

PINCHOT FUND EQUALS GRAFT OF NEWBERRY

"Liberal" Spent Sum of \$195,000

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 10.—Governor Gifford Pinchot, the "progressive," "liberal," "friend of labor," "humanitarian," "pacifist," plutocrat, who boasted the support of the officials of the miners' union and other labor organization heads in Pennsylvania, by confession of his own managers spent a slush fund to secure the senatorial nomination that equaled that spent by the notorious Newberry in the Michigan election of 1915.

Yet Pinchot remains the darling of the liberals and labor skates while Newberry is considered the vilest of the vile. Spent \$195,000. Testifying before the senate committee investigating the expenditure of campaign funds, P. S. Stahlnecker, treasurer of the Pinchot campaign fund, declared \$195,000 was spent by his forces. This is the exact amount that it was proved Newberry spent in the campaign that caused a national scandal.

Fake Registration. More than 7,000 persons in Pittsburgh were illegally registered for the recent Pennsylvania republican senatorial primary, Charles C. McGovern, chairman of the board of registration at Pittsburgh, and western manager for Governor Gifford Pinchot, unsuccessful candidate, told the senate campaign expenditures committee today.

When Pinchot's followers sought to strike the illegal names from the poll books, county commissioners petitioned the courts for the records, thus stopping the efforts to "purge the books," said McGovern.

Favored by Pinchot. McGovern said that Pinchot had appointed him controller of Allegheny county last Saturday. The promotion increased his salary from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year.

He was questioned by Senator Reed of Missouri, chairman. McGovern explained that a voter could only register if he had paid a state or county tax in the two years preceding the election.

"On our first examination of the books we found 2,500 names on the registration books of persons who had no such receipts," he added. Fraudulent Receipts.

"How could these people register and produce a receipt for taxes unless they had tax receipts?" "In this instance they had fraudulent tax receipts."

"It has been said here that there were 7,000 illegally registered," said Reed. "What about that?" "That's right," McGovern explained. "How many names did you strike off the poll books?"

"About 300 or 350 out of the 2,500." Bribe One-Third of Voters. One out of every three votes cast in Allegheny county (Pittsburgh), the Mellon-Pepper stronghold in the Pennsylvania primary, was cast by a paid watcher employed by one of the other of the senatorial candidates, Charles C. McGovern, western manager for Governor Pinchot, a defeated candidate, testified today in the senate's investigation of huge campaign expenditures.

The vote cast in the Pittsburgh area was approximately 150,000, he said, and the paid watchers on the pay rolls totaled nearly 50,000.

"Do you mean that the employment of these watchers was one way of buying their votes?" asked Senator James A. Reed (dem.) of Missouri. "In a large measure, yes," replied McGovern.

Half a Million in Allegheny. McGovern charged that Representative William S. Vare and Pepper had (Continued on page 2)

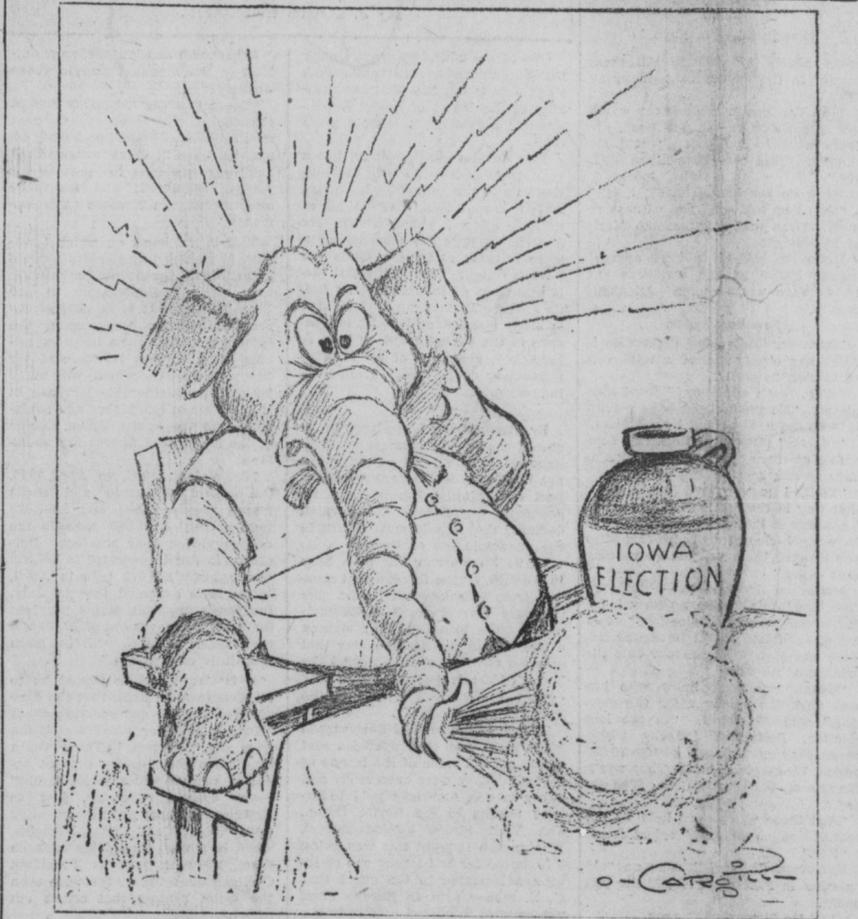
AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS AID NEW YORK STRIKING FUR WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 10.—The Amalgamated Food Workers, Bakers' Local No. 164, at its regular meeting voted to assist each working member \$1 for the relief of the striking fur workers of New York. The assessment will be collected with the June dues and will be immediately sent to the strikers.

The local also elected delegates to the conference that is being called in New York to aid the Passaic strikers. Nominations of officers were made for the coming July elections and a committee of seven elected to plan an outing or picnic.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

CORN



KOREANS RIOT AT FUNERAL OF LAST EMPEROR

Demand Liberation from Japanese Yoke

(Special to The Daily Worker) SEOUL, Korea, June 10.—Serious disorders by independence advocates attended the funeral of Yi Wang, last emperor of Korea, here today.

Two hundred arrests were made by Japanese and Korean police and soldiers, and several were seriously injured as a result of the day's developments.

The most serious disturbance followed an attempt made by sixty students to distribute handbills advocating independence of Korea from Japan. The attempt was made when the funeral procession was at its height.

Two Riots Staged. Nine students were injured during the struggle that followed when police broke up the attempt.

A similar outbreak occurred as the procession was about to enter the chapel for the funeral services. Additional injuries and more arrests resulted.

The funeral was one of the most picturesque ever witnessed in the Orient. Two thousand pallbearers carried the catafalque containing the coffin of Emperor Yi. The procession marched from the imperial palace to the cemetery and lasted eight hours.

One thousand Buddhist priests celebrated the last rites. It was estimated that 200,000 persons witnessed the services, including 10,000 high Japanese and Korean officials.

Four thousand police were on guard along the line of March.

French Socialists Ask Clause of Dawes Plan Be Applied to France

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, June 10.—Rejection of the Mellon-Berenson accord for the settlement of the French debt to the United States will be demanded by the socialists. A caucus of the party today decided to present a group of resolutions to the chamber demanding rejection of the agreement because "it contains no transfer clause, whereas the Dawes plan provides a transfer clause for Germany, and France is entitled to the same treatment."

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

UNFULFILLED TONNAGE OF STEEL TRUST SHOWS A DECLINE IN INDUSTRY

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 10.—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel corporation of May 31 was 3,649,250 tons, a decrease of 218,726 tons from the April figure of 3,867,976 tons, it was announced today. Unfilled tonnage on March 31, 1925, was 4,049,800 tons and on March 31, 1926, 4,379,935 tons.

FUR WORKERS PARADE FOR 40-HOUR WEEK

8,000 Demonstrate for Shorter Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 10.—Over 8,000 striking fur workers marched thru the fur district in a mass demonstration of their determination to win the 40-hour week, no contracting, and pay increases. The workers from settled shops marched with their fellow unionists until work time. Six pickets were arrested for disorderly conduct, but three cases were dismissed and two others given \$3 fines. One case was postponed.

New York Tourists' Club Hike Sunday

NEW YORK, June 10.—Sunday, June 13, the Tourists' Club will hike to Woodlands lake, Westchester county. Meeting place, 242nd street and Van Cortlandt Park subway station (downstairs); time, 7:30 a. m.; fare, 25 cents; walking time, about four hours; leader, Louis Braun. All nature loving working men and women are welcome to participate.

Thursday, June 17, lecture on China at our headquarters, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, room 18, at 8:15 p. m. sharp. Lecture is free and non-members are welcome.

Music Dealers Create "Piano Propaganda" Fund at Their Meet

NEW YORK, June 11.—Delegates to the convention of the National Music Industries, in session here, has passed by unanimous vote, a resolution to assess member dealers 25 cents for every upright piano sold, 50 cents for every player-piano and 75 cents for every reproducing piano to create a fund for the upkeep of a Chicago bureau and the spreading of "piano propaganda"

LIBERAL SAYS LLOYD GEORGE WILL DESERT

Sees Former Premier in Labor Camp

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, June 10.—Further evidence of an irreparable cleavage in the liberal party was furnished by the publication in the Wiltshire Times of an article by Harcourt Johnstone, former liberal member of parliament, accusing David Lloyd George of having, on May 7th, during the general strike, consulted three of the leaders of the labor party whom he informed that also at that moment he was compelled to adopt a neutral attitude, he was eager to attack the government.

He is alleged to have informed the laborites that they could depend upon his support in their criticism of the policy of Baldwin in the strike.

Offers Financial Aid. Mr. Harcourt Johnstone's letter proceeds: "Neither did Mr. Lloyd George omit to inform these gentlemen that he had at his command an enormous political fund, which could be of the greatest service to the Labor Party when the strike had depleted the coffers of the trades unions."

