days ago.

The general took great pains to show that poison gas is the "most economical and efficient weapon for defense." The older weapons of war, rifles, cannons, etc., seek to disable or kill the enemy by smashing his limbs with bullets and steel, while poison gas and chemicals seek "merely" to cause corrosion (rotting), burning and irritation. On this ground the general claims that the casualties from gas and chemicals during the late world war were far below those caused by ordinary weapons.

Further, he explains that chemicals are widely used in industry. Who does not remember the use of poison gas and bombs in industrial disputes, especially the famous miners' struggle in West Virginia of a few years ago? These brutal and inhuman weapons are not merely used inside the factories, but against those who work in the factories, the wage workers.

The climax of the militarists' argument is reached when he declared that "we should go slow in agreeing not to use this weapon, aside from attacks on cities with women and children, to repel the invasion of an armed foe."

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Seven Places 62 W. Van Buren 42 W. Harrison 169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark 66 W. Washington 167 N. State 234 S. Halsted PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7 Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffees Commicary and Bakery: 1612 Fulton Ct. Phone West 2549

A short story from the workshop: "CARBON CAKES"

By Franklin R. Timmins in the July Special Anti-Imperialist Issue of The Workers Monthly 25 Cents a Copy \$2.00 a Year \$1.25 Six Months 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Just Received From Germany!



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With text in English, German and French containing 33 Striking Photographs Of the great leader and teacher from childhood to the grave—with photographs taken in his youth; as an exile; with old revolutionists of years ago; as an illegal worker in October, 1917; and photos taken after the Revolution and after his death. — Be sure to place this in your library — 25 CENTS EACH The Daily Worker Publishing Co. 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

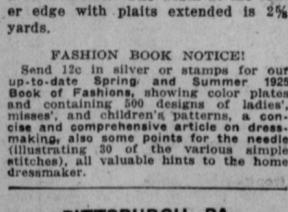
OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A STYLISH SKIRT WITH POPULAR FEATURES



5122. Kasha, linen or crepe with or without contrasting material or color may be used for this design. The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure 25, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make this pretty model as illustrated will require 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch figured material, and 3/4 yard of plain for the godets cut crosswise for a 31 inch size. The width at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.

A PRETTY PROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL



5140. Figured and plain silk will combine well in this model. It is also attractive in kasha or crepe. The peasant sleeves may be omitted. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 36-inch material for the waist portions and 1 1/4 yard of contrasting material for the skirt, if made as illustrated in the large view. With peasant sleeves 1 1/4 yard will be required for the waist. If made of one material the entire dress will require 3 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

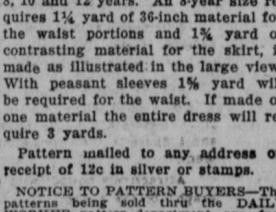
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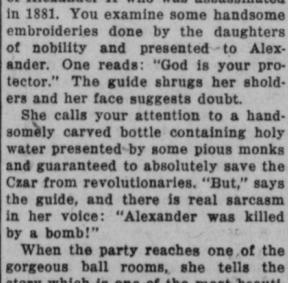
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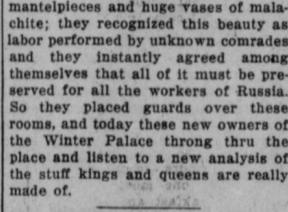
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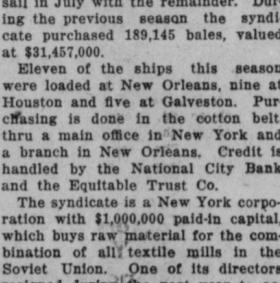
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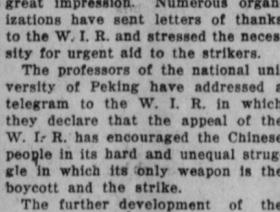
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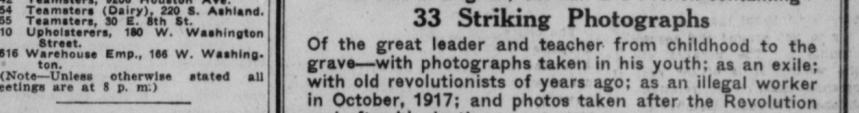
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MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

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Where Neutrality Aids the Enemy

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, would not discuss the development beyond hoping that the federation, which has always maintained very cordial relations with the Amalgamated, would not become involved. This is a quotation from a news story sent out by the Federated Press on the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company.

