

SOVIET LABOR SPEEDS COLLECTIONS FOR BRITISH STRIKERS

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special Cablegram to THE DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 11.—Continue collections on behalf of the British miners, all funds collected to be deposited as special funds to help the British miners, put at the disposal of the General Council of

Trade Unions or Mine Workers' Union of Great Britain at their first request—such is the decision of the General Council of Trade Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in connection with the refusal of the General Council of British Trade Unions to accept help from foreign unions. The General Council of Trade Unions of the Union of So-

cialist Soviet Republics points out that in organizing collections for the strikers the General Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. was guided by the principle of international solidarity and also by the agreement for a United Front between the British and the Soviet trade unions. Collections
(Continued on page 2)

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300,000 MORE JOIN BRITISH STRIKE

AMALGAMATION RESOLUTION ON A. C. W. AGENDA

Furriers' Greetings Urge Unity of Industry

By JACK JOHNSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MONTREAL, May 11.—An amalgamation resolution containing concrete proposals for uniting the various unions in the needle trades industry has been introduced here sponsored by some thirty left wing delegates.

The resolution asks that a rank and file amalgamation convention be held within six months to be preceded by a preliminary conference called by the A. C. W. executive board which shall include all needle trades union executives. It is believed that the main struggle in the convention will center around this resolution.

Yesterday's morning session was spent in reading greetings, seating delegates and the appointment of committees. 216 delegates were seated by the regular procedure and forty New York delegates seated by special action owing to their local dues payment not having been made at the proper time.

Representation at the last convention was taken as the basis and the following locals allowed extra delegates:

Local 2, eight delegates; Local 3, five delegates; Local 4, seven delegates; Local 5, seven delegates; Local 10, eight delegates; Local 19, five delegates.

Among the telegraphic greetings was one from Ben Gold in the name of 12,000 striking fur workers urging the convention to give life to the amalgamation movement by taking decisive steps to form an industrial union in the needle industry and one from Alfred Wagenknecht thanking the Amalgamated for its assistance to the Passaic strikers and urging that this assistance be increased.

The speech of Shipiloff was an attack on the left wing. He referred to it as a "fungus growth" and urged the convention to throw it off.

Amidr, representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers executive board, also attacked the left wing and congratulated the convention "on your defeat of these internal enemies."

Organizing Against Left Wing.

So far the convention has been quiet and propagandized against the left wing and its program. Telegrams from New York congratulating the administration for "bringing unity into the New York market" have been part of this campaign.

All left wing resolutions covering the sections of its program from world trade union unity, amnesty for expelled members to the organization of workers' sports clubs are now in the hands of the committee.

Two new convention committees have been created—one on housing and one on banking.

It is rumored that a donation of \$25,000 to the British strike will be authorized.

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS HOLD MEETING THIS FRIDAY, MAY 14

A most important meeting of New York DAILY WORKER Builders will take place this Friday evening, May 14, at the Co-operative Cafeteria, 54 Irving Place (near 17th street).

Every DAILY WORKER agent in the New York district is instructed to be there, and all friends of THE DAILY WORKER are invited to attend. The supper will begin at 6:30 and the meeting at 7:30 o'clock. Admission is free, each one paying only for what he eats.

Reports will be received regarding THE DAILY WORKER encampment and the trip to Moscow campaign. Everyone is invited to bring ideas as to how best to push the campaign.

THE CHILEAN CONGRESS REJECTS SEC. KELLOGG'S NEGOTIATION PROPOSALS

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A new diplomatic move to prevent a complete breakdown of negotiations by the United States government to settle the dispute between Chile and Peru over future possession of Tacna-Arica was forecast today.

The action of the Chilean congress in demanding that the proposed plebiscite be held was construed here as a final rejection of Secretary Kellogg's proposal that the entire matter be settled by "negotiation." Disturbing reports of anti-American feeling in Chile also reached the capital.

GENERAL STRIKE GIVES LIFE TO SCARBOROUGH

Resolution for Colonial Liberation

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
SIXTH ARTICLE

When the Trade Union Congress meeting at Scarborough passed its famous resolution upholding the right of all colonial peoples to separate themselves from the empire, cold shudders ran down the spines of British imperialists.

Their cold chills vanished however when the Liverpool conference of the Labor Party under the pressure of the MacDonald and Thomas wing decided to exclude the Communists whose activities had of course been in support of the anti-imperialist resolution.

The whole trade union movement now sees the army and navy, those noble instruments whose heroic deeds in defense of the empire have been recounted in song and story, mobilized and placed on a war footing for an assault upon the working class of Britain.

The cold truth is, and every British worker knows it now, that the armed forces of Great Britain are being used against the trade unions of Great Britain in exactly the same manner that they have been and are being used against the rebellious workers and peasants of India, Egypt, Ireland and China. There is at present a difference of degree but not in kind.

The British workers, with troops in "tin hats," armored cars and tanks parading the streets of the industrial centers, know now by what they see with their own eyes, that British imperialism is their enemy.

Much sooner perhaps than even the sponsors of the Scarborough resolution believed, that resolution has been given life by the relentless process of decay within the structure of British imperialism.

The imperialist rulers of Great Britain are preparing another Amritsar, but this time the scene is shifted from India to England and fair-haired British workers, not swarthy Hindu peasants, are to be the victims.

In the West End clubs, according to W. N. Ewer, foreign editor of the
(Continued on page 2)

My Word! How Cold It Is in England!



By William Gropper.

Spring is damp and cool this year. The British Lion has the chill; Premier Bladwin has the shivers and poor McDonald has gone and got himself a hot water bottle.

IRISH WORKERS WALK OUT; AID BRITISH STRIKE

Shut Off Shipments of Food to England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, May 11. — Ireland today became more involved in the British general strike. Irish union workers, on orders from the British labor leaders, shut off shipments of foodstuffs to England. The Ulster dock workers refused to handle cargoes for England after 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Ireland and Britain are so inextricably bound together economically, and the labor organizations of both countries are so closely affiliated, that further repercussions of England's upheaval in Ireland seemed inevitable.

The first trouble came with the arrival of the London Midland and Scottish steamer Hibernia with the mails from London and the English provinces. Just before the arrival of the boat the local secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, a British organization, called the men belonging to the London, Midland, and Scottish company out on strike.

The Hibernia was berthed by volunteers, but the mails were not discharged. There was some fear that if the mails were removed by non-union labor the postoffice employees would refuse to handle them. However, this was obviated by the postal union announcing the postal men would not remove the mails.

READ IT NOW! Scott Nearing's latest pamphlet which will help you understand the great English strike

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MACHINISTS IN CHICAGO CABLE AID TO BRITISH

District Council Shows Solidarity in Strike

Chicago District Council No. 8, of the International Association of Machinists, with 5,000 members, voted at its last meeting to send a cable to the British Trade Union Congress pledging their solidarity with the general strike of the British workers.

The cable will be sent today. The council also urged that its affiliated lodges take steps to render financial aid to the strikers.

Organization Drive Continues.

The organization drive being conducted by the machinists is making progress. Three hundred new members have been taken in since the first of the year.

The strike of machinists against the "open shop" American Oven Company is still on. The place is being picketed daily. Interference from the police continues.

A "conciliator" from the department of labor is on the job attempting to make a settlement of the dispute that has now been in progress for more than a month. The manager of the plant is under the influence of the National Metal Trades Association, whose co-operation he sought during the owner's absence from the city.

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe?

Amundsen-Ellsworth Dirigible-Norge Starts for the North Pole

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 11.—The Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar expedition has started for the North Pole in the dirigible Norge.

Fair weather prevailed when the Norge sailed, and Captain Amundsen and Commander Noble, the navigator, expressed great confidence in the success of their venture as they started off.

Shipyards Stop; Machinists and Moulders Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 11.—The Trade Union Congress issued an order today directing moulders, shipyards worker and machinists to stop work at the end of today's shift at midnight.

This will further extend the paralysis of the country caused by the strike and will add at least 300,000 workers to the ranks of the strikers and throw as many more out of work because of the stoppage of a large section of British industry.

Trade Union Congress Plans to Control Use of Electricity.

There is a possibility also of more electrical workers coming out since the general council of the Trade Union Congress has issued an order that henceforth permits for the use of electric power can be issued only thru the medium of the council.

This means that the council dominates the situation in so far as power in the large centers is concerned.

Special Cabinet Meeting Takes Up "Second Line" Strike Order.

A special meeting of the cabinet was called today to consider the new situation created by the Council's order calling out the second line of defense.

The council's policy is gradually to apply increasing pressure by the calling out of more men every time the government takes steps towards more aggressive action against the strikers.

There is still a "third line" of defense not yet called upon by the trade union leaders: the sanitary employes, food workers and general workers, who may follow the "second line" to the front in the next few days, unless some agreement is reached.

Still No Basis for Talk of Negotiations to Settle Strike.

Talk of negotiations is still current but nothing concrete is yet in evidence. Spokesmen for the Trade Union Congress refused to commit themselves and the government is taking no official action for an agreement with the strikers.

There are a number of individuals unofficially attempting to effect a reconciliation, but the dead-lock continues with the situation the same. The government will not revoke its emergency order until the Trade Union Congress calls off the general strike and this the congress refuses to do.

Baldwin's "British Gazette" Admits Effectiveness of Strike.

The government organ, the "British Gazette," acknowledged the effectiveness of the strike today when it said:

"While many individual strikers in various trades in the essential services have returned to their jobs, the general strike continued unabated."

The "British Worker," the strikers' organ said, "From every town and city in the country reports are pouring into the general council headquarters stating that all ranks are solid and that the working men and women are resolute in their determination to resist the unjust attack upon the mining community."

The House of Commons again witnessed a session marked by acrimonious debate when the opposition called upon the government to explain why it had not published the Bishop of Can-
(Continued on page 2)

NOAH ABLETT, WELSH MINERS' LEADER, ARRESTED FOR SPEECH

(Special to The Daily Worker)



LONDON, May 11.—Noah Ablett, representing South Wales on the miners' federation executive, was arraigned in police court today on charges of making a speech in Battersea which was "likely to lead to disaffection among the population and the troops."

The court took into consideration Ablett's previous good reputation and ordered him to give securities totalling \$500 to preserve the peace for one year and to pay costs of \$50.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

Revolutionary poets, artists, writers and dramatists will celebrate with you at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, on May 14, 1926.

Come and take part in boosts and knocks with—

Art Young
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Norman Thomas
William Gropper
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N. Y. COUNCIL IN SYMPATHY WITH BRITISH INVESTIGATES FUR STRIKE JUDGES

By SYLVIAN A. POLLACK. (Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, May 11.—Sending sympathy to the British strikers and at the same time referring to the executive board for consideration a resolution to support the strikers and prevent scabbing by American workers, featured the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council. It was also decided to have a special meeting of the executive board Monday night to take up the question of the furriers' strike, especially the charge that city magistrates are giving the striking furriers a raw deal.

Delegate Al Furman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 2, introduced a resolution on the British strike: "Be it resolved, that the Central Trades and Labor Council goes on record in support of the British workers in this critical struggle, and resolved that every attempt be made to prevent scabbing and strikebreaking against the striking miners and the workers of Great Britain."

Holland on His Feet. At once James P. Holland, former president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and at present a political appointee of Mayor Walker, was on the floor and said: "Are we going to endorse something we know nothing about?" He then made a substitute motion to the effect that the Central Council takes the same attitude on the strike as President William Green.

Secretary Coughlin said that the resolution should be referred to the executive board, also that he disagreed with that part of it which urged the American miners not to scab, as the American miners are obtaining more wages than the British miners and surely will not go over to England and work for less than they are getting here.

Delegate Thomas Curtis of the tunnel workers then made a substitute for the whole, to refer the resolution to the executive board and at the same time to send our "sympathy" to the British workers. Curtis' substitute was passed.

Coughlin Reports on Fur Strike. Coughlin gave a report of the furriers' strike. He said that Magistrate Goodman sat for three weeks on the same bench so he could try fur cases and that Magistrate Harry Gordon had a manufacturer of cloaks sit on the bench with him while he heard cases. He continued: This question should be referred to the executive board for action. These magistrates are good democrats and will soon come back for endorsement. We have been very friendly with them in the past, but they have this time gone too far and we must call a halt."

Delegate Philip Frankfeld of the Post Office Clerks, Local 10, made an amendment that protests should be sent to Mayor Walker, Police Commissioner McLaughlin and the press. Coughlin opposed Frankfeld's amendment on the ground that "we might write letters we will want to recall later."

Ask For Complaint. Holland said that now it is the furriers that are being attacked and next it might be some other group of workers. He suggested that a complaint be lodged with Chief Magistrate McAdoo against the way the magistrates are acting.