Mr. Johnstone declares that the conference broke up with the promise of the Labor leaders to consult their supporters and the same night Mr. Lloyd George refused to allow Sir John Simon's speech maintaining the illegality of the strike to be broadcast to the nation with the stamp of his assent or approval.

Speaks for Industrialists. In the peculiar political shakedown in Britain, which hit the liberal party especially hard, the Lloyd George faction, representing the industrialists, find it possible to unite with the labor party demand for a coal subsidy. While labor desires to aid the mine workers, the industrialists desire peace in the coal industry in order to insure fuel for their plants and want to place part of the burden of increased taxation upon the middle classes among the non-industrial group for whom Asquith speaks and the tory landholders and investment bankers whom Baldwin represents.

Guard Canadian Border for Ponzi

Boston, June 10.—United States immigration authorities at Washington were asked by the state attorney general's office to order all guards on the Canadian and Mexican borders to be on their watch for Charles Ponzi, missing financial juggler.

CASE AGAINST RUTHENBERG IN N. Y. IS DROPPED

Indictment Dismissed After Seven Years

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 10.—On motion of Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the defendants, with the district attorney of New York concurring, Judge Edward J. McGoldrick of the supreme court of the state of New York dismissed the indictment against C. E. Ruthenberg and I. E. Ferguson, charged with criminal anarchy. The case which was just disposed of has been pending in the New York court for nearly seven years. It dates back to the origin of the Communist Party in the United States.

Sent to Prison. On June 29, 1919, there was held in New York City a conference of the left wing locals of the Socialist Party. This conference elected a national council of the left wing, which later issued the manifesto of the left wing, stating the principles of Communism.

As a consequence of the issuance of this manifesto the members of the national council were indicted for criminal anarchy.

Benjamin Gitlow, James J. Larkin, I. E. Ferguson and C. E. Ruthenberg were arrested under the indictment and all of them convicted of criminal anarchy and sentenced from five to ten years in prison. Ball was refused pending an appeal to the higher court. All four of the defendants served from a year and a half to over two years of their prison term.

Larkin is Pardoned. In the case of Larkin and Gitlow, the court of appeals, the highest court of the state of New York, affirmed their conviction. Larkin was pardoned immediately following. The Gitlow case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which affirmed his conviction, and he was pardoned by Governor Smith last year.

In the case of Ruthenberg and Ferguson, the court of appeals reversed the decision of the lower court, declaring that the trial court had incorrectly interpreted the law and their case was remanded to the lower court for retrial.

Case is Finally Closed. This decision of the court of appeals was made in August, 1922, and since that time the case has been pending in the supreme court of New York City for retrial, the defendants being under \$5,000 bail.

The action of Judge McGoldrick in dismissing the indictment with the concurrence of the district attorney finally closes this case, which has been of such importance in the history of the Communist movement in this country.

Russian Workers Aid Strike of the British Coal Miners

While it is not expected that British capitalists relish the receipt of great sums of relief, officially reported from the headquarters of the labor unions of Soviet Russia as having already reached a total of \$1,300,000, to aid the British miners hold out against wage cuts and longer hours, the falsity of the charge made by the Earl of Birkenhead, that the Soviet government, and not the Russian workers themselves, had sent this relief, is proven by the following examples taken from among scores of letters from Soviet Russia, showing how enthusiastically the Russian workers, in their shops, factories and mines, are giving the relief funds being sent to Britain.

Committee of 25 to Lead New York Shoe Workers' Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 10.—More aggressive leadership is expected from the committee of 25 workers chosen by the 7,000 striking Brooklyn shoe workers to lead their fight for union recognition. The strikers, chiefly children's shoe workers and makers of women's shoes, are members of the American Shoe Workers Protective Union, an independent union of seven locals in Brooklyn, N. Y., son, a nurse. It is something of a co- The strike against the abrogation of the union agreement by the Shoe board of trade is in its fifth week.

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union, a national independent organization strongest in Haverhill, Mass., is giving active aid, morally and financially, to the Brooklyn strikers. Pascal Cosgrove, Shoe Workers' Protective organizer in Brooklyn, has addressed the American union strike meetings.

Aid Without Asking. Before there was even time to write out the appeal of the District Trade Union Council for aid, funds began to be showered down on the local newspaper office in large quantities.

The young workers of the Levacheff Works decided to contribute half a day's wages in aid of the British com- (Continued on page 2)

Try to Cut Off British Miners' Aid From Russia

Support the British coal miners by joining in the relief campaign under the direction of the International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, June 10.—The breakdown of negotiations between the mine owners and the miners' union, when the union refused to accept the owners' proposal to lengthen the hours of labor and to pay no more wages than before the lockout, has had the result of sharpening the class feeling on both sides. A movement to cut off strike relief being sent the miners from foreign lands began at once, particularly the large sums being donated by Russian workers.

While the mass of British labor unionists applaud the fighting spirit of the miners and all militant elements are rallying the unions to aid the miners, the capitalists frenziedly called for government action against the miners' union the minute the union refused to accept the longer workday.

Owners Arrogant. The union demanded that reorganization of the mining industry be discussed, as that would not necessitate either lower wages or longer hours. The mine owners insisted that longer hours be accepted in lieu of their old proposal of lower wages together with the prospect of longer hours.

The owners would not talk reorganization, although this was recommended in the government's coal commission's report.

At once, the capitalist forces discovered a "nation-wide appeal" to the government to cut off the strike relief funds being sent from the workers of Soviet Russia to the striking miners.

The Earl of Birkenhead, secretary of state for India, speaking before the imperial council of commerce, charged that the Soviet government, and not the Russian workers, had contributed \$2,000,000 he claimed had been received by the British miners to feed the strikers, their wives and children. Birkenhead declared that this was "fomenting revolution" in Great Britain, and demanded that the British government state its position on the matter.

2,700,000 Employed. Rumors are that Prime Minister Baldwin will call a cabinet council session to determine what the government's attitude shall be on relief money sent to the British miners.

Including the miners, there are now 2,270,000 unemployed workers in Great Britain. How the strike has affected the industries may be seen by the fact that the above number of unemployed represents an increase from 1,105,916 on May 3, and 1,614,200 on May 31.

Evades Working Class Duty. The above dispatch from Washington indicates that President Green of the A. F. of L. is probably "officially unaware" that there are 1,000,000 coal miners on strike in Great Britain.

Like the Amsterdam International's reformist leaders, who, when the great general strike began, resolved to commence "an extensive study into the question as to whether or not and to what extent help may be needed," the A. F. of L. executive evades the plain duty all labor unions have to aid, and to aid without delay or evasion, the heroic miners of Britain who are fighting against wage cuts and longer hours.

High Time Something is Done. In the DAILY WORKER of June 9, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, quoting the manifesto of the executive committee, said: "We earnestly ask the workers of Britain and of the world to continue to help us by refusing to handle scab coal." He added: "Remember that nearly a million miners are involved in the lockout! And remember their wives and children!"

As yet the DAILY WORKER is lacking any information that the A. F. of L. executive, or the executive of the United Mine Workers of America, have done the slightest thing to stop shipments of coal to Britain, or given a nickel to feed the British miners and their wives and children.

Dies in Auto Crash. DANVILLE, Ill., June 10.—Mrs. Ollie Baptiste, 26, received injuries when her automobile was struck by a limited interurban car on the Illinois Traction system that caused her death in a hospital today.

Another delightful, critical, fun-poking FULL PAGE OF CARTOONS BY HAY BALES on the events of the week in tomorrow's issue of the NEW MAGAZINE Supplement of the Daily Worker and a CARTOON BY FRED ELLIS You can't find a better reason to Subscribe!

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

COUNT BETHLEN IS ASSAULTED AT LEAGUE SESSION

Journalist Strikes Tyrant a Blow in Face

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, June 10.—A Hungarian newspaper man forced his way into a secret session of the Hungarian commission to the league of nations today and unceremoniously struck Count Bethlen, head of the commission, and premier in Horthy's fascist government, a blow in the face.

The journalist was arrested immediately.

"For five years Count Bethlen has martyred the Hungarian people," the arrested man said.

Bethlen Heavily Guarded.
Count Bethlen caused surprise yesterday when he appeared at the league secretariat accompanied by an armed guard of six Swiss federal officials. Two watched the entrances, two guarded the halls, while two accompanied the premier.

This was the first time an official attending a league meeting had asked for Swiss police protection. It is understood that Bethlen had received letters threatening him with personal attack.

The assailant of the Hungarian statesman was identified as Ivan de Justh, a Hungarian who is temporarily employed by the Era Nouvelle, a Paris newspaper which is the organ of the left bloc.

In the name of the Hungarian nation! De Justh cried when he slapped Count Bethlen's face.

Marquis de Medici, an Italian fascist attaché, immediately intervened.

De Justh scattered typewritten documents protesting against the Hungarian regime.

The incident caused such excitement that the meeting of the commission was suspended.

Arbitration Lands Another Hard Jolt on Trusting Union

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The 2,500 workers organized in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this city have been granted a wage increase of 5 per cent. The union demanded a wage raise of 17 per cent, basing their demand on the increased cost of living, the increased efficiency of the industry, the higher profits that have been obtained and the future prospects of the industry.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; A. Katovsky, business representative, and C. Kreindler, vice-president of the union, represented the workers. Stewart Chase, of the Labor Bureau, also presented arguments for the wage increase.

The referees, Dr. Jacob Hollender of Baltimore, J. R. McLane of Manchester, N. H., and M. L. Cooke of Philadelphia, listened to the arguments of the workers and of the manufacturers, who declared that the industry is unstable, and decided to grant a wage increase covering only the increase in the cost of living from 1923 to the present day. The increase goes into effect today.