It had reference to the action of the United Garment Workers' Union in recruiting scabs to break the Amalgamated strike. The Amalgamated is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The United Garment Workers' Union, it is a paper organization and worse than that, a scab agency.

This kind of benevolent neutrality will not do the striking garment workers any good. Mr. Fitzpatrick might park his "cordial relations" in the collar and give the Amalgamated practical proof of his cordiality. In a struggle between the workers and the capitalists the "neutral" worker is giving aid to the employers. The fact that a strikebreaking outfit posing as a union in involved, does not alter the case.

How the capitalists of Chicago and of the whole country must laugh at the trade union movement that allows those sailing under its canvas to scab on another section of that movement! What would they think of a clothing firm that gave aid to the Amalgamated against the International Tailoring company? Their banks would put that firm out of business within twenty-four hours. What would they think of the Yellow Cab company if that scab firm refused to supply taxis to haul the strikebreakers recruited by the United Garment Workers to and from the scab shops? They would not only think, they would act. This is what the trade union movement of Chicago must do.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will win this strike. Nobody who had the pleasure of seeing them on the picket line and in their meetings could have any doubt about the result. But there is something more than the winning of one strike involved. Hasn't the trade union movement any pride? Can the members of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago become silent partners in the scabbery of the United Garment Workers thru their silence? This issue should be a burning one on the floor of every A. F. of L. union in Chicago and at the Chicago Federation of Labor next Sunday.

1917—1925

In 1917, and until the end of the war, any American worker who expressed the opinion that anything approaching decency could come out of Germany would find himself in danger of getting tarred and feathered or run into jail. The Germans were "Huns" and nothing else. Not only would the patriotic morons known as 100 per cent Americans defeat the German army, but they would never again buy anything bearing the trademark of the "Hun." They would burn everything German except her coal.

This is 1925 and this is J. G. Schurman, United States ambassador to Berlin, speaking. And this is what he says in part: "While it is the policy of the United States not to participate in European problems, and it would not be proper for me to express my opinion on the merits of policies now under consideration, I hail as a happy omen for the world's peace the fact that Germany has proposed a fresh application of the principles of good will and mutual confidence." The ambassador was referring to the security pact between the west European powers, which is nothing more or less than a frameup against the Soviet Union.

In 1917 the German race had to be destroyed, because they were incapable of keeping agreements. And it cost the fathers and mothers of the United States 100,000 of their sons to make the ruling class of Germany safe for American capitalism. It cost many hundred thousands in wounded.

In 1925, this same Germany is proposing "a fresh application of the principles of good will and mutual confidence." Our diplomatic ambassador does not wish to interfere in the domestic affairs of Germany but a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. Wall Street has Germany by the financial neck and Ambassador Schurman is not the least bit worried that his remarks will be resented. The dignity of the bourgeoisie is located in their bank accounts.

"Good Trade Unionists"

Sir William Joynson Hicks, home secretary in the British tory government, recently appealed to British trade unionists to "resist the intrigues of the Communists in their unions." Such an appeal coming from a flunkey of the United States government would be cordially received by the crowling lackeys of capitalism who dominate the American Federation of Labor. But in England Sir William's appeal was given a fitting answer by John Bromley, M. P., general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Here is part of what Bromley said as reported in the London Daily Herald:

"Who made the rebels in the trade union ranks? asked Mr. Bromley. The rebels were a broken-hearted people, broken-hearted in fighting against the present system, which was crushing them, their wives, and families down to the degradation suffered by the working class of this country. They did have Communists in the trade unions, and they could hardly elect a delegation upon which one or two were not elected, not because they were Communists, but because they were good trade unionists.

"They criticized him (Mr. Bromley) and other leaders, but I know on which side they will be when there is a battle, he added. They are not going to be on the side of the employers."

Bromley knows, and he has the courage to say what he knows. Every labor faker in the United States knows that the Communists in the trade unions are among the best fighters in the movement. They know that when a Communist deserts the struggle against the employers or funks his duty, that he is kicked out of the Communist Party. And in the United States as in Britain the Communists will remain with the trade union movement despite the efforts of the reactionary labor skates to get rid of them. The workers will elect them, because they will gain the confidence of the workers, because they are good trade unionists. And nobody is a good trade unionist unless he is a good fighter against the employing class, in general and in particular.