Thomes Curtis then made a motion, which was passed, to have a special meeting of the executive board Monday night to consider the entire question of the furriers' strike.

Sesqui-Centennial. The resolution of the Post Office Clerks, Local 10, in reference to the sesqui-centennial celebration to be held in Philadelphia, urging that only union labor be used in the construction work, was held in abeyance while the executive investigated whether or not union labor is being used.

A communication was read from the Eureka Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, notifying the Central Trades and Labor Council that the strike of the Hoe Printing Press workers has been "officially terminated" after 32 months of struggle.

The meeting closed with a lengthy discussion of union hotels and halls in New York, the final conclusion being that there are none. It was stated that "even William Green, himself, has to stay at non-union hotels when he is in New York."

200 Irish Priests Given Permission to Attend Eucharistic Meet. Two hundred Irish priests have been given permission by their overlords to attend the Eucharistic congress that will be held in Chicago. Among the hierarchy of the Irish Roman Catholic church that will be present will be the Cardinal O'Connell, primate of Ireland.

SHIPYARDS STOP AND MOULDERS AND MACHINISTS JOIN THE STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1) terbury's appeal for peace and proposals for settlement in last night's issue of the "Gazette." Baldwin's only reply was, "I don't know."

Blast False Reports About the Deraiment of Trains.

Reports of derailment of trains by union men were vigorously denied by the Trade Union Congress which branded them as provocative and deliberate rumors.

The general council claims that the many wrecks on English railroads during the strike have been due to the inexperience of the volunteers operating the train service.

It also claims, contrary to the government's statement, that there has been no appreciable improvement in the train service.

The general council also reports that 92 iron and steel mills have been forced to shut down as the result of the tie-up. It is estimated that this throws an additional 50,000 iron and steel workers out of employment. Orders have been issued to union men in both the Free State and Ulster to stop transport to England.

Expect Few Days Will Make Shortage of Food Severe.

It is the general belief that only a few more days will be required for the food shortage to make itself felt. Practically the sole means for the transportation of London's food supply is by motor lorry. These move in trains from the docks to Hyde Park conveyed by heavily armed troops and sailors. But this means is hardly enough to feed London.

Rioting was heavy in different parts of London, in Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow today. Various reports of casualties that come in do not jibe and cannot be depended upon, but it is certain that a good number of policemen and strikers have been injured in the past few days.

As to the duration of the strike, government officials are talking in terms of a week or ten days more, while Trade Union leaders would not commit themselves.

LAST STRIKE BULLETINS AS WE GO TO PRESS

ARREST 17 IN DURHAM. DURHAM, England, May 11.—Seventeen arrests were made here this afternoon, following a clash between the police and persons who were alleged to be stealing coal from the collieries.

PEACE WHEN MINERS GET DEMANDS. LONDON, May 11.—"The miners' leaders have been approached by several persons seeking a means to end the deadlock," said A. J. Cook of the Miners' Federation.

"Peace is possible at any moment on terms giving economic security to the miners. Wages are too low. Peace is possible whenever the government and the coal owners are prepared to recognize that fact," Cook said.

HUGE COLLECTION CONTINUES IN RUSSIA. MOSCOW, May 11.—The All-Russian Trades Union Council today decided to continue to collect funds for the aid of the British general strike, despite the British Trades Union Congress' refusal to receive funds from Russia.

All collections will be placed in a special fund which will be at the disposition of the British Trades Union Congress or the Miners' Federation, if they change their policy, it was stated.

The 200,000 ruble check, rejected by the British leaders, was returned here today.

ROOKIES WRECK TRAINS. LONDON, May 11.—Another train wreck was reported today, when an electric train ran into a stationary coach at Victoria station. There were no casualties. The toll for the three train wrecks of the past twenty-four hours have been three dead and eight injured, while five are suffering from gas fumes. Trade unionists maintain that the wrecks were due to the inexpert handling of the trains by volunteer workers.

MANCHESTER WORKERS BATTLE POLICE. MANCHESTER, England, May 11.—Serious rioting broke out here this afternoon when crowds of strike sympathizers engaged in a battle with police. A motor truck was burned and the windows of the railroad station were smashed by rocks hurled by the angry crowds.

JUDGE RULES STRIKE ILLEGAL. LONDON, May 11.—Judge Astbury granted an injunction against a strike in the Seamen's Union holding the general strike to be illegal.

RELEASE THE PRISONERS. PORTSMOUTH, May 11.—The Railwaymen's Union here has passed a resolution calling upon the Trades Congress to refuse a strike settlement until all political prisoners have been liberated.

POLICE ROUND UP ALIENS. LONDON, May 11.—The flying squadron of Scotland Yard this afternoon swooped down on the east end of London and other areas, and rounded up a large number of aliens who are accused of "making inflammatory utterances."

URGE PEOPLE'S ARMY OF CHINA TO AID THE BRITISH STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1.) on behalf of the British strikers continue thruout all of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with unremitting success. Feelings of distrust which exist in circles of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics toward some of the right wing leaders of the English trade union movement do not in any way affect the deep class solidarity between the workers of the U. S. S. R. and the struggling British proletariat. Solidarity meetings are being held with great enthusiasm, the workers not only giving a part of their wages, but also making additional collections, working overtime and organizing theater performances on behalf of the strikers.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, who has just arrived in Moscow, declared his sympathy with the British strike and appealed to the People's Army of China to make collections for the strikers. Marshal Feng said: "Our energetic protests against the behavior of the English imperialists in China do not prevent our being most sincere friends of the English working class.

Results in Contradiction. An editorial in Pravda, commenting on the refusal of the British trade unions to accept foreign help, points out the more than contradictory situation they have gotten into in asking help from their brother trade unionists and refusing this help some days later. Wishing to 'amend' its first mistake, the refusal of the help of the

Soviet trade unions, the General Trade Union Council refused to accept the help of the trade unions of other countries, thus increasing still more its blunders. When the General Council explains its refusal of foreign help by the desire that nobody should consider the British general strike as a revolutionary struggle, it only strengthens the government's position. Information from London of the workers' astonishment at the help of its brothers is quite natural. In the interests of the British labor movement it is necessary to correct this great mistake as soon as possible. The latter was certainly committed under pressure of the right wing, who perhaps presented an ultimatum.

The strong feature of the British strike consists of the splendid organization of the masses, their courage and the devotion to the cause of the local strike organs. The weak side is the insufficient clearness of aim, many of the leaders of the strike not understanding that the strike from the very beginning had a political character and that it may be won only as a political struggle. Leaders

DEFENSE RESTS IN SWEET CASE; TRIAL NEAR END

Show Protection of the Police Is Useless

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON (Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., May 11 — Both the defense and state in the trial of Henry Sweet, rested their case. Dr. Ossian H. Sweet was the last witness for defense to testify after which Mr. Clarence Darrow declared his case rested, subject to the possible call of one more witness.

In the testimony of Dr. Sweet, it was brot out how ineffective police protection has been in similar cases where Negroes were involved.

Police Beatings Mentioned. In cross-examination, Dr. Sweet said that he was influenced in making certain statements to the police due to his fear of physical injury if he did not do so. When questioned by Prosecutor Toms regarding other cases of police beating prisoners, Dr. Sweet said that he had read of such cases.

When Toms asked for a specific example of such an occurrence, Chawke, assisting Darrow in defense, asked Toms if he meant to infer that people have never been beaten by police.

Toms requested that the statement by Chawke be stricken from the records and intimated that Judge Frank Murphy was showing preference to the defense counsels.

Read Free Press Articles. Excerpts from an article published in the Free Press July 12, 1925, during a seige of other disturbances due to Negroes moving into "white neighborhoods" were offered by the defense as evidence. They read in part:

"John W. Fletcher, 9428 Stoepeel Ave., two blocks from Elvermois and Plymouth avenues, the Negro who is to be charged with exusing grievous bodily harm in connection with the shooting of a white youth, Leonard Paul, 15 years old, 9569 Prairie Ave., Friday night, relieved the situation in his district by moving out yesterday after less than 48 hours tenancy."

"The storm centers are considered to be American and German avenues where Vallington A. Bristol, Negro undertaker, still occupies the home he recently purchased there in the teeth of demonstrations of three successive nights, and a residence on Prairie avenue near Grand River avenue."

Tell of Klan Meeting. "A big ku klux klan meeting, attended by more than 10,000 persons, was held on West Fort street, a mile west of Lincoln Park village last night. A member of the Tennessee branch of the organization, standing on a platform illuminated with the red glare of fiery crosses, advocated laws to compel Negroes to live only in certain quarters of the city."

"To maintain the high standards of the residential district between Jefferson and Mack avenues, a meeting has been called by the Waterworks Improvement Association for Tuesday night in the Howe School Auditorium. Men and women of the district, which includes Cadillac, Hurebut, Bewick, Garland, St. Clair and Harding avenues, are asked to attend in 'self-defense'."

An Advertisement Also Read. "The advertisement announcing the meeting carries the following questions: "Do you want to maintain the existing good health conditions and environment for your little children?" "Do you want to see your neighborhood kept up to its present high standard?"

ship of the strike is not homogenous, with the presence in its midst of the Thomases who are ready for any treason. Their influence may destroy the action which was so brilliantly begun. The British Communists have done their best to maintain the unity of leadership of the great movement, and they will undoubtedly cling to the principle of the united front and will be the most disciplined soldiers in action and in the fight, and will also later on support the strike without any restrictions, and the General Council.

Urges Strong Criticism. But the Communists have until now not sufficiently criticized the wavering tactics of certain leaders of the General Council. The interests of the millions of strikers demand strong criticism of the erroneous measures of the General Council, which are no petty blunders but grave errors. The position of the General Council previous to these errors was invincible; nothing could harm it so much as its own errors. Nobody could be able to destroy the progressing great movement except its own hesitating leaders, giving themselves no account of the seriousness of the situation. No doubt considerable numbers of the British workers deeply appreciate international proletarian solidarity, understanding that without international help the strike cannot be won.

It is imperative to help the British workers to correct the errors of the present leaders of the strike, which, beginning with economic demands, will win only if its leaders are unafraid of politics putting boldly the question of power.

Prisoners Ignorant of Power that Puts them Under Lock and Key

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

"SLIM, the Bum Boss" was the first power, vested with authority, that I came in contact with on the first morning of my stay in the Allegheny (Pittsburgh) county jail.

It was afterwards that I got his nickname from the other prisoners. He deserved it. I also learned the requirements of his job. He was a prisoner himself. Yet he was an institution for lording it over other prisoners. He shifted them from one cell to another, as occasion demanded. He lined up those who were supposed to go thru the routine of taking a bath. Every prisoner takes a bath when he goes in and when he goes out. Prisoners also get a bath every week for good measure, if they remain that long. In fact, "Slim" was there to help the jail officials see that the prisoners all went thru their proper paces.

"If you want to help sweep up the range (the runway outside the cells) and do other jobs, I'll move you up front," was "Slim's" suggestion, "It's a little better up there."

Not knowing of any arguments to offer against an improvement in jail living conditions, I readily accepted. That is how I became one of the two "head rangers" and moved out of "Cell I-23" and into "Cell I-13". Instead of a bare board to sleep on, there was canvas spread on an iron frame, and something that might once have been an army blanket to cover up with. Nikolai Bukharin's "Historical Materialism," carefully wrapped in a coat, still had to serve as pillow.

The change also brot a new cellmate. He also had his "story." Every prisoner has his story, which is his version of his own troubles.

Fred Craven, union painter, of Hays, Pennsylvania, coal mining town, was in for ten days and he insisted the only charge against him was one of vagrancy. He was working, earning something like \$66 per week, when he was whipped off to jail as a "vag," which is supposed to refer to those unfortunate human beings without visible means of support.

Craven's case is typical and therefore important. With an extensive knowledge of jails and police courts, I make the charge that in few places in the nation does one find police victims so universally proclaiming their absolute innocence of the charges against them, as is the case here in Pittsburgh.

Craven is native-born of Irish parentage. That ought to have made him immune. He has lived for many years in Hays, has a large family, belongs to the Moose lodge, along with Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, which should be additional fortifications. But he has a free spirit, that flaunts the power of the police, and there is where he gets in bad. He claims the police went against him because he gave aid to one of their intended victims. "We'll get you!" was the police decision. And they did. On an afternoon, when Craven returned home from work, several of them came to the house, started an argument in which

But attention was soon turned in a different direction. On the tier below the head guard was charging one of the "barber shop gang" with having stolen a watch from another prisoner. This jail barber was in for 30 days, having been picked up on "suspicion." He was a slender youth who talked with a half-frightened look in his face. He might have been a consumptive. His term had another week to run. When I talked to him later, he was still trembling with the fear that new charges would keep him under lock and key for an extended term.