Singer Company Workers Greet Shop Nucleus Bulletin

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 10.—Much favorable comment was heard in many departments in the Singer Sewing Machine company factory here, following the appearance of the first issue of the Singer Worker.

Conditions in this shop are of the worst. The plant employs 8,000 workers. These workers are forced to work to top notch speed at all times for about \$25 a week.

Police Use Tear Gas on Princeton Students

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Tear gas bombs were used by police to rout 2,000 students, who sought to release three students arrested by the police as ringleaders in an assault of students on firemen seeking to extinguish a blaze on Blair tower started by students.

The students, falling to free the three, then surrounded the jail demanding their immediate release.

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

WEISBORD AND DARROW TO SPEAK AT THE CHICAGO PASSAIC DEFENSE MEETING AT ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Arrangements were made today to bring Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, to Chicago to speak at a great defense and protest meeting on June 16 along with Clarence Darrow and others.

In order to accommodate the big crowd which will turn out to hear Darrow and Weisbord, and to protest against the persecutions of striking textile workers and the arrest of over 300 in Passaic, the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium has been engaged.

The Chicago Local of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the mass meeting will be held, has called upon all Chicago labor to rally to this Passaic defense demonstration and for its members and volunteers to call at its office at 23 So. Lincoln St. for posters, pluggers and other material about the meeting and the "Passaic Defense" campaign.

RUSSIAN WORKERS AID STRIKE OF THE BRITISH COAL MINERS

(Continued from page 1)
rades. The workers of the Lenin and Bukharin works, a quarter of a day's wages. The wood workers contributed 1,000 roubles. And a huge number of small subscriptions have come in. It would be difficult to find a factory or institution which did not hasten to give substantial aid to the British workers.

Even the students, the pioneers, collect kopecks, gather roubles—roubles which afterwards have mounted up into thousands.

Only Repaying a Debt.
The workers say in their resolutions that this is only the commencement. That if necessary they will double, even triple this aid. That this is only part of the debt which the British workers at one time gave the workers of Archangel. It was the British workers after all, who made their imperialists leave the north of Soviet Russia and now a good opportunity has come to repay the debt.

The workers heard with great misgivings the news that the Trade Union General Council had refused their aid. "They have no right to, they must make good their error," they say, and began collecting money with still greater energy. Subscription lists were circulated around the works.

Clinch Fists at Traitors.
But this news sowed the first alarm, and some reports decided: "To have detailed reports on the events in Great Britain once a week." In the resolutions the British comrades are warned: "Have no trust, comrades, in the heroes of Black Friday. Beware of new betrayals by the compromisers."

The last telegram that the compromisers had issued the order to call off the general strike came like the lash of a whip. No resolutions could show how many thousands workers' fists clinched with rage at this news, how many thousands of people burned with the desire to roll these Thomases, MacDonalds and Hendersons in the gutter.

From Donetz Basin.
By S. LOKOFF
(Worker Correspondent)
DONETZ BASIN, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The news of the strike of the British workers aroused tremendous interest among the Donbas workers. In some large working class centers the news of the strike was received on "Press Day" (May 5). After speeches had been delivered on the significance of the press, the workers were told the news which was received by stormy expressions of solidarity with the British strikers.

The Makeyev workers learned of the strike in the evening after a report

on Press Day in the club. At this meeting the workers received the news of the strike with enthusiasm. The workers decided to contribute a quarter of a day's pay, and sent thru Comrade Tomskey a telegram to the British workers supporting them in their struggle.

Metal Workers And Miners Aid.

At the press evening in the "October Revolution" Locomotive Works at Lugansk, the news of the events in England aroused great enthusiasm amongst those present. Many of those participating in the evening called for aid to the British workers. The workers decided to contribute 1% of their monthly wages.

At a meeting in the Kadiyevsk mines, the news of the strike in England was also met with great enthusiasm by 2,000 workers. The Kadiyevsk miners say in their resolution: "We will support the British working class in their struggle against the capitalist oppressors, like one man." They decided to contribute a day's wages to the strikers and appealed to the workers in the west to support the British strikers.

Ready All the Time to Aid.

The second Lugansk Congress of Soviets on behalf of 120,000 organized workers and 400,000 peasants of the region, states in its greeting to the fighting British workers:

"We understand all the complications of this struggle under British conditions, but we have faith in the victory of the working class and its degree of organization. Tell the British miners and all the workers that we are ready at all times and with all our means, to come to their aid in the struggle. We are waiting with impatience the time when we will storm capitalism in a united front."

At a meeting of miners of the Gorlovsky pits, there were over 3,000 workers present, who filled the theater to overflowing. Twenty-five workers spoke at the meeting calling for support to the strikers. Their proposal for the contribution of one day's pay was welcomed with stormy applause.

In the shops of the Lugansk enamel works, the workers are talking of nothing else but the events in England. News of the All-Russian Council of Trade Union contribution met with the approval of the workers. The workers and employees of the enamel works contributed half a day's wages to the strikers.

The workers of the textile factory in Lugansk decided also to contribute half a day's wages to the strikers.

Besides the voluntary contributions a campaign is also conducted at workers' meetings "challenging" people thru the newspapers to contribute subscriptions in aid of the British strikers.

MINE CONTRACT UNENFORCEABLE, IS COURT RULING

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 11.—Ruling that the Jacksonville wage agreement has no legal status and that it is not binding on the coal operators who signed it, Judge I. G. Lazelle has denied the request of attorneys for the United Mine Workers for an injunction restraining four coal companies from paying less than the scale of wages set by the agreement.

The application of the union attorneys asked also that the companies be restrained from employing other than union miners.

"Sacred" Agreement Not Binding.
Judge Lazelle stated that he was unable to establish the connection between the individuals who signed the agreement in behalf of the Monongahela Coal Association and the companies against whom the injunction was asked. The agreement could not bind the defendants, the judge stated.

The decision, it is believed, will have far reaching effects as it establishes a precedent that violation of agreements with unions by employers carries no legal penalty.

The attorneys for the union gave notice of an appeal to the state supreme court.

41 Coal Mines to Merge.
The purchase by W. A. Brewerton of the coal properties of the Southern Gem Coal Company at Pinkneyville and other localities has been accompanied by an announcement from his office that a merger of 24 mines in Indiana and 17 in Illinois is planned.

The new company intends to raise a working capital of \$5,000,000 and float a \$17,000,000 bond issue.

New Haven Workers Party Picnic Sunday

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10.—The Workers (Communist) Party is giving a picnic at Grassy Hill, on Derby turnpike between New Haven and Derby. Trucks will leave for the picnic from the Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe street, at 10:30 in the morning. By trolley car; get off at Grassy Hill station and look for picnic signs.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

PINCHOT FUND EQUALS GRAFT OF NEWBERRY

"Liberal" Spent Sum of \$195,000

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spent nearly \$500,000 in Allegheny county in the employment of watchers.

"The Vore committee had ten watchers in each district at \$10 each, and there were 1,414 districts," said McGovern. "That cost Vore alone \$141,000."

"How do you know that?"
"Two men told me," the witness replied. "One was Congressman Morin of Pittsburgh."

McGovern said there were approximately 35,350 Pepper watchers and 14,140 Vore watchers in Allegheny county.

Few Democrats.
There were only 4,000 democrats in Allegheny county out of a total vote of 138,000, he added.

"Why, that's appalling!" Reed ejaculated. "No wonder you have corruption up there. You must be mistaken."
"Oh, no," interposed Goff, "all democrats up there become republicans as soon as they move in."

"Well, I guess you'd count them that way in the end," said Reed. "All I can say is that the democrats don't have much chance up there and after you cleaned them up, you go robbing each other."

McGovern declared the Pittsburgh "machine" only "made up its mind a day or so before the election," as to which candidate would be supported. Vore and Max G. Leslie now rule the "machine," he added.

"Usually we don't know who has won until the Friday after the election," said McGovern. "In the last election, Beidleman led by 60,000 Wednesday morning and he was 10,000 behind Wednesday night. That was a change of 70,000 votes on Wednesday."

"And those votes were held by the county commissioners?" asked Reed.

"Yes," McGovern declared it was an "old practice" in Pittsburgh to pad the poll books.

He Supported Pepper.
"Have you ever sent any one to jail for padding the lists?"

"No," but I've had thousands arrested.

"Any convicted?"
"Well, no," said McGovern. "The present district attorney in Pittsburgh is also the republican county chairman."

"Whom did he support?"
"Senator Pepper."

Stole 20,000 Votes.
McGovern charged that "Governor Pinchot got 20,000 more votes in Allegheny county than were counted for him."

"Were they thrown out?" asked Senator King, democrat, of Utah.

"Yes," replied McGovern. "They were not counted for him and then given to some other candidate."

"On what evidence do you base that statement?"

"I base it on my professional knowledge gained from district leaders before and after the election."

O'Flaherty Speaks on British Strike at Northwest Hall

To the American trade unionists it should be of particular interest to learn how the British general strike, developed from day to day, how the splendid solidarity expressed itself, and how the trade union machinery from the top to the bottom functioned in such a great conflict.

Saturday, June 12, at 8 p. m. at the Northwest hall, Tom O'Flaherty, just returned from England, will tell of his personal experiences among the British workers. Admission is free to this meeting.

Traction Magnate Is on University Board of Trustees

Samuel Insull and John J. Mitchell Jr. have been appointed to the board of trustees of the Armour Institute of Technology. Substantial progress in the plan to affiliate Armour Institute with Northwestern University was reported by Dr. Howard M. Raymond, president of the institute.

Count Skrzyński Seeks Duel with Szettycki

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WARSAW, June 10.—The former premier of Poland, Count Skrzyński, whose duel with General Count Szettycki scheduled for yesterday morning was cancelled, has now challenged four individuals to duels. Those challenged include his own seconds and seconds of General Szettycki.