AMALGAMATED PROGRESSIVES IN CLEVELAND ISSUE PROGRAM AND MEET HOSTILITY OF THE BOSSES

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.
CLEVELAND, July 1.—A militant campaign is being waged in Cleveland for the election of progressives to the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
The left wing of the local unions is supporting a program which really seeks to build the Amalgamated in Cleveland and make it an instrument in the class struggle.

The Unthinking.
The distribution of this program at the shops has met with some opposition, both on the part of the bosses and the supporters of the reactionaries in the unions.

These latter many times are only unthinking rank and file members who have been misled into believing that only the officialdom and not the rank and file have the right to make suggestions to strengthen the union and win concessions from the bosses.

But the very fact that at the shops, where the program of the progressives in the unions was distributed, the bosses rushed out, threatened the distributors, shook fists in their faces and talked injunction proves that the members who oppose it are but making a united front with the bosses.

The program of the progressive in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for the election in Cleveland, follows: To all members of Local No. 112, A. C. W. of A.

"The Progressive Committee of the Needle Trades Workers deems it necessary at this time to issue the following program and calls upon the members of Local No. 112 to give it their consideration.

"A concerted effort is being made to destroy the organized labor movement by the so-called 'American plan.' The 'American plan' constitutes an effort by employers to break up trade unionism by substituting the open shop for union control. Just recently the formerly powerful Street Railway Men's Union has been added to the many unions severely beaten by the combination of the bosses with the government in an effort to establish the open shop.

Amalgamation and Shop Committees.
In order for the Needle Trades Unions to escape the fate which has befallen so many unions, we must consolidate our forces. Craft must stop fighting craft and union must cease fighting other unions. All Clothing Workers' Union must be amalgamated on the departmental plan in order to present a united front against the united front of the bosses.

The forces of the workers in each factory must be consolidated by the setting up of shop committees and an energetic campaign to organize the unorganized must be carried on.

For Class Struggle.
Another scheme of the bosses is that of class collaboration. If they find it too difficult to destroy the unions, then they try to bring the unions into so-called "harmony" with the bosses which only means to increase profits at the expense of the workers.

This policy has already had a serious effect upon our own organization. Many important gains in wages and conditions won by years of militant struggle have been lost and are being lost by this tame policy of looking first at the desires and interests of the boss.

The policy of advancing our interests thru fighting the bosses is the only one to rely upon in the present and future as in the past. That is how the A. C. W. was built up and that is how it will, thru amalgamation with other Needle Trade Unions, further advance the interests of the membership.

Support the following demands of the progressive needle workers.

1. Organize the unorganized.
2. Amalgamate the needletrade unions.
3. Shop committees in all shops.
4. Abolish the speed-up system.
5. Abolish piece work.
6. Establish the 40-hour week.
7. Officials to receive no more pay than members.
8. Make all settlements in the open and not behind the backs of the members.
9. Reinstate all suspended and expelled locals and members.
10. No workers to be taken off the job because of their militant activities for progressive policies in the union.
11. World unity of the trade union movement.
12. Labor party.

We call upon the progressive members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to support candidates who have in the past and will in the future fight for the above program, which means the strengthening of the A. C. W., the strengthening of the other needle unions, the strengthening of the entire labor movement; and better conditions for our own membership and all workers."
"Progressive Committee."

Wilbur to Visit U. S. Slaves.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Secretary of the Navy Curtis Wilbur will board the battleship Henderson at San Diego and will then go to Corinto, Nicaragua, to pick up United States marines stationed there. He will also visit Panama and possibly Haiti.

HANG SOFIA RED SOLDIERS FOR AIDING REVOLT

Killed Sergeant When Communists Raided

SOFIA.—(By Mail.)—On May 29, at 4:30 a. m. in the court yard of the Sofia central prison political division, the execution of Ily P. Petroff and Ivan Petroff Tudev from Mekhemli, took place.

The executed men were condemned to death in August last year, for killing a sergeant-major of the same Mekhemli regiment in which they served as soldiers. When Communists raided the barracks, Petroff and Tudev took out the bolts of the soldiers' muskets and hid them. But when the sergeant ordered them to pick up arms and to defend the barracks, they blocked the entrance to the barrack building and killed the sergeant.