"Christ!" he exclaimed, "how can they do it?" As if in answer the word "Coal!" came in a hoarse call from below. The head of the coal gang was calling on the Negro prisoners assigned to the work of shoveling the daily ration of prison coal. A half dozen Negroes hurried down the iron stairs from an upper tier.

But there was much meaning in that word, "Coal!" It might have been "Steel!" or "Coke!" or "Railroads!" symbolizing the huge basic industries, privately owned, that dominate this whole Pittsburgh empire of profit and plunder. I didn't meet a single prisoner in the whole jail who understood this system of capitalism that was crushing them in its relentless grasp.

workers of Britain will continue to have the support of the allies who have rallied to them in the general strike—the industrial workers of both the colonial nations and the capitalist countries of Europe. A unity of action and purpose in the ranks of international labor has been established that will never be broken, for the British trade unions with one gesture as powerful as it is magnificent, have shattered the myth carefully maintained till now by the ruling class, the myth that British labor and British imperialism were one indivisible whole.

The inevitable consequences for British imperialism can be understood only if we look carefully at the structure of the British empire and the conflicts in process of development within it and against it.

Rum Ring Trial. CLEVELAND, O., May 11.—Nineteen of the 112 defendants named in the huge true bill returned by a federal grand jury here March 13 after an investigation of an alleged nationwide rum ring, were arraigned in federal court on conspiracy charges, entered pleas of not guilty and either went to jail or gave bonds.

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe? WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SYMPATHETIC RAILWAY STRIKE IN CUBA TIES UP ALL ROADS

HAVANA, May 11.—Railway traffic in Cuba came to a dead stop today as a result of a general walkout of all railway workers in sympathy with the workers of the Cuban rialroad who have been out on strike for several weeks following their failure to secure a wage increase in the last negotiations with the owners.

There is a possibility that the strike will be extended to include other workers. The British general strike is being received enthusiastically by workers throuth the island.

ON TO MOSCOW!

SUBS RECEIVED IN THE 3RD NATIONAL DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN ON MAY 3, 4 AND 5

Points Total

BOSTON, MASS.—	Points	Total
F. Aisen	100	100
M. Claffert	100	110
Clara Kelpert	100	100
Elsie Pultur	20	735
Frank Juholo, Norwood, Mass.	45	290
Carl Siedler, Providence, R. I.	45	45
Ida Miller, Revere, Mass.	10	150
Hugo Gronroos, Worcester, Mass.	45	45
A. Rosenfeld, Roxbury, Mass.	130	130
M. Sack, Roxbury, Mass.	100	100
G. B. Johnson, N. Sullivan, Me.	20	20
NEW YORK CITY—		
David Berchenko	30	30
Geo. R. Brodsky	100	100
A. Chorover	585	585
Harry Sheinst	100	230
Z. Freedman	330	330
L. Goodman	45	65
C. Jackson	20	20
T. Jacobson	100	100
Leo Kling	380	770
S. Kuttner	30	30
S. Lebowitz	100	100
Bertha Lituchy	65	65
Richard Koshier	100	100
Beatrice A. Myers	20	20
Morris Koshier	135	135
C. O. Petersen	45	215
M. Pinshewsky	10	10
Thaddeus Radwansky	100	100
D. Rosenberg	55	55
Abra Rothenberg	20	20
Claire Saffern	120	120
Zissel Saffern	100	100
M. Ushko	20	20
W. Wolf	30	30
A. A. Sokol, Stamford, Conn.	200	200
L. Barryman, Camden, N. J.	20	20
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—		
Betty Goldberg	45	45
Freda Rosenberg	45	45
J. Babick, Binghampton, N. Y.	100	100
I. Strukov, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	100	100
W. G. Martin, N. Tonawanda, Pa.	45	45
N. Y.		
Joachim Kotchmar, Watervliet, N. Y.	45	45
D. Rencicavage, Gilberton, Pa.	100	100
V. Kemnovich, Durytown, Pa.	250	250
H. Slomberg, McKeesport, Pa.	20	20
W. H. Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,580	1,580
A. Nansen, Biltmore, Pa.	100	100
J. Elinaky, Kingston, Pa.	30	30
K. James, Akron, Ohio	100	100
O. Zange, Cincinnati, O.	100	100
CLEVELAND, OHIO—		
Joseph Robboy	20	20
J. J. Scholtes, M. D.	20	20
John Fetters, Martins Ferry, Ohio	100	100
C. E. Beuhler, Toledo, Ohio	100	320
M. Popovich, Warren, Ohio	20	65
C. Howard, Dayton, Ohio	20	20
Chas. Kistler, Fostoria, Ohio	20	20
Gerald Lloyd, Sebring, Ohio	10	10
DETROIT, MICH.—		
M. J. Biesche, Jr.	20	20
Doko Lefel	20	120
Edward McConville	20	20
A. Victor, Grand Rapids, Mich.	20	45
Sarah Victor	290	1,945
Eugene Bechtold, Grand Rapids, Mich.	290	1,040
M. H. M. Cherry, Ind.	100	100
CHICAGO, ILL.—		
Joe Billick	45	45
Dobrov	20	20
Emil Gravel	20	20
Sam Hammersmark	45	230
John Hendrickson	100	1,000
Anna Lawrence	20	45
Stacilius	45	45
Alfred Valentini	30	285
Jim Walters	10	10
S. B. W. G. Madson, Wis.	45	45
E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo.	20	185
W. L. Winters, Madison, Wis.	20	20
John Kutz, Milwaukee, Wis.	20	45
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	40	330
ST. LOUIS, MO.—		
Dr. Jerome Cook	100	100
J. Matosich	20	20
John Wachter	100	100
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—		
Joseph A. G. G. G.	200	520
Frank Campo	100	100
G. Roger, Dowell, Ill.	30	30
William Schroeder, Frankfort, Heights, Ill.	45	45
Geo. Yang, Valier, Ill.	100	100
Geo. Voyzey, Verona, Ill.	100	100
Oustus G. G. G.	30	30
Frank Basich, Glidden, Wis.	100	100
L. A. Roseland, Minneapolis, Minn.	90	90
Tilda Roslof, Orr, Minn.	10	10
F. Hrachovina, St. Paul, Minn.	100	100
Guist Pearson, Superior, Wis.	45	45
Alfred Reich, Winona, Minn.	10	10
Tony Caccarilli, Mndrl, Iowa	45	45
F. L. Krasick, Denver, Colo.	45	45
Alvin Siver, Olympia, Wash.	20	20
L. O. ANGEL, CALIF.—		
E. H. Einstein	100	100
B. Goldsmith	10	10
Paul C. Reis	35	80
S. Vast	45	45
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—		
Geo. Lucas	20	20
N. W. G. G.	45	45
D. Stiswell, Fresno, Calif.	45	45
Joseph Romeyer, Jackson, Calif.	100	100
John Hallie, Merced, Calif.	30	30
J. Hornell, San Rafael, Cal.	100	100
R. A. Benninghoven, Santa Cruz, Cal.	10	10
Geo. W. H. H. H.	100	100
Leon Nickoloff, Miami, Ia.	20	20
Henry Graber, St. Lucie, Fla.	100	100
G. Hann, Ottawa, Ont., Can.	30	30
The Lukutupa, Vancouver, B. C., Canada	100	100
Edward McDonald, Hamilton, Ont., Canada	30	30
M. Quarter, Toronto, Ont., Can.	100	100
Helen Sutcliffe, Toronto, Ont.	30	30
K. A. VanNatto, Port Arthur, Ont., Canada	10	10
J. J. Samia, Eagle, Alaska	100	100

DAUGHERTY WILL ANSWER TO GRAFT CHARGE IN COURT

NEW YORK, May 11. — Harry M. Daugherty, formerly attorney general of the United States, John T. King, one-time national republican committeeman from Connecticut, and Col. Thomas W. Miller, formerly alien property custodian, will appear in federal court next Tuesday to answer to the indictment returned against them last Friday, Assistant United States Attorney Kenneth Simpson announced.

The three are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in the American Metals company stock transfer.

This property was seized by the alien property custodian during the war and later returned to the owners.

Foreign Exchange. Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 1/16; cable 4.85 9/16. France, franc, demand 3.12 1/2; cable 3.13. Belgium, franc, demand 3.13; cable 3.13 1/2. Italy, lira, demand 3.99 1/2; cable 3.99 1/2. Sweden, krona, demand 26.72; cable 26.75. Norway, krona, 21.58; cable 21.60. Denmark, krona, demand 26.09; cable 26.11. Shanghai, taels, demand 72.76.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

The T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Union by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Glass Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

SILLINSKY RUNS ON PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM FOR SECRETARYSHIP OF THE JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—Max J. Sillinsky, a progressive, in the following letter of acceptance of the nomination for office as secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union lays down his program in which he advocates the formation of a labor party, organizing the unorganized, amalgamation and other progressive measures:

"To the officers and members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

"Brothers: "I accept the nomination as candidate for general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and wish to bring forth the principles and policies I hold, and, if elected, hope to achieve with the support of the membership of our organization.

Organization. "The membership of our organization has dropped considerably in the last two years. This is an indictment of the present policy of organization work. I stand for the district plan of organization, viz., to give each organizer, within a given territory charge of the work. He can arrange the various local meetings and attend them without conflict of dates. It would give the locals an opportunity of having an organizer often and at less expense to the general office.

"I would encourage the maintenance of business agents in most cities; I consider it the duty and function of the general secretary, personally, to be out on the road—to be in touch with the organizers and help them with their work. It is the duty of the general secretary to try, always to be in cities before strikes are declared and to assist and direct during the strikes. The general organizers in the service of our organization must be competent to address meetings—they must be well versed in the history of the labor movement and its antecedents.

Organizing the Unorganized. "Meetings must be held all over the country and a campaign of education be carried on to emphasize the necessity of organization, not only must the highest class trade be organized, but ALL custom tailors and the men and women engaged in producing must be urged to join our organization. All effort and energy must be devoted to organizing our trade.

Weekly Work. "There must be continual education to bring the membership to a realization of the fact that the weekly work is the only safe-guard of their common interest and will give them more leisure, this being the only time that the workers actually live. Many locals have made great effort to achieve the weekly work and some of them fought bitterly to maintain it—how much easier it would be to bring about the weekly work if all the locals were educated to the value of it and were induced to fight for it. This is a great task before us and again brings us to the necessity of organizing the unorganized.

Amalgamation. "A conference of the needle trades unions must be held for the purpose of amalgamation. This should be brought about by a conference to arrange for a general convention with proportional representation from all locals. Functioning committees should be appointed to work out plans for the offices, per capita, sick benefits, etc. There should be one national office which should be departmentalized. Until such amalgamation is achieved, there should be an exchange of cards. There should be a fixed initiation fee—the practice of having different initiation fees in the unions in the clothing industry should be abolished.

Convention. "There shall be an immediate call for a convention. The membership has been frightened away from a convention by the declaration that a convention would mean an extra tax. There has been no convention since 1921. No organization can remain healthy in spirit and awaken the membership to greater activities and to an ambition to build and strengthen the ranks unless it calls the locals together to shape policies, energize the organization and give it the stimulation that personal contact alone can afford.

The "Tailor." "The Tailor" must be edited in a progressive spirit, expressive of the ideas and aims of the working class. The articles written by members or sent in by locals must be printed with-

out any equivocation. A free press must be maintained. The Tailor is the property of the membership and not of any particular individual.

Benefits. "Greater benefits must be given the membership. Many unions in the American Federation of Labor have a home for the aged. Other have homes for their tubercular members. The death benefit in a large number of unions is far larger than what our union pays. Worked on the group plan, Cleveland local is giving its members a death benefit for the sum of \$5 a year, ranging from \$250 the first year to \$1,000 after membership of four years and thereafter. I urge this be taken up nationally. A \$100 death benefit does not keep a member in the union—it certainly does not pay for a decent funeral—what is it for, then? Protection of the Foreign-Born.

"There are pending in the United States congress vicious bills for registering, photographing and fingerprinting all aliens in this country. The purpose of this bill is to broaden the chasm between the native and foreign-born workers. Such a bill, if passed, will weaken the unions. The needle trades unions are made up, pre-eminently, of foreign-born workers, therefore, it is the duty of our organization to protest vigorously against the enactment of these bills and to take such measures as are necessary for the protection of our membership.

World Trade Union Unity. "I hold that it is the duty of the trade union movement of this country to join with the European movement in order to bring about unity in the ranks of organized labor on a worldwide school. Further, I believe that the American Federation of Labor should declare itself in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia. I fought for these ideas at past conventions and shall continue to do so whenever the occasion arises.