The former premier asserted that he was insulted by the cancellation of the duel, which implied that he had sought to dodge the engagement. The seconds of his opponent announced that the duel was off inasmuch as Skrzyński had allowed twenty-four hours to elapse between the time of receiving the insult and the actual challenge.

General Szettycki was challenged to a duel by General Dresser, one of Marshal Pilsudski's aides.

Bumper Crop in Soviet Union Is An Event Full of Great Significance

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAHL.

One of the most important among many significant international events right now is the fact that the peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics are harvesting a bumper grain crop.

This development no doubt has a very great deal to do with the hurried trip to the United States of Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the league of nations general commissioner for Austria, to urge the adoption of a more friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union; with the latest declaration out of Poland that no Baltic alliance against the Soviet Union is being planned, and with the presence in the United States of Ivan S. Lobachov, chairman of the Khelebo-product or Soviet Union grain trading organization.

Dr. Zimmerman is declared to be one of the world's greatest financial experts. But all his wizardry has not been able to lift materially any part of capitalist Europe from its economic depression. Zimmerman declares that Russia must return to the economic life of Europe.

While Zimmerman has been busy in Austria, trying to save that country from disintegrated labor, the Germans carried some of Zimmerman's ideas into action by signing a treaty with the Soviet power that stunned the Locarnoists, rattled the bones of the league of nations and even put some bad crimps in the Versailles peace treaty.

The Germans needed Soviet trade much more than they wanted a seat at the council table of the league of nations. They were even ready and eager to use American gold to extend credits to the Soviet Union.

The Wall Street government at Washington thought this was going a little too far and issued one of its pronouncements to the effect that U. S. money sent to Europe must not be used to extend credits to the Soviet Union. No doubt Dr. Zimmerman is rushing over to this side of the Atlantic to report that this hurts capitalist Europe much more than it injures that large part of the continent under Soviet rule.

All of the Baltic states depend economically upon the Soviet Union. Without Soviet trade their factories and workshops lie idle while restless armies of unemployed continue to grow ceaselessly, a menace to white terror rule. The ease with which Pilsudski overturned Witos' rule in Poland is an indication of the instability of the Baltic governments generally.

When these could look to Paris for financial and military support, the outlook was not so dark. But anti-Soviet hopes have continued to droop with the fall of the franc, until Baltic statesmen now try to forget that they ever entertained any aggressions against the Workers' Republic.

The Russian peasants got tired of protesting and joined city labor in taking power into their own hands. They know now that every additional bushel of grain they put on the market and sell, helps strengthen the Soviet economy and increases their standard of living.

American farmers only know that there is a powerful profit-taking class, that dominates the government, and stands ready to demand a toll of profit on every bushel of grain produced, unmindful of whether the farmer goes bankrupt and is forced to see his family starve and live in misery.

The Soviet system of the Russians stands as a challenge to the capitalist system of the United States. The bumper crop in the Soviet Union is an international event of great significance as it strengthens the challenge of the Soviet system to capitalism, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

COURT REFUSES TO ENFORCE THE JACKSONVILLE MINE AGREEMENT

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 10.—The attempt by the United Mine Workers of America to use the capitalist courts to enforce the Jacksonville agreement has failed with the refusal of Judge I. G. Lazelle to issue an injunction asked to restrain four coal companies from operating at a scale other than that in the Jacksonville agreement. The judge said the agreement was not an "enforceable contract" and did not bind the coal companies.

Regarding the union's petition that the coal companies be restrained from hiring miners not belonging to the union, the judge ruled that a contract covering this question, "if not too broad, could be made, provided it could be carried out."

The court declared it could not understand the Baltimore ratification of the Jacksonville agreement, in which the union and the Monongahela Coal Association were the contracting parties. That the four companies were members of the association he did not doubt, but he could not take "judicial notice" of it without more evidence than had been presented, therefore he could not hold that the agreement was binding upon them.

Counsel for the U. M. W. of A. said that the union would take an appeal to the supreme court.

HOFFMAN MUST GO TO PRISON ON SATURDAY

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Justice Pierce Butler of the supreme court denied the application of Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of Chicago for a stay of execution of his jail sentence.

Hoffman, involved in the Druggan-Lake scandal, has been ordered to jail Saturday.

International Workers' Aid Street Meetings

The Chicago International Workers' Aid will hold two more street corner meetings this week on the British miners' strike.

One meeting will be held tonight at North and Orchard street, with Robert Minor, H. M. Wicks, Jack Bradon and Pat Toohy as speakers.

Saturday night a street meeting will be held at Division and Washburn, with Jack Bradon, L. Greenspoon, W. J. Hayes and H. A. Beck as the speakers. Both of these meetings will start at 8 o'clock.

Scott Is Denied Change of Venue

Application for a change of venue in the insanity hearing of Russell Scott, returned here from the asylum for the criminally insane at Chester, was denied in a written opinion by Judge Marcus Kavanaugh in Criminal court.

UNION TAILORS CALLED UPON TO ELECT SILLINSKY

Progressive Must Get Members' Support

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—There always comes a time in every organization when the old "timber" must be cleared away and replaced by new. This is the case within the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America at the present time. Brother Sweeney can no longer serve the organization of which he is secretary. The J. T. U. must get new "timber" in the secretarial position if it is not to be swept under by the tides of reaction and the old fashioned way of conducting the affairs of a union.

In selecting this new "timber" we need not look very far and we will find it in no other personage than Max J. Sillinsky. Not because Max is handsome or a good hand-shaker, but because he has been progressive, to such an extent that Sweeney has even suggested that he be ousted from the J. T. U. It would be a crime if anything like that should happen to Brother Sillinsky.

Why is he said to be a progressive? Let us go over the situation and point out just a few instances. Brother Sillinsky has for some time advocated amalgamation, in fact ever since amalgamation has become an issue in the labor movement in America. He has also been a staunch supporter of the move for recognition of Soviet Russia and has fought on the floor of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for it. And Max Sillinsky has been a supporter of the International Labor Defense in Cleveland ever since its inception.

A good many more instances could be cited, but there is really no need to do so at this time as the election period for secretary to the J. T. U. is now on and the members are quite well aware of the facts regarding the two outstanding candidates, Sweeney and Sillinsky. Certainly with a progressive record like that which Brother Sillinsky stands upon no member of the J. T. U. could afford to overlook an opportunity to vote for him as secretary of the organization in preference to Sweeney.

IRON WORKERS WIN FIGHT ON OPEN SHOPPERS

Iron League Backs Up; \$1.50 After Oct. 1

The dispute of the Structural Iron Workers' Local No. 1, with the Iron League contractors, which led to the strike of many big jobs in the Chicago district, has been ended by an agreement in which the open-shoppers were forced to agree to the clause providing that the union may strike any job contracted for hereafter on which non-union workers who refuse to join the union are employed.

The union iron workers are now ordered back to work at the old wage rate of \$1.37½ an hour until October 1, when the increase demanded at the beginning of the strike will take effect and the pay will be raised to \$1.50 an hour.

Union officials disclaimed knowledge of the reported "bucking" of bitter-end open-shoppers among the Iron League members at the terms of the agreement. The union will hold its usual business meeting Monday night to discuss this and other affairs.

Compromise Farm Relief Bill Brought Before the Senate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A substitute for the Dawes-McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Fess, republican, of Ohio, as a more favorable relief proposal in the eyes of administration leaders.

The proposal, offered as an amendment, leaves out that equalization fee plan followed in the pending bill. It follows the lines of the Tinsler bill, providing for a \$100,000,000 appropriation for farmers' loans to be administered by a marketing commission of seven members, to be appointed by the president.

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Get the Point!

PEPPY!—This proletarian

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REAL TALENT SUMMER GARDEN Every dance EXHILIRATING

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Admission 50 Cents. Auspices North Side Branch of I. L. D.

HINDENBURG TO AID FASCISTS IN REFERENDUM WAR

Publish Letter in German Press

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, June 10.—Desperate attempts are being made by the fascist-monarchist forces to defeat the dis- possession referendum, which is to take place on June 20. Every avail- able propaganda source is being used in their fear that the referendum ex- propriating the royal families may pass and the proceeds from the sale of the vast estates be used to aid the un- employed, the victims of the imperi- alist world war and the poor peasants of Germany.

The monarchists have made public the letter of President von Hinden- burg to State Secretary von Loebell, in which Hindenburg declares that he is opposed to taking away the vast estates from the royal families and in- timates that if the referendum passes he will, because of his "allegiance to the royal family" which he "has served for many years," refuse to carry it out.

The publication of this letter in a number of German newspapers was looked on as a most desperate attempt on the part of the fascist and mon- archist groups to defeat the referen- dum.

It was declared that this letter would only be used in case the senti- ment of the German workers and farmers was such that the referen- dum might win. In that case the fas- cists and monarchists declared they would publish the letter and by threatening a civil war defeat the refer- endum.

Turkey Threatens to Boycott U. S. Goods

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Tur- key threatens the United States with a boycott of American made goods if steps are not made to renew the Turko-American commercial treaty now about to expire.

NORGE TO FLY OVER U. S. IN PROPAGANDA TRIP FOR NAVY DEPT.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Word that Roald Amundsen would reas- semble his transpolar dirigible Norge at Camp Lewis, Wash., for a flight across the United States via San Francisco was in the hands of the San Francisco Chamber of Com- merce today. The big airship is on its way from Alaska to Camp Lewis, where the navy department is ex- pected to co-operate in its reassem- bling. Lincoln Ellsworth and the rest of the crew of the Norge will make the flight over the United States, according to announced plans.

PUPPET KING OF EGYPT DEFENDS BRITISH TYRANNY

Fuad Delivers Prepared Speech to Parliament

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CAIRO, Egypt, June 10.—King Fuad, puppet king in Britain's conspiracy to throttle the people of Egypt beneath the iron heel of imperialism, opened parliament today and in his speech from the throne, prepared for him by a funkier of Lombard street, urged a "favorable entente" with Britain and, with the most shameful sophistry, proclaimed yielding to Britain the only path toward Egypt's independence.