Went Reduce Pullman Rates

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The interstate commerce commission today refused to order a reduction of fifty per cent in the surcharge on Pullman rates. This action was taken in denying the petition of the International Federation of commercial travelers' organizations asking that such an order be made.

ROUMANIAN IMPERIALISM ANNEXED BESSARABIA WITH TRICKERY AND MURDER AGAINST WORKERS WILL

VIENNA.—(By Mail.)—Bessarabia, the south-west corner of the former Russian giant, has been, because of its geographical situation, since 1917, desired by Roumanian imperialism. The agents of Roumanian government of Margiloman-Mackensen, Germanoff at that time, had the special order to co-operate in every way with the decomposition of the Russian south front army in order to facilitate for Roumania the annexation of Bessarabia.

"The true Russian patriot, General Tscherbatscheff, successfully forced the retreat of the Russian revolutionary army from Roumania. The other agents of Roumanian Etat Major, the Bessarabian social revolutionaries, Inkukez, Halipa, Katarao, Erhan and others, prepared the country for the annexation from inside.

On the 20th of October, 1917 the Congress of Bessarabian officers with the active participation of the above mentioned agents, decided to convoke the Bessarabian national assembly to settle the autonomy question. The number of members of this assembly—"Statul Zerl," were determined in advance—120 persons—from which number 85 were Moldavians.

Fifty of those Moldavians were elected at once, in a congress session. Those 50 persons, agents of the Roumanian Etat Major have been the deputies of "Statul Zerl" who supported the idea of the annexation of Bessarabia.

On the 21st of November the Statul Zerl was opened and on the 2nd of December it declared the Bessarabia Moldavian democratic republic.

On the 27th of March, 1918, Statul Zerl, in the presence of the Roumanian prime-minister, Fargiloman, declared Bessarabia annexed to Roumania, on the conditions of local autonomy.

To understand the note we must remember the declaration of the chairman of the session, Professor E. Spere, immediately before the vote: "Honary gentlemen, before voting the annexation of Bessarabia to Roumania I declare: woe to a national minority which dares vote against this annexation."

Before the 27th of March act several members of Statul Zerl, of the Presidium of the congress of peasants' deputies of Bessarabia, Kataros, Fantzer Pramitzky, Tchoumachtenko and Litvanoff were shot for their opposition.

Bessarabian Workers Protest.
On the 28th of November Statul Zerl disowned the local autonomy and finally "annexed" Bessarabia to Roumania. The proposition of the "final annexation" was made in the night session of Statul Zerl, at which only a quarter of the members were present. The vote was made by the simple raising of hands and the number of voices pro and contro were not counted.

There is a written protest against this double lie signed by the general secretary of Statul Zerl, the leader of Peoples' League, the chairman of the Officers' Congress Enoury, the peasants' fraction, Trade Unions and 40 deputies of the same Statul Zerl.

TRADE SCHOOL TRAINS SCABS IN WORCESTER

Bosses Teach Children Loyalty to Employer

By H. SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1.—"New England's industrial position is being challenged, and we must meet the challenge by preparing men to take the places of the experts who are holding important positions," was the basis of an "open shop" talk by the open shop Rev. Vincent E. Tomlinson, pastor of the open shop First Universalist Church before the graduating class of the Worcester Boy's Trade School last night.

John F. Tinsley, of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and high mogul of the Manufacturers' Association also took a shot at those who are discontented and said in part that "they would be more satisfied if they could realize the opportunities of work in the shop."

Visions of poor, hard-working boys, rising to position of "wealth," influence and industrial leadership, "were painted in rosy colors by the speakers. But to attain these ends, "loyalty to the employers, hard work and thrift" are the underlying virtues, according to the open shoppers.

The 77 graduates received their diplomas from the hands of the president of the board of aldermen, Roland S. Frodigh. One hour each day of the school term is devoted to open shop talks by prominent leaders of the open shop movement and the graduation exercises are the special occasions for high-powered labor hating talks in which the sons of the workers are taught to scab on their fathers.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

NEW ENGLAND G. O. P. GIVES FIRST WOMAN TERM IN CONGRESS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

LOWELL, Mass., July 1.—New England has decided to send a woman to congress. The first woman to go to congress from this region is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, of this city, widow of the late congressman John Jacob Rogers.

Completa returns today from the special election in the fifth congressional district gave Mrs. Rogers, republican, 23,614; former Governor Eugene N. Foss, democrat, 9,251.