Labor Party. "I dedicate myself to the above ideas and further declare that the American working class must have a labor party of its own, in order to acquire the political power that is essential for its development. I wish to thank the locals that have nominated me for this, the highest office in our organization, and believe that my record demonstrates that I am able to give the organization the best service and an administration of efficiency should I be elected general secretary-treasurer. I can give bond as required by the constitution. I understand, I believe, the needs of our membership. There are members in Cleveland who have worked with me in the shop—the man with whom I have apprenticed at coatmaking is, today, a member of the Cleveland local.

"I also accept the nomination as delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor on the same platform and principles as those embodied in my letter of acceptance as candidate for general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

"Fraternally yours, "Max J. Sillinsky."

St. Paul Central Labor Union Endorses Move to Organize Porters

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 11.—The St. Paul Central Labor Union has taken a stand favoring the organization of Pullman porters into the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Union. Progressive speakers have been addressing the meetings of the new union for some weeks in an effort to bring the Negro and white trade unionists closer together in their common fight for better conditions.

FURRIERS' UNION HEADS FAIL TO SELL NEW YORK

Reactionaries Terrorize Chicago Left Wing

The Millstein machine of the Fur Workers' Union of Chicago, Local No. 45, has become suddenly generous. At a regular meeting of the executive board, the union machine recommended that \$1,000 be sent to New York to the International Union for the New York strike. The left wingers had some suspicion about the recommendation but nevertheless they decided that as long as there is a strike in New York City of 12,000 fur workers, that they would concur in the motion. There was no opposition.

One thousand dollars were needed and were forthcoming—not to help the strike, but to help the international officers break the backbone of the strike. Money was needed to pay hall rent, hire gangsters, and all such paraphernalia. The business agent, a lackey of the fur manufacturers, was ready and anxious to do the job. After the lackey of the bosses in New York saw that the politicians here in Chicago had a free hand, they called them up and said, "Drown the left wingers," if you cannot get rid of them any other way.

But Millstein and his machine were fooled. Their hopes were short-lived. As soon as the news was flashed that the furriers in New York cannot be sold by their false leaders, their attitude changed. This tool and lackey of the fur manufacturers is doing his utmost to do away with the left wing. The machine is doing all it can to expel, fine, and suspend the militant members. As a starter Sonnenschein has been thrown out of the executive committee; Grossman and Chambers have been fined and suspended; others are on the list.

This method of terrorism will not get them very far. This terrorism will be stopped.

N. Y. FURRIERS GET CHEER FROM CANADIAN UNION

Message of Support from Canada Fur Workers

NEW YORK, May 11.—The striking New York furriers received a telegram of greeting from the International Fur Workers' Union of Toronto, Canada:

"B. Gold, chairman General Strike Committee, 22 East 22nd Street, New York City.

"Comrades, your heroic struggle is an inspiration for the labor movement. Impatiently we await your victory. Set forth your fight for your just demands. Toronto furriers will assist you in every way securing achievements. We are always with you. Long live the spirit of the New York fur strikers. Three cheers for the General Strike Committee and its leaders.

(Signed) H. Englander, Vice-president I. F. W. U."

Confer With N. Y. Council.

At a meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council held last night in Beethoven Hall, the members voted to have the executive council confer with representatives of the fur strikers on the actions of certain city magistrates in the cases of fur strikers who have been brought before them under arrest.

Investigate Judges.

The behavior of Magistrates Goodman and Gordon will be given particular scrutiny in view of the heavy fines and sentences these judges have repeatedly imposed on the workers. Members of the General Strike Committee of the furriers will meet with the executive council in Secretary Coghlan's office to complete plans for further action on the part of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Illinois Workers Suffer Most from Tuberculosis

SPRINGFIELD, May 11.—Tuberculosis in Illinois last year took its heaviest mortality in Union county where the rate was 296 per 100,000 population, according to Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, state health director. With rates of 239 and 154 respectively, Pulaski and Alexander counties, lying contiguous to Union in the extreme southern portion of the state, ranked second and third highest in mortality from the dreaded white plague.

Among the 44 cities of 10,000 or more people, the most severe mortality from tuberculosis was reported from Lincoln where the rate was 276. Next in order came Jacksonville and Cairo with rates of 208 and 200.

The 35 counties in the central section of the state with something more than a million people had the lowest regional mortality from tuberculosis. Here the rate was 68 per 100,000 population. In the 33 most northern counties, where the population exceeds four and one-half million, the mortality rate from tuberculosis was 82.



Three depraved bullies in livery of capitalism assault striker and then throw him in jail as terror reign is resumed on Passaic "front."

ORGANIZE GARAGE MECHANICS INTO MACHINIST UNION

Toilers Defy Open Shop Ultimatum of Bosses

By LAURENCE TODD, (Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(PF)—Organizing of the automobile mechanics in service garages thruout the country has been started by the International Association of Machinists, as the first step toward organization of the entire motor vehicle industry. Six lodges of service mechanics are already chartered, and others are coming in. That is why the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, representing the manufacturers, and the National Automobile Dealers' Association, representing anti-union sales agents and service station owners, have opened an attack on the machinists and on the American Federation of Labor.

Most Fight Bosses. Acting President Conlon of the Machinists has issued from Washington headquarters a circular letter, warning all lodges that they must expect a fight with the manufacturers and dealers. He points out that the Automobile Chamber of Commerce is an organization of men who reserve for themselves not only the price at which automobiles shall be sold, but the repair price, and conditions of employment as well.

He suggests, in view of the open-shop ultimatum issued by the manufacturers and dealers, that wherever union men are locked out by a service station they should set up a co-operative service station near at hand, in a tent or other shelter, and advertise to their former patrons that they are the men who have been caring for the cars of these patrons. This method, where God, has proven highly effective in riving the employers to recognize the right of service station mechanics to organize and bargain collectively.

An incidental factor in the situation is the fact that at least two of the most acutely anti-union manufacturers—Chrysler and Maxwell,—were for years active in the International Association of Machinists and gave up their unit affiliation only to go into business.

On-Shop Ultimatum.

Chrysler in a confidential bulletin to all distributors, dealers, associate dealers and service stations, signed by John Squis, director of service for his company, sounds that alarm: "The operation of service stations on a closed shop basis would inevitably result in reduced output per man, and a more limited responsibility, which would be disastrously against the confidence of owners in their cars. . . . We solicit your keenest efforts to maintain vice stations as open shops."

Oakland Unions Prepare to Celebrate Labor Day

OAKLAND, Cal., May 11.—Local unions here are making plans for a big "Labor Demonstration" this year. A call for meeting of the 1926 committee has been issued to all unions of the district by Secretary William A. Spooner of the Central Labor Council. The committee will meet at the Labor Ten, 480 20th street, Saturday night, y 15.

Another "Labor Bank" Is Opened in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 11.—The Brotherhood National Bank, fourteenth in the chain of banking houses under control of brotherhood of Locomotive Engine has been announced to open its doors here Aug. 1, in the Kohler and Co. building. The new house will be the sixth brotherhood bank on the coast, and the 36th in the chain of "labor banks in the nation.

THREE TO ONE



Three depraved bullies in livery of capitalism assault striker and then throw him in jail as terror reign is resumed on Passaic "front."

Taxi Drivers Seek Support of Unions

LOS ANGELES, May 11.—Taxi Drivers' Union Local No. 640 is now circulating local unions calling on their membership to patronize only cabs that employ union drivers and not to ride in cabs owned by the Yellow Cab and L. A. Transfer companies, who are bitterly fighting the union organization. The California Cab and Red Top companies are employing union taxi drivers.

PASSAIC STRIKE NOW ENTERS ITS SIXTEENTH WEEK

Workers Stand Firm for Their Demands

PASSAIC, May 11.—The strike of the 16,000 Passaic textile workers enters the sixteenth week. The strikers, despite the clubbings of the police and other acts of bestiality against them on the part of the bosses, are just as determined to win their strike as they were the day they walked out.

The bosses in their attempt to starve out the strikers, found that the workers all over the nation rallied to the support of the strikers contributing to their relief.

Strike meetings are held every day at which speakers show the need for militant unionism and the need to maintain an active and strong organization in the textile mills.

A strong picket line has been thrown in front of the Forstmann and Huffman mill following the assault of the Clifton chief of police and his gangsters on the pickets.

Ferry Boatmen's Union Moves Its Headquarters

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 11.—The Ferry Boatmen's union of the bay district has vacated its San Francisco offices and moved to new quarters in the Bacon building, Oakland. C. W. Deal, business agent, says that the new location is of more convenience to the membership in view of the fact that the majority are residents of the East Bay.

BOSTON LABOR REACTIONARIES ATTACK NEGRO

Use Slugging Tactics on Progressives

BOSTON, Mass., May 11.—After a bombardment of several hours the Boston reactionaries in the Boston Central Labor Union jammed thru an endorsement of the action of John J. Kearney, president, in excluding a group of Negro workers from the American Federation of Labor parade of April 11.

In order to wriggle out of the difficulty, Kearney resorted to all kinds of tricks. He took pains to show by photographic plates, reprints, documents, etc., that the American Negro Labor Congress was a "red" organization.

Use Sluggers.

One of the progressive delegates, Mike Flaherty of the Painters' Union, was punched on the nose to lend the reactionaries' argument greater weight. The most high-handed tactics were used to keep progressives off the floor. Finally Kearney brought in a Negro whom he had obviously bribed. This "gentleman" proceeded to paint his boss in glowing colors, discounting all charges of prejudice, to the disgust of many of the delegates. Finally a resolution was passed expressing regret for the incident, but exonerating Kearney.

The fact that the Central Labor Union had to apologize—very lamely it is true—to a group of Negro workers is extremely significant. It should demonstrate to the Negro workers the necessity and power of organization. It is indeed remarkable that in so short a time the American Negro Congress has been able to place the question of color discrimination squarely before the labor movement of Boston.

Socialist Attacks Passaic Striker.

In spite of the opposition of Wellman, a socialist, it was decided to send a representative to the United Massachusetts Committee for the Relief of the Passaic Strikers. Wellman deplored the necessity of strikes.

A resolution introduced by Miller of the capmakers, pledging support of the British workers' strike, was referred to President Green for consideration.

CHICAGO I. L. G. W. ACCEPTS PLANS FOR ITS DRIVE

Organization Committee Submits Its Proposals

At a well attended meeting of the organization committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union held at their headquarters, 328 W. Van Buren St., a complete set of plans were brot in by the temporary organization committee which were, after a short discussion unanimously adopted. The enthusiasm of the committee for the work has been completely proven by their acceptance on the executive. The original plan was that a committee of twenty-five be selected. More than thirty-one have accepted. B. Sell, chairman of the joint board, was chosen as the chairman of the organization committee, Philip Houser was appointed secretary, and I. L. Davidson, secretary of the joint board, was put in charge of the organization drive.

At the last meeting of the general executive board various organization drives in different cities were contemplated. The organization work in Chicago extensively discussed and approved the recommendation of President Sigman to give a weekly subsidy to the Chicago joint board to carry on the organization drive.

Davidson, commenting on the work confronting him, stated that he believed the drive has been started at a most opportune time and has no doubt of its success.

Sometime ago a statement appeared in the Women's Wear, by a well known employer "That the drive cannot succeed and the union cannot reach any of the workers from the large factories because they are contented with their conditions. The only ones they will be able to reach are the small shops, which are not many in number."

"I beg to disagree with the contention of the above opinion. If the conditions in the shops are so glorious, it would be pretty hard to talk of organizing them," declared Davidson. "But we know a little more about it. We know that in spite of some of the employers changing their attitude towards their workers since the talk of organization work was started, it does not yet half way compare with the conditions in organized industry. I am ready to challenge the employers of this city to show me that the earnings of their workers are enough to cover their needs. We know that in some of the larger shops workers draw as little as \$12 and \$13 a week and if anyone can show us how they can decently get along on such a starvation wage, we are ready to submit."

"Because of conditions prevailing in the industry I have no doubt of the success of the organization campaign."

Senator Reed Charges Atterbury Drew Up the Watson-Parker Bill

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Fighting for a motion to recommit the Watson-Parker railroad labor mediation bill to the senate interstate commerce committee, Senator Reed (democrat of Missouri, charged that W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was the "true author of the bill," and that opponents of the dispute settlement plan were not given opportunity to be heard before either the house or senate committees.

"Atterbury, with a few others, privately worked out this bill," Reed declared. "It is his own plan and the majority of railroad employees do not belong to the railroad associations endorsing it.

"Atterbury has done more to break down the machinery of railroad dispute plans than any other man in the United States."