Fuad is everywhere regarded as a mere servile lackey of Britain and is despised even by other hirelings of Britain for his total depravity and willingness to aid Britain butcher half the population if only he can remain as a figure-head protected by foreign cannon and bayonets.

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

A S K COOLIDGE TO NAME BOARD OF MEDIATION

R. R. Unions Expect It to Grant Increase

WASHINGTON, June 10.—W. G. Lee, president, and W. N. Doak, vice- president of the Brotherhood of Rail- way Trainmen, with L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, called at the White House June 5 and told President Coolidge of the demand of their membership for a wage increase.

They reported to him the refusal of their demand by the management of the eastern railroads, and indicated that they would soon be ready to bring this dispute before the boards of adjustment provided in the new Wat- son-Parker rail labor disputes law. They told him further that there was every likelihood that the case would go to the mediation board, which, under the new law, he must appoint.

Rail labor is understood in Wash- ington to be dissatisfied with the time taken by the railroad management for setting up the machinery of direct discussion between employer and worker. They also gave the president their view that he should name the mediation board immediately. If medi- ation fails, the White House must set up a fact-finding commission which shall report on the situation, and this report must be made public.

Brotherhoods Ask Wage Increase.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The Broth- erhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union have all asked for a wage increase ranging from \$1 to \$1.54 per day. The men have con- ferred in Cleveland, after having re- ceived an approval of the demand for a wage raise by referendum of the organizations.

While the locomotive engineers were meeting in session in Cleveland word came from New York that the rail heads representing fifty lines east of the Mississippi had refused the wage increase to the conductors and trainmen. This did not deter the lo- comotive engineers, who elected a sub- committee of 21 to get into touch with the representatives of the other or- ganizations and put up uniform de- mands.

The reasons given for refusing the wage increase were that conditions did not justify it and that it would mean an added burden of \$85,000,000 to \$95,000,000 to the railway com- panies.

Pomerene to Oppose Willis in Election This Fall in Ohio

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Atlee Pome- rene, the democratic nominee for the United States senate in 1922, intends to run for the senate once more. He was "prevailed" upon by his friends, who insisted that he is the only logi- cal candidate for the toga now worn by Senator Willis, the republican in- cumbent.

Pomerene is very busy at the present time "prosecuting" the men impli- cated in the Teapot Dome and naval petroleum reserves. "Mr. Coolidge and the country" require his services in this trying work, and therefore Mr. Pomerene announces that he will not be able to do any work before the primaries in August.

Mr. Pomerene is an outstanding wet, Gentsch, another wet candidate for the senatorship, withdrawing in his favor. Willis is a rabid dry—so the fight will be on the big "political" issue of whether senators and con- gressmen are to have their bottle or not.

Supreme Court Judge Florence E. Allen, who is also a candidate for the democratic nomination, has announced that she will not withdraw from the primary, hence a lively fight may be expected. Neither has done or can be expected to do anything for the work- ing class.

The situation in the state of Ohio is ripe for a united labor ticket and many wide-awake unionists and workers are looking forward to the launch- ing of a labor ticket.

Race Discrimination in Loew's Theater

NEW YORK, June 9.—Loew's Victo- ria Theater, 125th street, has in the past two weeks made two attempts to bar Negroes from sitting in the seats on the main floor.

Richard Thomas, New York Univer- sity student, was the latest victim of race discrimination in this theater. After he had bought his ticket and entered the theater a girl usher told him to go to the balcony.

Thomas, seeing many vacant seats in the orchestra circle, refused to lis- ten to the usher and strode towards the empty seats. A male usher then assailed Thomas. Later the manager joined in the fight to oust him.

In court the judge found Thomas guilty of disorderly conduct, but sus- pended sentence.

You do the job twice as well— when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

TWO MAY DAY MESSAGES REVEAL OPPOSING FORCES IN MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

The American labor movement was not taken into the confidence of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, when he sent the message, which we give below, to the German Federation of Trade Unions on May 1, this year, and published in the Vorwarts, social-democratic organ.

It should be noted that Green, while he pays a compliment to the revolu- tionary Labor Day, May First, definitely excludes from his program of "peace and understanding" all but the "constructive movements" to which he says the A. F. of L. is "determined to affiliate." This, together with other expres- sions of his message favoring class collaboration, indicate that his "peace and understanding" is to mean class peace and an understanding with the exploiters of labor, something in the nature of the infamous "B. & O. Plan."

While Green is thus making overtures for affiliation to the Amsterdam International on the basis of collaboration between the trade union bureau- cracy and capitalist-imperialism for that "efficiency" which both wish to "restore the economic balance" of capitalism and harmonize its conflicting interests in the "competition for world markets," the DAILY WORKER pub- lishes, alongside Green's message, another May Day message calling for the overthrow of capitalist-imperialism, this May Day message to the world's workers being sent by the All-China Labor Congress thru the Red Inter- national of Labor Unions. The DAILY WORKER gives both messages in full.

THE Federated Press has obtained the following May Day greetings to German labor sent by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, as translated from the Berlin Vor- warts of May 1:

FOR PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING By WILLIAM GREEN (Pres. American Federation of Labor)

In the name of American labor I am sending fraternal greetings to the wage workers of Germany on this Labor holiday with its wealth of sig- nificance, particularly for Europe. This day is consecrated by the strug- gles for ideals of which it is the sym- bol. On this anniversary we rejoice with you over the progress you have made toward the restoration of the economic balance of Europe and toward goodwill between nations.

Goodwill is indispensable to clear thinking and constructive plans while hate and illwill create fraud and in- trigue. Goodwill leads to understand- ing and peace.

Out of terrible experience we have learned to value peace and we know that it is not enough merely to speak the language of peace. We must have the spirit of peace in our hearts and introduce the ways of peace into the customs and institutions of mankind. In the common need of peace the peo- ples have arrived at greater unity.

No Class Struggle Within Nation. We find that the economic and finan- cial interests of all nations are closely bound together. Financial instability and a low economic standard in one land exert their influence in the mar- kets of all other lands. The economic prosperity of the wage earner of every land is inseparably bound up with the economic progress of that land. We trade unionists contribute substantial- ly to the development of industrial progress and are the most important factor in increasing the number of those who enjoy the fruits of improved production.

Just as out of the mutual economic dependence of all lands a genuine unity is developing, so understanding and co-operation is necessary between the workers of all lands. We must have written and spoken ties. We have common problems. The fraternal delegates sent to us by the German unions have accom- plished much toward forwarding mutual understanding and sympathy. Be- cause we have common problems we have much to learn from the exchange of experiences and methods on each side.

The organization of such co-opera- tion must rest upon our common in- terests. The working people in all lands are putting forth their power to advance the prosperity and develop- ment of the workers. In national and industrial matters it is the duty of the labor movement to represent labor and support it. Since industries are now organized on a world scale and compete for world markets and since the tides of human life have become international in aim and tendency, there must be co-operation between the labor movement in the labor move- ment of the whole world. Though we may differ on the method and treat- ment of internal political problems, yet there is nevertheless a broad founda- tion for international relations on which the workers of all countries find themselves in agreement.

For Affiliation with "Constructive Movements" American labor has an imperative need to promote peace and understand- ing in the world. We are for peace and the promotion of peace. We are ready and anxious to work together with the representatives of the trade union movement of the entire world to promote peace, brotherhood and un- derstanding among all the nations of the earth. And we are determined to affiliate with the constructive move- ments that have been organized to promote in a practical manner the economic and political prosperity of all peoples of the world.

Unity for Class Struggle. "The Congress regrets the lack of international action on the part of the workers, and appeals to them for an immediate unification of the world la- bor union movement. Failure to at- tain it will simply play into the hands of the international capitalists, while opposition to unification will be sheer treachery.

"Long live the unification of the world labor union movement!" "Long live the world revolution!" "Workers of the world and op- pressed peoples of the East: Unite!" "Signed: The Third All-China Labor Congress."

"The Congress calls upon the world workers to put an end to such atrocities as practiced by their bourgeois governments in China.

"Just as the international capital- ists are organizing a united front against the proletarian Soviet Union, the world workers and the Eastern peoples, they are also endeavoring to avoid temporarily their conflicting in- terests and rally together all the reac- tionary forces to suppress the grow- ing anti-imperialist movement, having as their target the revolutionary govern- ment in Canton and the Hongkong strike, which is already on its eleventh month.

"The Congress calls upon the world workers and their unions to support the anti-imperialist movement in Chi- na, particularly the 150,000 Hongkong strikers.

"The Congress is fully aware of the difficult struggle of the Western work- ers against the reduction of wages and lengthening of working hours, while the capitalists either try to cheat them by government mediation as in the present struggle of the British miners or openly suppress them by force of arms as in the Australian seamen's strike and the American miners' strikes.

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"Long live the unification of the world labor union movement!" "Long live the world revolution!" "Workers of the world and op- pressed peoples of the East: Unite!" "Signed: The Third All-China Labor Congress."

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

MANY ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY BOSSES' NEGLIGENCE

Women Are Victims in Many Trades

NEW YORK, June 10.—Janitresses, cleaners, hotel and restaurant workers suffer the majority of accidents to women, according to an analysis of cases made by the Women's Trade Union League Compensation Service. The New York league has devoted a great deal of its educational work to organizing laundry workers and hotel chambermaids—the former supplying the most serious accident cases. The accident analysis is contained in the published convention report of the league covering its work of the last two years.

Many Injuries. Falls account for the great majority of accidents to women workers, says the league report. "So many janit- resses work in such wretched houses that they are constantly in danger. These women are nearly all old or middle-aged. They make very poor recoveries from accidents. Women's injuries fall in the minor injury class, generally speaking, because women seldom work at dangerous trades.