Mrs. Rogers got 72 per cent of all the votes cast, carried every town in the district and received a larger proportion of the total vote than her husband did last November.

KLAN LICKED IN MINE UNION BY LEFT WING

Zeigler Union Slams the Kluxers

By ALEX REID.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., July 1.—The election held Wednesday, June 24, in Zeigler, was a victory for the left wing in the Miners' Union and a complete repudiation of the friends of the faker Farrington, the K. K. K.

The militant miners in that vicinity, remembering the disgraceful, treacherous work of the klan in former elections, showed their contempt by the following results:

Henry Corbishly received 74 votes for president, while his K. K. K. opponent received 162.

For vice-president, Oscar Farthing got 331, and K. K. K. O'Berry, 221. For recording secretary, Matt Cornovich, the progressive candidate of the left wing, received 568 votes, his K. K. K. opponent receiving 158.

For financial secretary, Joe Filipovich, 607 to 138 for K. K. K. Jones. In most of the offices the klan was swept under by the feeling of repulsion of the miners against the klan, due to the klan's anti-labor record and work.

Zeigler, the home of the klan of that vicinity of Egypt, has gone the way of its predecessors, the Citizens' Alliance, etc., etc., and the miners draw a breath of relief at the passing of the vermin.

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)
future they will be in the same condition as a man after a good spree, who may have recollections of happy moments, but an awful pain around the temples and a bad taste in his mouth. In the meantime the French government, which is the servant of the French ruling class, will wipe out its internal debt as the German government did.

THIS is the beauty of having such a thing as a government in your hands. It's a mighty convenient tool. Things may look bad for the ruling class, but with a government they can pull off many tricks and stave off the inevitable. Radicals who spurn the idea that the workers should not bother about getting control of the government are all wrong. Until the French workers get control of the French government after the Russian fashion the initiative will be with the capitalists.

ALL this shows how chaotic industry is under capitalism. Despite the backwardness of Russia before the revolution, that country is making rapid strides forward. The big industries are owned by the government. There is increasing efficiency and there is a centralized authority that plans for industry as a whole. The introduction of more efficiency in methods of production, will not introduce more chaos as happens in countries where individual manufacturers and trusts are only concerned with their own particular interests, but more wealth and leisure for the producers.

THE Labor World of Duluth in its issue of June 13 last gives the premier position on its first page to a speech delivered by Kate Richards O'Hare in that city, under the auspices of the Federated Trades Assembly. Mrs. O'Hare is carrying on a campaign against prison contract labor. The prisoners make shirts which are sold on the market in competition with "free" labor. One of the most widely advertised of this brand of clothing is "Big Yank." Yet we find on the second page of this same Labor World that featured Mrs. O'Hare's speech against prison-made goods on the front page, a quarter page advertisement from the First Street Department Store extolling the virtues of "Big Yank."

THIS is what Mrs. O'Hare said about this prison contract labor in her Duluth speech as reported in the Labor World: "The contract system of employment obtains in the Jefferson City prison. The state furnishes the buildings, machinery, equipment, food, the men and women—everything but

the raw material, and the contractors pay the state for the use of the inmates a daily amount equal to from one-sixth to one-tenth of the wages paid for free labor." By "free labor" Mrs. O'Hare means the labor of slaves outside of the penitentiaries.

THE Labor World is one of the most loud-mouthed defamers of Communism in the United States. It never misses an opportunity to slander the radicals and parrots the anti-revolutionary concoctions of the capitalist press with great glee. It poses as the defender of simple pure trade unionism. But like every paper of its kind it is a shameless prostitute, and peddles its principles for cash, never turning down a dollar no matter where it comes from. Compare its conduct with that of the DAILY WORKER. Whatever else our enemies may say about us, they can never bring forward one bit of evidence to prove that we ever said a good word for the enemies of labor, or that we ever ran a line in our news, editorial or advertising columns that would give aid or comfort to the enemy or injure the working class. Duluth workers should think of this when selecting their labor paper.