Advertisement for the book 'Whither England?' by Leon Trotsky. The ad includes the title, author, a description of the book as a brilliant analysis of the forces that have brought about the present great struggle, and a price of \$1.75 clothbound. It also features several small images of book covers and the publisher's name, DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. Chicago - ILL.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

NEW YORK COMMUNISTS APPEAL TO WATERFRONT WORKERS TO BLOCK ALL FUEL SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Workers (Communist) Party of District Two is distributing a leaflet on the waterfront appealing to longshoremen, seamen and other waterfront workers to refuse to load or unload British ships and to inspect every cargo so as to prevent coal or oil from being sent to England during the general strike. The leaflet reads as follows:—

"To All Transport and Waterfront Workers: "We appeal to you on behalf of the struggling British workers. They are engaged in the greatest conflict in their history. The strike of over a million miners against a new wage cut, a lengthening of their hours of labor and a worsening of their already miserable living standards has been seconded by the entire British working class and by workers' organizations all over the world. The railroad workers, the seamen, the longshoremen and the transport workers of England have shown their solidarity by joining the general strike and preventing the moving of coal.

"These workers look to you for support. You hold the key to the shipment of American coal to break the miners' union of England. You must prevent the breaking of the miners' strike. By your solidarity with the English workers you can prevent the American coal barons from coming to the rescue of the British mine owners. The victory of the British capitalist class over the British workers would be a blow to labor here and all over the world. The victory of the British workers would be an inspiration and an aid to our struggles. American labor has much to gain as well as much to lose in the battle now being fought out by the British working class.

"The English seamen, longshoremen, railroadmen and transport workers have also gone on strike to prevent the shipment of coal and to aid the miners in struggle against the combined attack of coal barons and government. Every ship from and to Brit-

ish ports is now a scab ship—a strike-breaking ship. You must refuse to load or unload British ships.

"Waterfront worker, you who are miserably paid and badly organized, you have many times felt the oppressive power of big capital internationally organized to crush you. Only international solidarity will ever solve the problem of the organization of the seamen and waterfront workers. Surely you will understand the need of international solidarity in this decisive struggle.

"Waterfront and transport workers, close your ranks. United your disorganized forces. Regardless of affiliation you must rally to the cause of the English workers. Form waterfront committees to see that no coal or oil is shipped to England and that no scab boats are loaded or unloaded. On every dock, on every loading or unloading job a committee to see that you are not used as scabs on the English workers against your will.

Not one to not coal for England during the strike!

No scabbing on the British transport workers!

Refuse to load or unload British ships! Stand by the English workers! Support the general strike! WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, District 2.

Sub-District Meeting In South Brownsville Sun. Afternoon May 23

WEST BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 11. — A sub-district meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held at Moose Hall, Water St., South Brownsville, Pa., Sunday afternoon, May 23 at 3 o'clock. Very important matters will be discussed.

Request to Friendly Labor Organizations—Keep June 6th Open

A picnic is arranged by the Russian Ukrainian and Polish Workers' Societies for Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's Cemetery.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that day.

BEGIN DISTRICT DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER

D. E. C. Issues Instructions for Campaign

At its last meeting the Chicago district executive committee of the Workers' Party approved of the recommendations of the district agitprop for the DAILY WORKER sub drive. The following motions were approved, providing for the necessary steps to swell the circulation of the DAILY WORKER in District 8.

1. The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club to hold a meeting this Friday at Northwest Hall, with Bill Dunne to speak on the labor press in England. A bulletin to be issued weekly.

2. In every city in the district general membership meetings to be held with the DAILY WORKER as the main question, to be addressed by the district organizer or other leading functionaries of the district.

3. That the first of these meetings be held on Sunday, May 23, at 8 p. m., with Foster, Ruthenberg and Dunne as speakers.

4. That the district organizer and city agent co-operate in routing speakers to every nucleus in Chicago, a report to be secured from each speaker.

5. That an outline for a speech at city and street meetings be drawn up by the agitprop department in co-operation with the city agent.

6. At each meeting the bust of Lenin and the book of Red Cartoons be displayed.

7. That quotas be assigned to the various nuclei in each city.

8. That District 8 send an official challenge to District 2 (New York).

9. That the district organizer stimulate the competitive spirit between the various cities in the district and post a prize for the city in District 8 which will reach the highest percentage of its quota.

10. That a representative of the DAILY WORKER speak on the campaign at the Young Workers' League membership meeting on Friday, May 14.

11. That we solicit block subscriptions for the Young Comrade, from fraternal organizations, such requests to be made in person by a party member and a Young Pioneer.

12. The Young Workers' League to be requested to appoint three comrades to act together with the DAILY WORKER agent.

13. That special meetings be held of all trade union fractions within two weeks to mobilize local unions for this drive.

14. That a meeting of language fraction secretaries be called soon to consider a drive.

15. That the women's organizations be enlisted in the drive.

Ruthenberg to Speak on the British Strike in Cleveland, Friday

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11. — C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, will speak on "The British Strike and the American Working Class," at a mass meeting Friday night, May 14, at the Slovenian National Home, 6417 St. Clair Ave.

Negaunee Workers Celebrate May Day

NEGAUNEE, Mich., May 11. — The Finnish Workers (Communist) Party groups of Marquette, Ishpeming and Negaunee, joined forces with the I. W. W. to celebrate May day in the Workers' Opera House here.

Thousands of workers attended the demonstration. The hall was packed on Saturday night and all Sunday. Ed. Sulkana of Chicago, and Robert Hilbert of Duluth, an I. W. W. spoke. Both brought out clearly why we celebrate May day.

NEW YORK WILL HAVE FULL-TIME SUMMER SCHOOL

Workers to Study in Vacation Period

NEW YORK, May 11. — The New York Workers' School today announced a full time, day session summer course for workers from all over the United States to come to New York and spend their summer vacation preparing themselves for more effective work in the class struggle.

The last two weeks in July and the first two weeks in August will be devoted to two, two-week terms of five hours of work daily, five days a week. Thus, in a period of two weeks, ten lessons are possible. This corresponds to a ten-week evening course so that any worker taking the two weeks of work gets the equivalent of taking courses five nights a week, two hours a night, for a period of five months and any worker taking the entire four weeks of work gets the equivalent of a ten-month or year full time evening course. All of this can be crowded into a two-weeks or one-month vacation, still allowing time for recreation and study and time to see New York city and know at first hand its industrial life and its workers' organizations.

Courses.

The courses offered include Marxism, Leninism, History of the American Working Class, American Economic and Political Problems, Trade Union Work, History and Political Problems of the Workers (Communist) Party, Organization Methods, Public Speaking, and special lectures on such subjects as Worker Correspondence, Youth Problems, Work Among Women, the 1935 Electoral Campaign Issues, Bolshevization, Agitprop Work, etc.

Instructions.

The instructors include the best that the Workers' School has. Among those already assigned are William W. Weinstein, Bertram D. Wolfe, Alexander Trachtenberg, Jack Stachel and Ben Gitlow. Special lecturers include the best available experts on each of the problems taken up.

Realizing the financial difficulty involved, the Workers' School has decided upon the following arrangements:

1. The tuition will be free—all teachers donating their time and the school its building and other resources.

2. Wherever possible, friends of the school will be induced to give free lodging to students coming from out of town.

3. The student should endeavor to get his party district, union or other organization to pay his fare and if possible, to help him with his expenses. His principle expenses will be charges for text books, car fare and spending money in and around the city, meals when not included in his lodging. It is probable that all workers desiring it can be put up at the home of sympathetic comrades who will take care of their lodging and possibly of their breakfast and supper.

Any worker interested should communicate at once with Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14 street, New York City, for further information. If he wishes to be assigned by his party district organization, he should also communicate with his district in order to secure its recommendation and aid.

Militarists Seek To Use Farm Youth As Cannon Fodder

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 11.—The agrarian sections of the United States produces many healthy boys. The military training camps are being recruited from their ranks. Five thousand and two hundred between ages of 17 to 31 have been taken from schools, farms and factories in Minnesota, North Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Arkansas to go to Ft. Sned, Ft. Des Moines and Ft. Leavenworth, July 8th to Aug 6th.

Mothers' League Will Aid Passaic Sikers on Sunday, May 16

A concert and entertainment is being arranged by the Mothers League of Chicago for the benefit of the Passaic strikers on Sunday, May 16, at the Follets Hus, 2733 Ash Blvd. Beginning at 4 p. m. Tickets 35 cents.

Unemployment Inuth.

YEMASSEEE, S. C.—Thousands of workers are idled throughout the south as a result of a curtailment of cotton mill production the annual slump in railroad traffic.

Northern labor agents again in South Carolina enticing thousands of Negroes to the north. Feral hundred have been sent to Glasgow, N. Y., to work in the brickyards, the rest going mostly to Ohio and Illinois.

CONGRESS OPENS DISCUSSION ON FARMER RELIEF

Congressmen Fear to Lose Next Elections

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11. — Fearing that if farm legislation is not passed in this session of congress, many congressmen may lose their seats in the next elections, congress has started the reading of the Haugen bill.

Representative Quinn, democrat of Mississippi, in his speech on the Haugen bill viciously attacked the opponents of the measure, holding up to ridicule many of its most bitter opponents.

Quinn gave an outline of a speech by Representative Fort, republican of New Jersey, opposing the Haugen bill. "Who in the hell does he represent?" demanded the southerner. "He agreed to give the farmer everything his hens laid except the eggs. Later he thought the shell might be thrown into the bargain."

Assails Fingerprint Expert. Quinn next leveled his guns on Representative Aswell, democrat of Louisiana, sponsor of a substitute for the Haugen bill.

"The sugar farmers of Louisiana," he declared, "cannot go to a bank and draw anything but their breaths. They have patches on their pants as big as a head of a whiskey barrel."

Representative Kincheol, democrat of Kentucky, was next.

"The gentleman from Kentucky," said Quinn, "some time back introduced a resolution calling for the payment by the federal government of \$50,000,000 to tobacco farmers of his state for a shirital full of old green tobacco. Yet he terms this bill un-economic."

Assails Administration Cog. Representative Tincher, Kansas, sponsor of the administration's \$100,000,000 "loan" bill was reminded of his early attempts to relieve the farmer.

"This portly gentleman," said Quinn, "who rallied at the farmers in committee for having the temerity to come to Washington and seek relief of such an 'uneconomic' nature, himself introduced a bill in 1920 calling for a \$2,000,000,000 appropriation to stabilize crop prices. You'd think he ate thunderbolts, cyclones and tornadoes for dinner to hear him roar at this legislation."

A leader of the Haugen forces gave a rough estimate of the states from which support was expected. He privately declared that in view of the deluge of telegrams from the farm belt, many wavering members might fall into line and increase his figures.

State delegations solidly for the Haugen bill he gave as follows: Indiana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Iowa.

Those "practically solid": Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Washington, Wisconsin, with Michigan, Tennessee, and Kentucky divided.

With relief legislation at last under discussion officials of the corn belt committee were making final appeals to farm organizations to deluge wavering members with telegrams urging support of the Haugen bill.

Senate May Open Discussion. Meanwhile indications were that the senate would clear its legislative slate within ten days at the outside and begin debate on agrarian problems.

Fear Farmer Vote.

Agricultural relief is the most important domestic problem facing the government of the United States, according to Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee, who is visiting in Chicago.

"While we are not thinking about presidential candidates at this time," he said, "no candidate need apply for the Southern vote who is not in thoro sympathy with agricultural relief. By relief we mean the use of government agencies to control and market the farm surplus. The problem demands a bold and genuine statesmanship to solve it.

"The southern cotton raiser, and all other farmers as a class, will accept no palliatives or substitutes. The problem is the most vital and important confronting the republic today."

Toronto Workers Sports Association Lays Plans for the Baseball Season

TORONTO, May 11. — The Toronto Workers' Sports' Association, which was organized last winter, plans to have seven or eight baseball teams playing during this season. Arrangements are being made for a ball park where the teams will be able to hold their games and to practice.

The Young Pioneers, who have affiliated to the Toronto Workers' Sports' Association, plan to form three junior baseball teams.

The Toronto Workers' Sports' Association has had one thousand membership cards printed to be widely distributed in an effort to increase the membership of the association. The association has three branches now in Toronto.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

American Federation of Youth Is Organized

By P. FRANKFIELD ON May first and second, a conference of delegates representing about fifteen different youth organizations was held at the Community Church. The conference included many church groups of young people, Negro, Chinese, student, and political organizations, such as the Y. P. S. L. and the Y. W. L.

The conference was divided between open sessions, in which everybody present was allowed to participate in the discussion, and closed sessions, for delegates only. The chairman of the open sessions was Harry Laidler, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy.

The first part of the conference was devoted entirely to discussion of Militarism, race prejudice, and industrialism, (or capitalism). One of the speakers was Renny Smith, member of labor party, British M. P. On the discussion of militarism the sentiment was overwhelming in favor of abolition of compulsory military training in the colleges, and a struggle against the further militarization of youth.