Foundries. "Laundries supply the most serious accidents to women, particularly due to machinery. Cuts on glass, broken dishes, tin boxes, etc., cause many ac- cidents with resulting infection to res- taurant and candy workers. Garment trade accidents are nearly all due to wire needles and pins, which often de- velop serious infections. The great majority of our cases owe their se- rious aspect to infection with the re- sulting stiffness or loss of the mem- ber. Women's nervous system is so constituted that shock often play a much larger part in her disability than the injury itself."

Low Wages. A wage study by the Compensation Service based on 404 typical cases shows: 77 women received between \$10 and \$15 a week, 97 between \$15 and \$20, 49 between \$20 and \$25, 56 between \$25 and \$35, 41 got \$35 or more and one designer got \$100. Some janitresses were found to work for 10 a month and lodging.

Assail Women's Party. An attack on the National Women's Party for its part in defeating New York's 48-hour week bill is included in the report. The Women's Party members "are most ardent supporters of the employers' opposition, altho their antagonism is always disguised under the pretense that they are work- ing for equality." The Women's Trade Union League asserts that "if one- quarter of the energy given to sup- porting the manufacturers' lobby were devoted to constructive legislation" the party "might make a slight con- tribution to social progress."

Cleveland Federation to Probe Actions of Opposing Local Body. CLEVELAND, June 10.—At the last meeting of the Cleveland Federation of Labor a motion was passed to in- vestigate the activities of individuals in the labor movement who are ostensi- bly in the employ of the American Plan Association. The latter organiza- tion is very active in Cleveland at the present time, being a subsidiary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

When the strike of the building la- borers was settled the Federation Council of Cleveland, which consists of part of the building trades of Cleve- land, and altho affiliated to the American Federation of Labor is not affiliated to the Cleveland Federa- tion of Labor, made a statement in the press declaring that the laborers had not been consulted either in call- ing or settling the strike.

The action of the Federation Coun- cil was provocative, and the Cleve- land Federation resented it. Assum- ing that some of the agents of the Federation Council may be in the em- ploy of the American Plan Association and eager to exploit the situation, the Cleveland Federation appointed a committee to investigate.

Chas. Smith, business agent of the district council of the Building Trades, has issued an appeal to the building workers of this city to bring about a unification of the two councils. There is no question that the existence of two councils works to the demoraliza- tion of the organized building work- ers of this city. Every progressive must work for the amalgamation of the two councils.

Senate Filibuster Is Threatened on Waterway Measure

NEW YORK, June 10.—Loew's Victo- ria will not be permitted to adjourn until it has acted on the rivers and harbors bill, which carries upward of \$75,000,000, it was predicted at the White House by Representative Madden, re- publican, of Illinois, and Representa- tive Dempsey, republican, of New York, following a conference with President Coolidge.

The bill already has passed the house, but a filibuster in the senate is threatened against two of its pro- visions, the Illinois River improve- ment and the All-American ship canal project.

New Joliet Warden



Elmer J. Green was appointed warden at the Joliet penitentiary in Illi- nois when the old one was forced to retire before proved charges of par- don selling. He is one of Governor Small's gang, as was the retired "pen- ologist," Whitman.

WORKERS' AID SOCIETY BACKS PRESS STRIKE

Condemns Management of Russian Daily

In connection with the strike going on in the local Russian newspaper, Ruskyy Vjestnik-Rassviet, the follow- ing resolution was adopted at the recent meeting of the Russian Work- ers' Mutual Aid Society:

"After listening to the strike com- mittee and the representative of the Typographical Union, the Russian Workers' Mutual Aid Society of Chi- cago finds the cause of the strikers justified, and therefore promises its full moral and financial support to the strikers and the Chicago Typog- raphical Union No. 16.

"We condemn the publishers of the Ruskyy Vjestnik-Rassviet for refusing to recognize the union and for the use of scabs in publishing the paper. All honest workers should force the bosses of the paper to recognize the union and the just demands of the workers.

"We remind all labor organizations, individual readers and those who dis- tribute the paper, that it is being printed by scabs, and request every- body to aid the union and the strikers to win this fight. The Society on its part will do all its printing in a union shop, bearing the union label.

"For the purpose of aiding the strik- ers we invite all Russian labor orga- nizations of Chicago and vicinity to elect delegates to meet in conference together with representatives of our organization.

"A copy of this resolution to be sent to all labor papers, organizations, ad- vertisers and readers of the Ruskyy- Vjestnik-Rassviet, and to the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

"Adopted, June 9, 1926.
"(Signed) F. Lichota, Chairman.
"N. Kutzko, Secretary.

Where Is Your Per Capita Sum of \$42.11?

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(I. N. S.) —Every man, woman and child in the United States should have had 32 cents more on June 1 than on June 1 a year ago, the treasury disclosed in announcing that the total money in circulation on that date was \$4,870, \$84,000, or a per capita distribution of \$42.11.

The amount was a per capita ad- vance of 10 cents over May 1. The total money stock of the coun- try on June 1 was \$5,360,213,000, an advance of \$95,289,000 over a year ago.

The population of the country was estimated at 115,404,000 as of the same date.

SEND IN A SUB!

The Awakening of China

By Jas. H. Dolsen

This book presents to American workers the his- tory of events which led to the present upheaval of millions of people—and the latest facts on the situation.

With original documents, maps and illustrations.

\$1.00

Who Will Go to Russia?

The Campaign Ends July 4th

One more month remains in the campaign. Out of 15 districts into which the country has been divided—

California Leads!

Colorado and this district (No. 11), including Utah and Wyoming, is second.

Pennsylvania is third followed by Michigan and New York.

Any of these districts—or any other—have a chance to lead in percentage of quota secured which will allow them to choose one person to go to Moscow.

There Will Be More Than One!

In addition to the winning district, EVERY district secur- ing 40,000 points will send one person to Moscow.

Every Point Is a Vote!

You can vote for yourself or your choice (all voters and candidates will be an- nounced) and while you get votes—

RATES:

Outside of Chicago	In Chicago
Per year \$6.00	Per year \$5.00
Six months 3.50	Six months 4.50
Three months 2.00	Three months 2.00

YOU ALSO GET PRIZES!



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A TRIP TO MOSCOW

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Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER CLASSES START JULY 15

New York Offers Half Month's Course

NEW YORK, June 10.—Teachers from all over the country as well as students from all sections of the United States will assemble together for the national summer training course of the Workers' School, July 15-30.

Every effort is being made to make the summer training school an outstanding educational event both in the character of the teachers who give the courses and the workers who come to New York to take them.

"America Today." Jay Lovestone will give the course entitled "America Today," a study of trustification, class divisions, agrarian problem, changing economic trend, international relations and national politics of the United States in the post-war period.

William F. Dunne will give the course in "Trade Union Work." This course will deal with the major problems of the American labor movement and the technique of work for the trade unions.

David Saposs, Solon De Leon or Anton Binba will give the course in the history of the American labor movement.

Alexander Trachtenberg has been secured for the course in the Economic and Political History of the United States.

William W. Weinstein is the instructor in History and Problems of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Jack Stachel is instructor in Structure and Organizational Problems and Bert Wolfe in Marxism-Leninism.

Only workers who intend to do a half month of intensive hard work with five hours of class room work a day and several additional hours of study are invited to make application for the course.

Tuition and Expenses.

On account of the expenses involved in securing teachers outside of the regular staff of the Workers' School, it has been found necessary to charge a tuition fee for the two-week period of \$25. However, many scholarships are being offered by friends of the school and no worker who is really capable of benefiting from the course and contributing to the labor movement as a result of his studies will be excluded merely because he lacks the tuition fee. Arrangements are being made to give free scholarships to those requiring it and even room and in some few cases other expenses while in New York City.

For further information on the school and the summer course write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York City, giving details as to occupation, activities in the labor movement and possibilities as to financing yourself in connection with the summer course.

AKRON, Ohio, June 9.—Candace Broilner, 22, of Mt. Gilead, a nurse at People's Hospital here, was electrocuted while curling her hair.

It was believed the electric curler became short circuited in some manner.

What The Daily Worker Is--- What It Must Become

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Fifth Article.

THE importance of accuracy for the Communist press cannot be overestimated.

Our press is read more critically than any other newspaper for obvious reasons. Both friends and enemies read with a keen eye for errors.

Unless our news stories and estimates of various situations are correct in general and in detail we shake the confidence of our friends, finally lose them and make it possible for our enemies to evade the real questions at issue between them and the working class and make their whole case on our misstatements.

THE process by which this is done is quite simple. It consists only in pointing out some obvious inaccuracy—perhaps of little importance in itself—and making the obvious but plausible argument that a sheet or a party which errs on small questions of fact is unlikely to be correct on the broader questions of policy.

This relieved of all necessity of meeting such real issues as a labor party, amalgamation, organization of the unorganized, the enemies of the party can go merrily along, satisfied with their success at avoiding all discussion on the real merits of the Communist program, and aided in this by us.

THE DAILY WORKER has sinned heavily in this respect, but it will do no good to simply cry "mea culpa" and return to the old carefree way of handling matters of grave concern to the whole labor movement and to our party.

Our press must build up a reputation for truth and accuracy which is susceptible to the sternest kind of proof and which both party and non-party workers are willing and able to defend. Our party must change its attitude toward news of the struggles of the workers and developments in the labor movement.

Our sins have been of two kinds: (1) Carelessness in reporting events and underestimating the importance of accuracy in detail.

(2) A manner of approach and a method of chronicling events in the labor movement which, although no specific inaccuracy could be pointed out in the matter of detail, nevertheless gives an entirely wrong impression of what occurred, its importance in the whole perspective of the labor movement and the general tempo and tone of the movement itself.