BUT while on the question of prison contract labor, a word about Mrs. O'Hare's campaign will not be out of place. This lady was once a socialist and no doubt is still one, after a fashion. But like most socialists she seems to be trying to live down her past. While in Duluth Mrs. O'Hare visited the stores and found that with one or two exceptions, they were selling prison-made goods. And what do you think was her proposal? Call a meeting of organized labor to formulate plans to fight this evil? Let the lady speak for herself. Here is what she said, as reported in the same issue of the Labor World, that carried the "Big Yank" ad:

"I WOULD suggest that before organized labor starts a campaign in Duluth against prison labor that a conference be called of manufacturers and businessmen to discuss the question. You will get better results in that way than by starting an impulsive war against them." (Emphasis ours, T. O'F.) The question now arises, who is the biggest faker, the editor of the Labor World or Kate Richards O'Hare? Here is the cloven hoof of class-collaboration, "capital and labor getting together" sticking out from under the skirts of this vocal foe of prison labor. Needless to say the workers will not abolish prison labor or any other of the evils that they suffer from by begging for aid from the capitalists.

TEXTILE BOSSES SPEED WORKERS, REDUCE JOBS

Output Jump in Mass., Figures Show

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., July 1.—Products of the manufacturing industries in Massachusetts in 1923 at factory prices were valued at \$3,583,205,000, an increase of 25.3 per cent over the figure for 1921, the previous census year.

The U. S. Census Bureau's figures made public recently showed the average number of wage earners employed during 1923 to be 667,758, an increase of 15.3 per cent over 1921. In other words, while the profits increased 25.3 per cent, the opportunities for employment actually decreased in the per centage represented by the difference between the increase of employees, 15.3 per cent and the increase in the value of the products turned out.

The cotton goods industry led all others in the state in both number of wage workers and value of products. The average number of wage workers in this industry increased from 106,337 in 1921, to 113,717 in 1923, or 6.9 per cent, and the value of products from \$313,830,000 to \$415,332,000, or 32.5 per cent.

The above figures show that the textile workers in Massachusetts are the most exploited in the state. With an increase of only 6.9 per cent workers an increase of 32.5 per cent production values were turned out.

And the poor textile bosses who spend the winters at Palm Beach and the summers abroad are not exploiting their slaves enuf so they again cut wages 10 per cent.

Cops and Sluggers Escort Scabs to and from Struck Shops

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of the Amalgamated and member of the general executive board addressed the strikers yesterday morning.

Rosenblum told the strikers that the entire resources of the Amalgamated were behind them in the struggle. The shops of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company in New York were emptied of workers in five minutes he said, the company officials refused the business agents permission to come into the shops and confer with the shop chairmen. But other means were found of bringing the strike message to the workers. In New York the struck shops did not threaten a reduction as in Chicago. The Chicago reduction evidently was to be the entering wedge.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will not sign any agreement with the struck shops unless they agree to the Amalgamated conditions according to statements by the strike leaders.

Detectives Sleep With Scab

It was reported that one fourteen year old boy is working in one of the scab shops. Another scab was taken to a hotel by a detective who stayed with the strikebreaker all night. No work is being done in the struck shops and the windows are painted so that those on the outside cannot see what is going on inside.

Samuel Levin, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, branded the United Garment Workers officials as scabs and strikebreakers in a statement to the Federated Press. The same news agency quotes George Slater of the United, as saying: "If trying to organize that shop under the American Federation of Labor is scabbing and strikebreaking, I am proud of it."

The Amalgamated picket line is holding up admirably. The strikers are gaining enthusiasm and in determination to win. Such a spirit knows no defeat.

Mass Picketing in New York

By MAX MARIASH (W. C.)
NEW YORK, July 1.—Upon the arbitrary refusal of the International Tailoring company to sign a contract with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a strike was declared June 29th, at 10.00 a. m. on the above firm and J. L. Taylor & Co., which is owned by the same firm.

Approximately 900 workers are employed in the shop, which is located at 107 Fourth Avenue, near 12th St. Workers were stopped and addressed on each floor by leaders of the firm, promising them 52 weeks work per year and wage increases. However, that did not in any way affect the 100 per cent walk-out and consequent mass picketing in front of the shop.

The company formulated a letter to the workers with the following statement in it: "The company has severed all relations with the Union and the workers must return as individuals or not at all." The workers however, realize that only thru a workmen's union can they keep their present wages and keep a grip on the bosses so that the bosses never will be able to cut their wages.

The company has engaged an open shop law firm, which fights striking workers in the courts and gets injunctions against strikes. The company will soon know that it will in no way help them as the workers are determined to smash any attempt on the part of the bosses to establish an open shop.