Some delegates approached the problem from ethical grounds. Others, such as the representative from the S. P. club or city college, gave an economic interpretation of militarism, pointing out that the investments of American capitalism, in Europe, in Asia, etc., made it necessary to increase appropriations for the army, institute compulsory military training in the schools and build citizens military training camps, etc.

Discuss Race Problem. On the discussion of race prejudice, Wm. Corby from the Abyssinian Y. P. forum gave an excellent analysis of British and French imperialism in Africa, the economic basis of the last world war, but failed to estimate the race problem in America correctly.

The league representative, Comrade Frankfield, spoke and pointed out the economic basis of race prejudice in America, compared the racial problem in Russia before the 1917 revolution, and ended up by saying that racial discrimination and prejudice must be fought whenever it manifested itself. However, the only real solution is the one which the Russian workers have applied.

Industrialism (capitalism) was shown to be a system based on exploitation and profits, by Mr. Chadbourne of the league or youth society was divided into two classes, one exploiting the other. Comrade Don of the Y. W. L. spoke of child labor in the United States, the conditions of the American young worker in industry today, and regretted the fact that

Hounding Militant Students

By EX-STUDENT. ABOUT two months ago a news item appeared in the DAILY WORKER on Communism in the Plymouth High School. Lately an individual who apparently is a member of the American Legion came across this article. Being very much interested in promoting "Americanism" he brot this paper to the principal of the high school.

The next morning the students were ordered to hand in a list of all the newspapers that they read. The ingenious principle that the author of the article would be foolish enuf to include THE DAILY WORKER in the list.

During the evening session of the senior class the principal spoke on the matter and asked if any one had written the article in THE DAILY WORKER. Since the writer of the article was not a member of the class of course there was no response. The principal pointed out that it was no crime to write the article, but that there were untruths in the article. He said that the article told of a vote that was taken on Communism and that the students voted four to one for Communism. He maintained that no such vote was taken. The teacher of this class where the vote was taken, being afraid of her position also maintained that no vote was taken.

The next morning at the Chapel exercise he again spoke on the subject but was careful not to mention anything of what he had done in the meantime to find out the author of the article.

It has since been revealed that a day before he had inquired at the post office to find out who received THE DAILY WORKER in this town. He found that only two persons sub-

scribed to it, neither one having children who go to high school. Not getting any information here, he sent a telegram to the office of THE DAILY WORKER asking who had written the article. Of course he received no answer.

In the April 21st issue of the Evening News published in Wilkes-Barre a big story on this article appeared. Next day another article on this question. All of this was of no avail, and the writer remained unknown.

It so happens that this article had been written by an ex-student who it would be a fine thing if students would take to writing articles of this character. So small a correspondence submitted to THE DAILY WORKER was the means of creating a big disturbance in the sleepy hamlet of Plymouth lying in the heart of capitalism.

Every possible means is used to suppress any thought of Communism wherever it may raise its head. Just imagine how hard they tried to trace the writer of the article. This indeed proves how the high school and all the other institutions of learning are at the service of capitalism in stifling every attempt of bringing the truth to the surface. Every student should read and understand Communism.

YOUNG WORKERS CORRESPONDENTS, FREIHEIT YOUTH CLUB, CHICAGO. Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 14th, 8:30 p. m., at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road. *New students still have time to enroll. After this meeting, new students will have to wait for the new term.

Please be on time.—Joe Mittelman Secretary.



On to Moscow! Every point you get for subs sent in— WHETHER YOU WIN PRIZES OR NOT— counts for a vote for the Trip to Moscow! Send in That Sub!

Language Fraction Secretaries Gather For Daily Worker and Membership Drive

THE secretaries of the South Slavic, Greek, Czechoslovak, Lettish, Finnish, Lithuanian and Polish National Language Fraction Bureaus held a conference to consider the best methods of mobilizing their language fractions for the party membership and the DAILY WORKER subscription campaign.

Comrade Gebert told of the effectiveness of regularly printing short articles in the Trybuna-Robotnicza for increasing the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. The Polish national language bureau has made it a practice to reprint from and continuously refer to THE DAILY WORKER in the columns of its official organ.

The comrades of the former Polish branches who have not come into the reorganized party feel themselves still party members but are not directly connected with the units. The fraction bureau is now making special efforts to get these comrades back into the party units.

South Slavs On the Job. ACCORDING to the South Slavic comrade, Borich, there was practically no loss in South Slavic members as a result of the reorganization. He told of the repeated appeals being made thru the columns of the Radnik for special bulletins by the South Slavic language fraction bureau for THE DAILY WORKER. Considerable efforts expended in activities of the South Slavic fraction in the various societies are now bearing good fruit for the party as well as for the progressive organizations involved.

Gains Among Finns. Comrade Puro said that the impetus of THE DAILY WORKER drive was somewhat slackened among the Finnish workers because it happens to come at the same time as the drives of certain of the Finnish papers. An accurate membership inventory is now being made by the eleven field organizers of the Finnish fraction. In some places, new members are being gained; with systematic efforts the Finnish Fraction Bureau hopes to regain at least 50 per cent of the members lost from the old Finnish branches as a result of reorganization.

Comrade Puro stressed the necessity of securing co-operation from other language fractions in certain sections of the country and party

Letts Boost Daily. In his report for the Lettish Fraction Bureau, Comrade Zelmis mentioned the difficulties of having so many meetings to attend. He told of the circularization of the Lettish Fraction Bureau, Comrade Zelmis mentioned the difficulties of having so many meetings to attend. He told of the circularization of the Lettish Fractions for boosting THE DAILY WORKER and the use made of the columns of the Lettish organ for THE DAILY WORKER and party membership drive.

Revolt in Nicaragua. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 5.—A revolution of small proportions is on in Nicaragua. The town of Bluefields has been taken by liberal forces but the government is said to be putting it down.

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe?

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

WYANO'S UNION MINERS FIGHT OSBORNE MINES

Youghiogheny Opens Up Under 1917 Scale

By A. SMITH, (Worker Correspondent)

WYANO, Pa., May 11.—The Osborne mines of the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company have started "operations." These mines have been shut for almost two years while other mines in the same district have been working day and night.

The only mines in the Irwin field that won the recognition of the union in the 1917 strike were Osborne mines No. 1 and 2. The miners' local following its recognition at these mines then launched an intense organization drive and succeeded in organizing the Irwin field in 1922.

Militant Union Local.

This local has been militant in every respect. Many times the company was forced to pay for work in these mines that it refused to pay for in other mines that were supposed to be working under the Jacksonville agreement.

On April 28, the company posted a notice stating that it was unable to pay the Jacksonville scale. The company notice claimed that the company in the period from Feb., 1924 to July, 1924, suffered a heavy financial loss when they attempted to operate under the Jacksonville agreement. The Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company fails to mention the enormous profits it made in 1922-23, immediately after the national strike.

Company Profits.

A driver who worked in Mine No. 2 after the strike declares that he hauled 224 wagons from ten coaldiggers in five days. Out of the 224 wagons only 24 were slate. The other 200 were excellent coal.

Figures show that in five days the company made a clear profit of \$15.68 on ten coal diggers. If the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company made \$15 on ten men in five days what did it make on the 400 coaldiggers?

The company that after the long shut down the miners would be eager to return to work and would submit to work under the 1917 scale. Instead of the 100 men that the company called for only 13 went back to work. Out of the thirteen, nine were klansmen and four were foreign-born. The former president and treasurer of the local were among those that went back to work under scab conditions.

A picket line was thrown around the mines. Most of the pickets were foreign-born. Outside of the union organizers there was not a single American worker on the line. It is against these foreign-born miners that the finger-print and deportation laws are aimed.

Call Out All Mines!

This company has five mines outside of Wyano in district 5 which are working under the Jacksonville agreement. Unless the union officials pull out these mines and thus shut down all the mines owned by the Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company, the miners here will be in a hopeless fight.

Creditors' Protective Bureau Fines Girls for Being a Minute Late

By a Worker Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 11.—This month each girl who has been late more than once, will receive 50c. less in her pay envelope, according to a ruling made by the Creditors' Protective Bureau, for their employees.

Every girl working for the Creditors' Protective Bureau must give her boss five minutes extra, each day. The office hours are supposed to be from 8 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. with time off for lunch. On Saturday the girls work from 8 to 2, but must go without eating. But in reality, the girls are obliged to get to the office and be at their desks at five minutes to eight. Efficiency demands that no time is wasted in cleaning the keys of the typewriter, wiping off the desk and a few other little necessary movements. By being at their desk at five minutes to eight, the girls are ready to promptly place their ten fingers on the keys and start pounding off their letters as soon as the hands of the clock point to eight.

Should a girl commit the awful crime of coming in at 8 o'clock, or even at three minutes to eight, a record of the tardiness is made. If she dares break the rule again during that same month, 50c. is withheld from her month's salary.

A girl may have been tied up in a street car accident. She may have missed her train. The boss is not concerned with these unavoidable mishaps. He is only concerned with finding every girl at her desk at the specified time. He wants an extra five minutes of work from her each day, under the pretense that it takes too much of his time to "fuss" with the machine.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

Get the Point!

WHAT CHICAGO NEEDS MOST

By HUGO GARBER, Worker Correspondent. (Reprinted from the first Living Newspaper in the English language, Chicago.)

Among the many things Chicago needs most are more newspapers with bigger, heavier headlines so that there would be more excitement in Chicago.

The poor capitalist newspaper reporters must write long stories about a little theft or some accident to supply this great appetite for excitement.

Now if there would be more "holdups," more murder cases, more accidents, and more monkey trials, like that one in Tennessee, then we could solve this problem.

Then Chicago needs more dance halls. This is a VERY serious matter. People, poor creatures, not finding enough dance halls here and having an insatiable ambition to dance, go about on the streets and dance the Charleston, and fox trot . . .

Moreover, Chicago needs more candy stores, more ice cream parlors, more drug stores to supply inspiration, and most important of all, MORE CHEWING GUM MANUFACTURERS.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SOVIET UNION

LIFE IN THE RED RAY COMMUNE

By N. ANDREYCHIK, (A former Chicago Worker Correspondent of the Novy Mir.)

In America one hears that the American communes in the Soviet Union are declining and of progressing. In order that the workers in America might judge for themselves the progress of the Commune, we want to give an account of one of the communes—the Red Ray Commune.

This commune settled in the government of Odessa. In October, 1924, this commune changed its farm, because the Soviet farm in the government of Odessa was not very good. The commune was not able to make much progress on the new farm in 1924 as winter came soon after they had chosen the new farm. Still the commune had some success.

Grain Gathered.

During 1925 the following amount of grain and foods was collected:

	*Poods	Lib.
Rye	1800	
Wheat	1270	30
Barley	2830	5
Oats	3352	5
Millet (French wheat)	150	30
Hay	7500	
Sunflower Seeds	392	15
Potatoes	1263	
Beets (for feeding cattle)	4228	
Corn	1500	
Cabbage over	2000	
Carrots	700	

and some more vegetables which it is impossible to enumerate.

One thousand five hundred and eighty-five poods of milk were gathered during the year.

Live Stock.

The livestock of the commune consists of 37 head. There are 19 cows, 12 horses and 5 colts. Last year five horses died.

For the summer we had but 50 hogs left. Six well-fed hogs and two oxen are ready for slaughter.

We also have many sheep and all kinds of poultry.

The commune is well supplied with farming implements. Under the czar all the peasant could eat was a poor grade of bread, mixed with bran—and meat, they used to eat, or rather see, but a few times during the year. But now, in the commune, every one has both rye and wheat bread and meat every day. If one meets a member of the commune who has lived there a year or more, one can easily notice the difference in his health and appearance. He is robust, healthy and content.

* (A pood is equivalent to 36 lbs.)

Gilbert-Davis Coal Co. Slashes Wages of Its Miners 15%

By GEORGE PAPCUN, (Worker Correspondent)

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 11.—The Gilbert-Davis Coal Co., of Morgantown announced a wage cut on April 28 telling the men that the wage cut took effect April 1. It did not announce by regular notices nor did it tell the mine committee that it was going to reduce the wages. Not until April 28 did the miners know anything about the wage-cut, after working nearly a month under a 15% wage cut which was supposed to take effect April 1.

The workers immediately held a meeting and decided that they would refuse to work under a 15% reduction. The operators are spreading the rumor that it is not because they refused to work that the mine is not working, but because there was a break down in the machinery in the mine. This is done to fool the miners and other workers who are out of work, so that when the company tries to operate again they can get them to scab on their fellow workers. The union official Representative Snyder declared that "the Gilbert Davis company will be treated the same as any other contract abrogating company." This is the last mine of any size in West Virginia that has tried to break the Jacksonville agreement in such a brazen manner. The local papers are using this action of the Gilbert-Davis company as propaganda to break the miners' strike here and drive the miners' union from West Virginia. Only a few mines are signed up under the Jacksonville agreement. They

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

STRAW BOSS IS OPEN SESAME TO GREATER PROFIT

Open Shopper Shows Need to Coddle Foremen

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press.

Profit-sharing is the bunk if you want to bamboozle your factory hands into sweating loyally for the corporation but a kind word and an occasional free feed to the straw bosses makes all the difference in the industrial world.

You can take this dripping fresh from the pen of Noel Sargent, secretary, employment relations committee of the open shop National Association of Manufacturers, who signs a communication on foreman training that is lying on the desks of anti-labor executives in the Chicago industrial district.

Foreman Is Key Man.

The foreman, Sargent emphasizes, is the man thru whom the profit hunger of the corporation must be "tactfully interpreted to the workers." He is the key man in a manufacturing organization in constant and direct contact with the workers and so he must have the proper attitude towards his job, his company and his workers.

How to work the foreman in order to make him work the workers for the benefit of the company treasury is a neat little art of its own, Sargent indicates. "The question arises," he leads off, "as to what manner of instruction and training shall be given." He discards lectures by outside professional trainers (such as the Sherman Service, Inc., an industrial spy outfit) and falls back on the good old expedient of feeding the inner foreman psychologically by flattery and gastronomically by a good dinner.

Hold Discussion Meetings.

Every week all the foremen and some of the higher officials gather for 45 minutes on company time to discuss their "problems." In reality it merely provides a forum where the foremen can hear themselves talk, with the result, to quote Sargent, that "the atmosphere has grown to be such as to impress the foreman with the importance of his work and the thought that he is actually a part of the management." You see it is the thought, not the fact, that is vital. That's the psychological part.

The gastronomic attack hits on the group when "once a month, at the expense of the company, it meets at dinner shortly after working hours where later addresses are given."

To Make Better Slave-Drivers.

All this helps the foremen put over the company methods of dealing with "absenteeism, relations with employees, group insurance, mutual aid associations, labor turnover, waste, wage incentive" (bonus, speed-ups) etc., Sargent tells the open shop manufacturers. It gives them, he also holds, "greater confidence in their relations with others," which being interpreted means that it makes better slave-drivers out of them.

His essay on foreman training, is drawn, he says, from the experience of a plant employing from 900 to 1,000 workers where the system has been in operation for many years and has produced results that are "not only encouraging, but most commendable and reassuring."

FORM BRANCH TO FIGHT SPREAD OF FASCISM IN U.S.

Italians Organize Branch of Anti-Fascist Alliance

A Chicago branch of the Anti-Fascist Alliance was organized at a meeting on May 9th with delegates present from many Italian labor and fraternal organizations. The conference elected N. Sorini, chairman and L. Candela, secretary. The purpose of the organization is to fight against the spread of fascism among the workers of America and to prevent persecution of Italian workers in this country thru agents of the Mussolini government.

Aggressive Fight.

"We will wage an aggressive fight against fascism," said Candela, "and we are assured of the support of most of the hundred thousand Italian workers in Chicago. We are a branch of a national organization with headquarters in New York."

Protect Italian Refugees.

"Besides fighting the spread of fascist ideas among the workers we will also fight for the protection of Italian refugees who are being persecuted in this country thru the influence of Mussolini's government."

In Memory of Matteotti.

The new Chicago branch of the alliance will hold a big mass meeting on June 10th the anniversary of the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, the Italian opposition deputy, who was slain by fascists.

Fascist Parliament Wars on Birth Control

ROME, May 11.—The fascist-controlled chamber of deputies has appointed a national commission of maternity and infancy to aid the fascist dictator Mussolini in his war on birth control.

MANY DELEGATES TO PARTICIPATE IN WASHINGTON CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN-BORN COUNCILS MAY 15

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—The Pittsburgh Council for the Protection of the Foreign-born Workers announces that Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-born all over the country are electing delegates to the national conference to be held in Washington next Saturday and Sunday.

Credentials already received by the secretary of the Pittsburgh Council, which is acting as the initiator of the National Conference, indicate a lively interest in this conference. The New York Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born has elected as delegates some of the prominent labor leaders of New York City. The Boston council announces that two delegates will be sent, representing the council and its affiliated organizations. Detroit, where there is a big council in existence, is also sending delegates. It is expected that the councils in some 25 or 30 other cities will send delegates to the National Conference and, in addition, there will be delegates from national organizations, such as benefit societies and fraternal organizations.

International unions of the American Federation of Labor have been invited to send delegates to this conference and the Pittsburgh council is extending an invitation to President Green of the American Federation of Labor to speak at a mass meeting held in connection with the National Conference, which will take place Sunday night, May 16, in Washington.

Want Wage Increase.

CLEVELAND—(FP)—Union garment workers are asking a 15% increase in wages.

PETER HOFFMAN AND WESTBROOK TO GO TO JAIL

Court Affirms Sentence of Bootlegger Pals

The United States circuit court of appeals has affirmed the sentences of Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman and Wesley Westbrook, former superintendent of the Cook county jail, for permitting Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake the freedom of the Chicago cabarets and to use the jail as their business office.

Hoffman was sentenced to thirty days in jail and fined \$2,500. Westbrook was sentenced to four months in jail.

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

SOMETHING LIKE THIS---



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FROM BERLIN (to second city)

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Make the kick and heave this brick back to

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Student Life in Moscow

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE, Special Moscow Correspondent to The Daily Worker.

COME with us some early morning down to the Strassnaya Boulevard, back of where Pushkin stands looking down rather benignly at the teeming Moscow life eddying here almost all hours of the day and night—lovers' rendezvous, young mothers and nurse girls with beives of plump and rosy youngsters, flower peddlers and cigarette girls under the uniform cap of "Moleprom." Stop a bit and soon we see an interesting group of youths and girls—"stepping out" as it were in "physculture"—groups of ten or twenty, running, skipping, jumping, exercising as they go along in a happy-go-lucky game of "follow my leader." Look a bit closer and you will see all manner of races here—yellow, black, white, brown, with every intermediate shading—for these are students from the nearby Stalin University of the Peoples of the Telling East.

In Moscow there are dozens of excellent scientific schools attended by many thousands of students from all over the Soviet Union and the world at large. There are schools for revolutionary peoples and national minorities from all over the world, political schools, technical schools, cultural schools of all kinds—altogether those who attend any one of the categories inevitably include in their studies a liberal amount of the domain of the others. American educators of various political shadings with whom I have talked here assured me that never in their lives had they seen such a student body. Earnest, burning with life and energy, inspired by a world-wide proletarian revolutionary philosophy, eager to develop themselves to the utmost only as instruments in the great cause of labor that embodies all of this—the Soviet student body, living already today the nearest complete Communism possible anywhere in the world.

HOW did these students get here? Not as do the pampered darlings of Europe, nor even as the father-made or so-called self-made boys of bourgeois America. Not one comes by his own absolute choice—every student in these Moscow schools is sent by an organization of fellow-workers in the labor or national-liberation movements. Many are political emigres, fugitives from White Terror, many bear the marks of jail and battle, others as yet untried by fire were chosen by their fellows for demonstrated loyalty and capability. But all are here, not for themselves, not with the ambition to "be somebody," but with the burning desire to do something worth while in the world-wide struggle of the

toiling masses against their oppressors. Take the Eastern School, for example. There are many others that would serve just as well for illustration, certain similarities attach to all. Here we find more than 2,000 students of over 85 nationalities. A real melting pot. Coming from widely divergent social strata, with religious, taste and language barriers apparently unsurmountable—as only those who have lived in the caste-ridden East can fully appreciate. Instruction is at first in their own language and their customs are respected. Yet in a very short time all these artificial distinctions inbred by centuries of class and race prejudices and traditions are melted in the greatest of crucibles, the revolutionary movement. And as for the language barrier—that is the easiest to overcome, for here we have our practical proof of the axiom that Russian is today the international language of revolution: Mongol, Egyptian, Tartar, Brahmin and Sudra, Filipino and Chinese—all soon learn to converse freely in the language—and spirit—of Lenin.

FOR many of the students, if not for most, the living and social conditions of the school represent a big advance from their old life. For others they represent just as great a reduction. Yet this plays a little role in the one case as in the other, for here they really live a classless Communist society. Every basic need is met, in some schools in one way, in some in another; this is merely a matter of apparatus. Here in the Eastern school the students get free room, board, meals, clothing, medical attention, bath tickets, tramway tickets, motion pictures and theatres, plus a small allowance for pocket money, part of which they pool for co-operative pleasures in a splendidly maintained club. In another school, such as the new, splendidly equipped Lenin School, for instance, the students receive more money, with which they buy most of the things furnished gratis in the former instance.

As everywhere in Moscow, the housing situation is the severest problem. In general there are now four workers to every room, as compared with six before the war, when the bourgeois enjoyed a ratio of one to one. So the students sleep in dormitory rooms containing from two to sixteen beds. Wherever possible arrangements are made for married students to share a private room. It is in the social life that we find the most splendid development. Every school has its club, self-administered by the student body. Every club has sections for the practice and study of photography, radio, chess, sculpture, music, dramatics, etc. in every school

also there is a nucleus of the Communist Party and of the Young Communist League, every school is likewise connected thru chef-shop with a factory, a village, a Young Pioneer group, and a Red Army unit. The continual reciprocal visits with these various features of Soviet life keep up an intense and vital interest between the foreign students and the Russian people. Nor does the splendid traditional hospitality of the Russian people restrict itself to these official festive occasions; every student has, in addition, a wide circle of personal acquaintances in whose home he is always welcome, and every one of the very many affairs in the students' club is attended by many of these friends. These club evenings are really a treat—sometimes they are a melange of nations and races, sometimes confined to one—always pulsating with life and interest and adding ever another link to the many fraternal chains that bridge the chasms which once separated one worker from another.

Excellent teachers, some from the best of the old schools, some from among the newly developed "Red professors," guide the so-mixed student body in their acquaintance with the revolutionary literature and practice of the world. No dry as dust lecture system aiming at the giving of stupid answers to a stupider exam is in use here. A problem is stated, a discussion is held, references are distributed, then individual study, and finally another meeting with its hammering out of the correct line on the anvil of mutual conference. The intense socio-political activity of the student body also contributes heavily to their training. This is the educational method used by the Moscow schools in training the new citizens and fighters for the Soviet world that is to be.

ONE of the Russian professors grew reminiscent—he told of one of the first party schools of the Bolsheviks, not in Russia, to be sure, but, ironically enough, in emigration in Italy, on the Isle of Capri. There the students shifted as best they could on 7 lire a month. Today, as guests of the first proletarian workers and peasants' republic, the students from all parts of the world gratefully look back to their prototypes in the Bolshevik school, whose struggle made possible these relatively palatial conditions, and pledge themselves that Moscow shall be their Capri, and that the capitals of their home lands may in the not too distant future, serve as the Capri of other Moscovs to follow even more quickly on their heels.

On to Moscow!

DETROIT DISTRICT STILL LEADS!

IN THE NATIONAL BUILDERS' SUB CAMPAIGN.



District	Quota	Percent Reached
District 7	70,000	8.08
Michigan (except upper peninsula) and Indiana (except Lake County)		
District 13	50,000	7.46
California		
District 14	10,000	6.45
New Mexico, Arizona and Texas		
District 15	10,000	6.40
Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee		
District 5	50,000	6.13
Pennsylvania (except that included in Districts 3 and 4) and West Virginia		
District 4	30,000	5.98
New York State (except that included in District 2) and Erie County, Pa.		
District 11	15,000	5.36
Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming		
District 6	75,000	6.31
Ohio		
District 2	200,000	4.93
Greater New York City (including suburbs in New York State and New Jersey) and Connecticut		
District 1	85,000	4.48
New England States (except Connecticut)		
District 8	150,000	4.25
Illinois, Lower Wisconsin, Missouri and Lake County, Ind.		
District 10	15,000	3.20
North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa		
District 3	50,000	3.03
New Jersey (except that included in District 2), Pennsylvania, east of the Appalachians, Delaware, Maryland, and Washington, D. C.		
District 12	20,000	2.50
Oregon and Washington		
District 9	80,000	.90
Upper Wisconsin, Michigan (upper peninsula) Minnesota		

ON THE ROAD TO MOSCOW

Results of the Third Week.
Subs of April 15 to May 5 in the Third Annual National Builders' Campaign.

District	Quota	Percentage
DISTRICT 1		
City	Quota Points	%
Boston, Mass.	40,000 1,585 3.91	
Norwood, Mass.	2,000 335 16.75	
Lawrence, Mass.	2,000 45 2.25	
Maynard, Mass.	2,000 235 11.75	
Providence, R. I.	7,000 75 1.07	
Revere, Mass.	7,000 150 2.14	
Springfield, Mass.	3,500 193 5.51	
Worcester, Mass.	10,000 65 .65	
Miscellaneous	1,150	
District total	85,000 3,815 4.48	
DISTRICT 2		
Elizabeth, N. J.	4,000 140 3.5	
Hartford, Conn.	3,000 100 3.33	
Hoboken, N. J.	2,000 100 5.	
Newark, N. J.	4,000 140 3.5	
New York City	160,000 8,025 5.	
Pateron, N. J.	3,000 355 12.16	
Stamford, Conn.	1,500 200 13.33	
West New York, N. J.	2,000 20 1.	
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000 100 3.33	
Miscellaneous	670	
District total	200,000 9,860 4.93	
DISTRICT 3		
Baltimore, Md.	5,000 120 2.4	
Camden, N. J.	1,000 30 3.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,000 940 2.68	
Richmond, Va.	1,500 145 9.66	
Washington, D. C.	3,000 30 1.	
Wilmington, Del.	1,000 20 2.	
Miscellaneous	230	
District total	50,000 1,315 3.03	
DISTRICT 4		
Albany, N. Y.	1,500 45 3.	
Longhampston, N. Y.	1,000 100 10.	
Buffalo, N. Y.	14,000 625 5.89	
Erie, Pa.	1,500 100 6.66	
Hickory, N. C.	2,000 100 5.	
Rochester, N. Y.	6,000 185 3.08	
Miscellaneous	440	
District total	30,000 1,795 5.98	
DISTRICT 5		
Ambridge, Pa.	2,500 100 4.	
Darytown, Pa.	3,500 350 9.14	
McKeesport, Pa.	1,500 20 1.33	
Monessen, Pa.	3,500 160 4.57	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,000 2,045 6.81	
Miscellaneous	730	
District total	55,000 3,775 6.13	
DISTRICT 6		
Akron, Ohio	3,000 210 7.	
Barberton, Ohio	1,000 90 9.	
Canton, Ohio	3,000 145 3.83	
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000 300 10.	
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000 1,455 4.15	
Columbus, Ohio	2,000 20 1.	
E. Liverpool, Ohio	1,000 65 6.5	
Martins Ferry, Ohio	1,000 100 10.	
Toledo, Ohio	10,000 985 9.85	
Warren, Ohio	3,000 65 2.16	
Youngstown, Ohio	3,000 65 2.16	
Miscellaneous	485	
District total	75,000 3,985 5.31	
DISTRICT 7		
Detroit, Mich.	55,000 4,015 7.48	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,000 1,050 15.	
Muskegon, Mich.	1,500 120 8.	
Newberry, Mich.	1,000 65 6.5	
Miscellaneous	410	
District total	70,000 6,800 8.08	
DISTRICT 8		
Chicago, Ill.	90,000 3,725 4.14	
Christopher, Ill.	2,000 100 5.	
Gary, Ind.	3,000 185 5.5	
Muskegon, Mich.	1,500 120 8.	
Newberry, Mich.	1,000 65 6.5	
Madison, Wis.	1,000 20 2.	
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,000 305 3.39	
Peoria, Ill.	1,000 350 35.	
St. Louis, Mo.	7,500 220 3.14	
Springfield, Ill.	3,000 620 20.66	
Miscellaneous	715	
District total	160,000 6,880 4.26	
DISTRICT 9		
Duluth, Minn.	10,000 100 1.	
Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000 165 0.66	
Orr, Minn.	2,000 75 3.75	
Rochester, Minn.	2,000 45 2.25	
St. Paul, Minn.	15,000 200 1.33	
Superior, Wis.	10,000 45 0.45	
Miscellaneous	155	
District total	80,000 720 0.9	
DISTRICT 10		
Sioux City, Iowa	2,000 10 0.5	
Miscellaneous	470	
District total	15,000 480 3.2	
DISTRICT 11		
Denver, Colo.	3,500 255 7.28	
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000 75 7.5	
Miscellaneous	475	
District total	15,000 805 5.36	
DISTRICT 12		
Portland, Oregon	5,000 120 2.	
Seattle, Wash.	1,000 50 5.	
Miscellaneous	300	
District total	20,000 500 2.5	
DISTRICT 13		
Berkeley, Calif.	4,000 400 10.	
Eureka, Calif.	2,000 20 1.	
Los Angeles, Calif.	17,500 1,850 10.68	
Oakland, Calif.	7,000 100 1.43	
San Francisco, Calif.	17,500 400 2.28	
San Pedro, Calif.	1,000 100 10.	
Miscellaneous	850	
District total	50,000 3,730 7.46	
DISTRICT 14		
Clifton, Ariz.	1,000 100 10.	
El Paso, Texas	1,000 20 2.	
Ft. Worth, Texas	1,000 45 4.5	
Houston, Texas	1,000 30 3.	
Miami, Ariz.	1,000 100 10.	
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,000 65 6.5	
Miscellaneous	285	
District total	10,000 645 6.45	
DISTRICT 15		
Atlanta, Georgia	1,000 100 10.	
Louisville, Ky.	1,000 100 10.	
Miami, Fla.	1,000 220 22.	
Miscellaneous	220	
District total	10,000 640 6.4	

WIN THIS BOOK
RED CARTOONS
The DAILY WORKER Publishing Company
With Each 100 Points

McLean Advises Chicagoans on Murder

Edward B. McLean and his man, George Harvey, respectively publisher and editor of the Washington Post, who recently advocated that in case of revolution in England the workers of this country be forced by the United States to go over and shoot the workers of Britain in order to preserve the throne, has magnanimously granted Chicago the benefit of their profound advice.

In an editorial lamenting the fact that young McSwiggen, pal of beer runners, shotgun brawlers and hoodlums, met a violent death, McLean's paper discusses at length the problem of crime in Chicago and comes to the conclusion that the solution is the organization of "vigilance committees." The Post, as an agency of sweetness and light, further observes that "summary trials and hangings will occur," and that "the public will organize a terror of its own," etc., etc.

The solution for crime in Chicago is for all to become outlaws, according to Messrs. McLean and Harvey.

We Communists, who are described as unspeakably bloodthirsty by the gentle Harvey, have a much less sanguinary proposal for handling the so-called crime wave in Chicago. We propose the creation of a labor party that will smash the Crowe-Barrett, Small-Lundin, Brennan and other corrupt machines that maintain power thru employing brigades of thugs and gunmen to steal elections and in general terrorize the population.

That would eliminate the professional gunmen that thrive thru "protection" of the politicians.

As to crime in general, as a social phenomenon inseparable from capitalism, that can only be eliminated when labor rises in its might and exterminates the capitalist system and not before.

Berger's Puerile Comment on Britain

Victor L. Berger is the "socialist" representative in congress and claims to speak in the interest of the working class. In commenting on the great general strike in Britain he indulged in the insipid observation that nationalization of railways and telegraphs would avert such a demonstration in this country. In the lexicon of Berger nationalization means government ownership. Government ownership under capitalism means only that the government itself, instead of various boards of directors, acts as executive committee for the bondholders. Such an eventuality could not possibly prevent strikes, for capitalism would remain intact and the bondholders would endeavor to beat down wages in order that they might realize greater returns thru holding the bonds in such public utilities.

A real representative of labor in congress would raise the question of coal shipments to Britain. Such a representative would use congress as a forum from which to explain to the workers of the nation the revolutionary implications of the upheaval in Britain.

Instead of indulging in lamentations about the matchless display of working class solidarity in Britain and giving the capitalists puerile advice in an effort to avert such a thing occurring here he would endeavor to incite the slaves of America to emulate their British fellow workers. He would denounce the contemptible propaganda of capitalism to the effect that in case of a revolt against the throne of Britain the United States should send armed forces to defend the king.

In hundreds of ways a genuine representative of the working class could utilize the British strike to rally the workers to support of the British strikers, but Berger only indulges in futile talk about averting such a struggle. His yellow soul perceives the beginning of revolutionary struggles as the sum total of abominations, because, like all heroes of the Second International, he is at heart a counter-revolutionist.

On the Defensive

The administrators of the Pulitzer prize are on the defensive because of the jolt they received when Sinclair Lewis refused the prize for this year and turned back to the fund the thousand dollars awarded him for his novel "Arrowsmith." They now claim that the novelist did this because he craved publicity. The claim is absurd on the face of it, because the author doesn't need publicity.

In Chicago, the eminent Tribune (modestly calling itself the world's greatest newspaper) repeats the charge of the administrators of the Pulitzer prize, utterly ignoring Mr. Lewis' charge that such prizes tend to corrupt authors and will eventually create a servile crew that strives only to cater to the prejudices of the administrators. It elaborates upon its theory and states that Lewis sacrificed the one thousand dollars, but that he received some \$50,000 worth of free advertising.

This is a charge worth analysis, but it hits the Tribune and the reptile press in general, not the author it assails. The space devoted to relating the refusal of the Pulitzer prize was news space; the Tribune estimates its value at the rate of advertising space. Is this not a confession that all news can be estimated by readers in the same fashion? A plain admission that there is a price even on the news columns of the capitalist press, for sale to anyone who will pay for it?

Communists have always held this is the case, but never before have we seen such a brazen confession of the shame of the journalistic brothels.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for The DAILY WORKER.

How the Welsh Miners Live and Strike

By LUCY BRANHAM, Fed. Press.

YOU would think from the cables the bourgeois press brings from London that the miners of England had disturbed a peaceful social order. Do not believe it. Five years ago this May, after the breakdown of the triple alliance when the miners had to carry on alone I travelled over the grassy coal dust hills of southern Wales with A. J. Cook, Perth, Maerdy, Merthyr Tydfil, one town was like another. The colliery smokestacks of Aberdare are as grimy as those of Pontypridd, the crowded cottages of Gowerston as forlorn as those of Ystrad Rhondda. Spiritless little schools there were, that gave a dole of the three Rs. There were churches but no movies. In little settlements after little settlements I saw one sign of hope and one only, the trade union halls of the South Wales Miners' Federation, where the working class schools were held to study the history of the world and to inquire if forever and forever hunger and insecurity were to be the share of the workers' children.

"Churches as Strikebreakers."
I went with the miners and their wives to mass meetings held on the hill slopes. Among the proclamations on the church walls were posted the king's, addressed to the miners' wives, quoting bible and commanding them to break their husbands' strike. But it was their strike, too. They were back of their men. They worked early and late in the soup kitchens that served little enough of soup. Bread without butter and tea. That was the fare they struck on in the colliery towns. The children stood in queues. "Merry England."

Others may think of England as a land of smooth green lawns, comfortable firesides and vessels on every sea. I know where the coal comes from, and how cruelly the coal owners, the government and the ship owners, betrayed the miners five years ago this spring. What is happening today is only the fruit of that betrayal. South Wales is a coal country, nothing but coal, little agriculture and no industry. The absentee coal owners stood out against anything that would bring order and peace into the depressed industry. Their cure for everything was less wages for the workers. I tell you the miners of England live on the lowest possible wages. I stayed in Maerdy with the family of the secretary of the miners' local, who was also a teacher in the miners' school. He and his family had barely enough to eat and their lot was if anything better than the rest.

DANISH SAVANT DOUBTS LT. BYRD FLEW OVER POLE

Insist Explorer Prove His Statements

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COPENHAGEN, May 11—The announcement that Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd had flown by airplane over the North Pole was met with veiled skepticism in scientific circles here. The scientists declare that the feat is not impossible, but that they doubt that Byrd can prove his claims of having flown over the North Pole and insisted on greater verification.

"We must remain skeptical until more exact information is at hand," said Laue Koch, noted Danish explorer. "The utmost that Commander Byrd will be able to prove is that the distance he has flown agrees with the distance between Kings Bay and the North Pole and return. At the best he possibly will only be able to prove that he has been within a hundred kilometers of the Pole."

"Personally I am doubtful of the possibility of Commander Byrd proving his claim, considering the means at his disposal," said Colonel Koch, chief of the Danish military aviation service and a noted explorer. "Commander Byrd can not know definitely whether he has been at the Pole point. If he bases his assertion solely on general estimates, then his assertion is not worth much."

Export \$295,000,000 in Films from America in the Past Five Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—American movie magnates have received \$295,000,000 from foreign lands for showings of their film in the past years states the United States department of commerce in a report. Last year foreign showings of American movie magnate controlled films brot in a return of about \$75,000,000. In 1924 the figure was \$70,000,000 and in 1923 it was \$60,000,000.

Foreign movie corporations that sent films to this country received but about \$1,000,000 in royalties during the past year. In 1925 Canada paid \$3,500,000 in royalties to American concerns. Europe paid \$52,000,000, Latin-America \$7,500,000 and the other countries combined \$12,000,000.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