AN example of the first type of error is contained in a story I wrote a few days ago dealing with the farmer-labor situation in Minnesota. I attempted to give the position of the various groups in the labor movement of the Twin Cities and in securing the information I talked to forty or fifty persons. I inquired the position of Richard Wiggin, who is influential in the Minneapolis labor movement, and was told by at least a dozen people that he was supporting Davis instead of Johnson. Further inquiry made it clear that while Wiggin had supported Davis openly in the convention he was not doing so now. But I had already written the story and sent it in. I

wired the correction, but the wire was received too late.

I am sure that this one inaccuracy will lessen much of the effect of the story in Minneapolis and will be used to show that THE DAILY WORKER consciously distorts the facts.

A little more care on my part would have prevented this.

THE chief reason for our mistakes in this direction, I think, is that we take too much for granted. Even in the American labor movement, where development is proceeding very slowly, the situation is not static by any means. Persons and groups change their positions from day to day, even the very slightly, and if we are to understand and interpret correctly events in the labor movement we must follow such changes with the utmost closeness.

Then again there is the fact that what may seem to us relatively unimportant is considered something very striking indeed by large numbers of workers.

THE second type of error consists principally in attaching too much importance to what, to one who is part of and knows the American labor movement, is all in the day's work.

Into this category fall many, if not most of what can be called "the reign of terror" type of story dealing with internal struggles in unions.

Just why we should be so horrified by a few fist fights in unions or even by fights in which guns and black-jacks are used by opponents of the left wing has always been a mystery to me and, I believe, to many other party members and non-party workers as well.

IT is nothing less than pacifist nonsense to raise the cry of gangsterism and terrorism because some left winger gets hit in the jaw or because a squad of "tough guys" is called in by the bureaucrats. Ordinarily this strongarm work is done by members of the union themselves. Sometimes of course professional gunmen are hired, but in either case a dose of their own medicine is much more effective than two or more columns of hysterical complaint.

Our comrades should learn to use their hands as well as their heads, and it is not always true that the pen is mightier than the blackjack.

So far THE DAILY WORKER has recorded only defeats of party members and left wingers in these affairs, but it will have no objection to giving as much space to some victory stories as it has to incidents where the left wing furnishes only the casualty list.

THEN there is the unqualified use of the word "thousands" when describing mass meetings, strikes, demonstrations, etc. Our correspondents should not forget that these affairs are witnessed by many workers besides themselves and that it is a poor policy for the long pull to continually exaggerate.

The capitalist press may lie in the other direction, but when the Communist press says thousands it should mean something more than 2001.

(To be continued.)

TO MOSCOW!

Subs Received in the Third Annual National Daily Worker Builders Campaign—Subs of June 3, 4 and 5.

Points Total

BOSTON, MASS.—	
F. Aissen	45 155
Clara Halpern	20 285
Bertha J. Leib	100 200
F. Lurwald	45 255
John Orth	90 180
Elsie Pultur	340 2,300
Bonsler, Rubinstein	100 100
R. Shohan	100 1,245
I. Bloom, Springfield, Mass.	250 705
Vlad. Pochbit, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.	65 65
M. Farkov	240 240
John Stanley, Elizabeth, N. J.	100 240
Kenneth Epstein, Hartford, Conn.	30 120
Anna Weissberg, West Haven, Conn.	40 40

NEW YORK CITY—	
David Berchenko	30 90
A. Chorover	240 1,335
Eva Cohen	20 40
Chas. Dirba	90 425
N. Popov	130 230
R. W. Dunn	20 115
Leo Kling	100 3,080
S. Leibowitz	150 980
M. Lurie	45 45
H. F. Mins	410 2,050
D. Newman	20 20
N. Rosen	20 20
Philip W. Klein	20 20
Arthur Smith	655 3,515
B. Leib, Paterson, N. J.	20 20

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—	
Norman Beard	45 155
Anna Kapness	100 100
Esther Markeson	140 330
B. Shoenk	20 20
Sam Silver	100 100

BUFFALO, N. Y.—	
J. Cooper	100 1,120
T. O'Leary	100 100
S. Katz	45 45
James J. Bonyan, Utica, N. Y.	45 45
Theodore Henky, Cretwood, N. Y.	30 30
Emil G. Magocsy, Tonawanda, N. Y.	20 20
J. J. G. Magocsy, Tonawanda, N. Y.	410 1,020

PITTSBURGH, PA.—	
A. Garfinkel	255 780
W. H. Scarville	750 5,070
J. Lusk, Cincinnati, Ohio	10 10

CLEVELAND, OHIO—	
J. Ecker	20 120
M. Lusk	100 100
T. Mitsos	100 100
M. Owen	100 100
Henry Reyonen	10 55

TOLEDO, OHIO—	
F. Davy	345 845
Gustave Vosberg	100 300
M. Popovich, Warren, Ohio	45 110
J. G. Gier, Youngstown, Ohio	45 45
Joseph Subich, Lexington, O.	45 45

DETROIT, MICH.—	
J. Feyna	100 100
G. Kork	100 100
Wm. Mollenhauer	230 430
Shasha Salutsky	20 20
Sarah Victor	400 5,900
Eugene Bechtold, Grand Rapids, Mich.	275 1,565

CHICAGO, ILL.—	
L. Barocio	45 45
Gust Bartlett	200 200
John Heindrickson	885 3,085
P. G. Hard	150 30
Nels Kjar	145 145
G. Lott	20 60
John W. Maskell	30 30
Sam Miron	100 165
Esther Postoroff	100 100
Walter Schuth	120 620
Arne Swaback	120 120
Plex Plev	220 1,670
Gertrude Welsh	65 65
V. P. Phillipon, Gary, Ind.	100 100

KANSAS CITY, MO.—	
E. Hugo Oehler	260 1,110
E. Peterson	130 130

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—	
J. Stach	20 20
Street Nucleus No. 1	100 100
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	10 740

ST. LOUIS, MO.—	
Frank Buneta	45 45
Karl Giebe	30 30
Steve Ulrich	100 100
Jukka Siminen, Waukegan, Ill.	100 525
Lazo Gasparich, West Allis, Wis.	100 100
G. Roger Dowell, Ill.	100 130

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—	
Richard Hemington	20 20
Dan W. Stevens	30 1,220
ST. PAUL, MINN.—	
Norman Bernick	10 100
Ruth Fisher	10 20

A. W. Saarman, W. Burlington, Iowa		100 100
Sylvia Bruner, Pittsburg, Kansas	30 30	
R. R. Ransom, Denver, Colo.	30 30	
Allen B. Blythe, Peaslee, Ida.	45 45	
N. Bursler, Berkeley, Calif.	45 45	

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—	
M. Neich	120 120
Paul C. Reich	385 3,785
C. C. Watkins	100 100
C. C. Taylor, Oakland, Calif.	45 45
J. F. Elythe, Calif.	100 100
Chas. Bayles, San Jose, Calif.	85 220
George Meinde, Tampa, Fla.	100 100

NON-UNION COAL OPERATORS RULE U. S. SENATORS

Both Old Parties Join to Aid Open Shop

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press Service.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Non-union coal operators of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee demonstrated their power in the senate of the United States on June 7, when Copeland of New York lost his fight to secure debate on a bill establishing a federal fact-finding agency in the coal industry.

The bill seeks also to provide some slight degree of federal control of the industry in time of strike, but its chief significance lies in its proposal to determine what are the costs of production of coal, what the profits, and what are the actual earnings of the miners.

Democrats and Republicans Unite.

Neely of West Virginia, democrat, objected to taking up the coal control bill. He had warned the senate, weeks before, that the coal industry wanted no governmental interference. Goff, his republican colleague, echoed this opinion. Copeland, after much palaver, moved that the coal bill be taken up between noon and 2 o'clock on the following day, in the hope that it could be disposed of in less than two hours.

In spite of the fact that he could kill the measure by talking against it during that brief time, Neely insisted on a roll call. To get the bill up at that time, Copeland had to muster a two-thirds majority. He failed, as he got only 43 votes against 25.

Both Represent Capital.

In this line up is seen the attitude of defense of the aggressively non-union coal operators in the southern fields by both democratic and republican senators from those states. Kentucky just now has two republican senators, Oklahoma two and Missouri one. These all opposed action on coal. So did Tennessee two democrats, with one democrat each from Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas.

Since northern capital is developing the southern coal fields by a process which includes gradual abandonment of northern unionized fields in many cases, this senate roll call may be taken as a bid by both the old parties in the south for the support of the coal operators. It is accepted by the coal lobby in the capital as a hint that the political bosses in the south are willing to take a more extreme anti-union stand than those in the north with regard to coal as they have with regard to textiles and lumber.

LOOK OUT FOR THESE ABSCONDERS WITH FUNDS OF A WORKERS' SOCIETY

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., June 10.—The International Workers' Home Association in the following letter points out that William Kuzysyn and Harry Halluk defrauded the organization of \$1,493.88 in 1925 and warns all workers' organizations to be wary of them:

"At its meeting held on Sunday, April 18, 1926, the members of the International Workers' Home Association adopted the following statement and ordered it printed in the working class press.

"William Kuzysyn and Harry Halluk, the first having the position of financial secretary and the other having the position of treasurer of the International Workers' Home Association at 3014 Yemas street, Hamtramck, defrauded this organization out of \$1,493.88 in 1925. For this they stand expelled from the International Workers' Home Association.

"The International Workers' Home Association requests that the above statement be given the widest publicity to the end that all workers shall be warned against these men, that they are unworthy of any confidence from honest workers, and that they shall not again be given an opportunity to fasten themselves upon any workers' organizations, only to betray them."

Dept. of Agriculture Makes Crop Forecast

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Based on a condition of 76.5 per cent of normal on June 1, the United States will have a winter wheat crop this year of approximately 543,300,000 bushels, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced.

The condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 78.5 per cent of normal, but no production forecast was made. The condition of other crops, as of June 1, was given as follows:

- Oats, 78.8 per cent, with no production forecast.
- Barley, 81.0 per cent, no production forecast.
- Rye, 73.4 per cent, with an indicated production of 41,131,000 bushels.
- Hay, 76.0 per cent.
- Peaches, 74.8 per cent, with an indicated production of 58,640,000 bushels.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

League of Youth Against Militarism Formed at Boston Anti-Military Meet

CAMPAIGN PLANNED

By NAT. KAY.

BOSTON, June 10.—The conference to combat militarism, military training, the citizens' military training camps, the reserve officers' training camps and the Capper-Johnson conscription bill was held here last night at the Young Men's Christian Association.

There were delegates from the following organizations: State committee of the Young Men's Baptist Union, representing over fifteen branches, the Boston Trade Union College, Cap Makers' Union, Harvard Liberal Club, Young Workers' League, Roxbury Educational Institute, American Negro Labor Congress, Independent Workers' Circle, United Front Committee of Textile Workers, and the South End Boys' Club.

World War Coming.

A. Wirin of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace presided over the conference. In his opening remarks he gave a very good characteristic of present day militarism, branding the C. M. T. C., R. O. T. C., the Capper-Johnson bill and the military propaganda as a campaign by the United States government for another world war.

Professor Clarence R. Skinner was then introduced. He made his address on "Militarism and Its Danger to Youth," explaining the causes of militarism and its remedies. He called upon the youth to take the initiative to combat militarism in this country. A short discussion took place after Professor Skinner's address, in which

the Young Workers League voiced its opinion and recommendations as to steps for combating militarism, making it quite clear that militarism and imperialism cannot be done away with completely unless capitalism is abolished.

Plan Anti-Military Campaign.

After the discussion the conference went down to work. The following decisions were made: (1) that the incoming executive committee begin a wide campaign to educate the public against militarism, this to be carried out in the following way: (a) public discussions, (b) street mass meetings, (c) issuance of a leaflet against militarism, (d) issuance of a bulletin which would discuss current anti-militarist activities; (2) that the conference be broadened thru: (a) inviting and visiting organizations and asking them to affiliate with the conference, (b) the calling of another conference in September; (3) that the leaflet edited by Mr. Wirin be distributed; (4) an executive committee of eight and a secretary be elected; (5) that the name of the organization be League of Youth Against Militarism.

The Executive.

The following were elected on the executive committee: Mr. Burroughs, state commander, Young Men's Baptist Union; K. J. White, Harvard Liberal Club; M. Sack, Young Workers League; I. Levitt, Boston Trade Union College (Student Body); A. Wirin, member of Fellowship of Youth for Peace; H. Newton, American Negro Labor Congress; P. Fenington, editor of Youth Page, "The New Word"; S. Weisman, Cap Makers' Union. L. Gilbert was elected secretary.

The conference adjourned with great enthusiasm and all present felt that a step forward to combat militarism had been made and that it is the duty of every organization and individual to participate in the work of this organization.

Go West Young Man for Rebel Youth Picnic, Sunday



Not the booming west—the west of free lands and so-called opportunities, but the downtrodden, revolting west which is after Coolidge's hide. Westward Ho! is beckoning to the militant youth of Chicago.

At least we can go a few miles west to the land of the Young Workers League picnic. The date is Sunday, June 20. There you can expect sports events, dancing to the tune of I. Letchinger's orchestra. And there will be speeches—Robert Minor, Communist cartoonist and writer, and Max Schachtman of the Young Workers League. Other big features are on the program.

The place is Chernauskas Grove. GO WEST! Take any car to Archer avenue, Archer to end of line, then take Justice Park car to 79th and Archer. The doors open at 10 a. m. Admission is 35 cents in advance and 50 cents at the gate. Secure tickets at 19 South Lincoln street.

CHICAGO DAILY WORKER AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Meeting of all DAILY WORKER Agents will be held on Friday, June 11, 8 p. m., at the

WORKERS' BOOKSHOP 19 So. Lincoln Street.

All agents must be present. Very important. Do not fail to be there!

DARCY SPEAKS AT CHICAGO MEMBER MEET

The plenum of the National Committee of the Young Workers League has just taken place. This gathering discussed the situation facing the young workers of this country at this time and laid down the program of work for the coming period. The plenum was unanimous in its constructive-

ness. What took place, the decisions arrived at, etc., will be reported by the National Secretary of the Y. W. L., Comrade Sam Darcy, at the Chicago League membership meeting on Friday, June 11, 7:30 p. m., at 1902 West Division street. Come and bring your membership cards.

YOUTH EXCURSION IN PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, July 10th, will be enjoyment day for the Philadelphia militants. Where at? At New Riverview Beach. That's where the Young Workers League excursion is going to.

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

Seeks to Diagnose Disease by the Use of Radio Waves

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—Arthur Engel, Milwaukee electrician, who claims to have invented a system of diagnosing diseases in cattle by the use of radio waves, will be given an opportunity to try out his invention on Badger cows.

A special committee of veterinarians has recommended to the Wisconsin livestock sanitary board that Engel be given a chance to prove his claims by diagnosing herds which are about to be tested with the approved tuberculin test.

The animals will then be tested in the regular way and the results of the two methods compared with the evidence produced at the time of slaughter.

Altho Engel claims ability to diagnose and cure other diseases by the use of his radio waves, he will be confined for the present to diagnosing for tuberculosis.

Two Children Burned to Death.

ST. JOHNS, N. C., June 9.—Two children, Paul Emile and Ghyslaine Cloutre, were burned to death in their beds when fire destroyed their home here. Their parents were badly burned in trying to rescue the children.

CLASS COLLABORATION INCREASES PROFITS OF THE B. & O. RAILROAD

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Reports covering the first 4 months of 1926 show profits of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad running nearly 25% ahead of 1925. 1926 profits gave common stockholders a return of more than 12%.

Thru April the B. & O. reports a profit of \$11,481,151 compared with \$9,194,942 in the first 4 months of 1925. This gives it the largest proportionate gain of the big eastern trunk lines. The first quarter of the year ended with B. & O. profits up 25 per cent, while profits of the Pennsylvania had advanced 18.7 per cent and the New York Central only 6.5 per cent.

The part played by B. & O. shopmen in producing these gains for the stockholders appears in the decreased proportion of revenue needed for maintenance. The B. & O. maintenance ratio fell from 36.9 per cent of gross revenue in the first quarter of 1925 to 35.8 per cent in 1926. This was the most important factor in increasing net income from 12.1 per cent of gross revenue in 1925 to 14.4 per cent in 1926.

To Fight Wage Increases.

Profits of the railroad industry as a whole are running more than 10 per cent ahead of 1926. Propagandists for the owners are busy trying to discount this argument for general increases in railroad wages. Says Editor Griswold of the Chicago Journal of Commerce:

"We are coming into what may be a long season for the exaggerated interpretation of railroad earnings. It is true that the railroads are earning today not only more in dollars but also more in return on invested capital than they have earned in many years. It is also true that there is a distinct probability that something like the present scale of earnings can be maintained for a considerable time in the future. It is well to renew acquaintance with facts at a time when railroad labor proposes wage increases which would reduce railroad earnings to almost nothing. There is nothing in the situation to make wishes for higher wages prima facie evidence that they are justified."

Railroad Profits.

Railroad profits for the first quarter of 1926 amounted to \$223,558,765, compared with \$204,605,982 the same period of 1925. This means that the roads are earning about 5 1/2 per cent on

FRENCH BARELY HOLDING THEIR POSTS IN SYRIA

More Soldiers Needed to Take Offensive

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, June 10.—Although the French government talks airily of how Syria is "pacified" and the high commissioner, Henri de Jouvenel, calls himself a "confirmed advocate of mild measures," it is disclosed that France considers it necessary to send 20,000 more troops to hold down this "pacified" country to prevent its inhabitants from running what troops are there into the sea.

It is admitted that at present the French are on the defensive with 30,000 troops holding their own only by difficulty; 20,000 of these are engaged with native forces under Sultan Atrash, who has only 5,000 to 6,000 men, armed chiefly with rifles. The remaining 10,000 are but barely holding the rest of the territory and Damascus has virtually been in a state of siege for two months, with continuous firing after dark and daily lists of casualties.

No Mandate Holders Wanted. The entire country from north to south from Aleppo to Saida is seething with revolutionary independence sentiment and is unsafe for the French, who hold the territory under a mandate from the league of nations, unless they go about in armored cars and travel with heavily armed convoys.

Cleveland Painters Sitting Pretty in Fight on Open Shop

CLEVELAND, June 10.—The strike of painters which has been in progress in this city for more than 13 weeks has not been settled. County Prosecutor Stanton, who has been trying to mediate, held conferences with representatives of the painters and with the contractors, but nothing resulted. The situation actually is not so bad. Most of the independent contractors have already signed up at the wage scale of \$1.37 1/2 an hour, an advance of 12 1/2 cents over the former wage scale. The Painters' Association refuses to meet the demand of the workers, and the strike continues.

Arrest Chicago Bond Salesman As Hold-Up

Charles J. Lamb, salesman for a Chicago bond house, was arrested at Moline, Ill., on charges of assault with intent to rob, according to word received here. With Francis Duroe, of Sioux Rapids, Ia., he tried to hold up Oscar Johnson, a Moline grocery store keeper, who grappled with him until police arrived. Duroe was said to have been waiting outside of the store in a car.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

100%

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A splendid propaganda story of a Labor spy—written by a master propagandist.

The kind of a book to hand to your shop-mate after you have read it.

25 CENTS

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and richly, are motoring over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eagerly, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. Then down the other side at a good clip, with a weather eye for speed cops, whom Dad hates. As Dad drove he mused to himself. He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Ross and Co., general merchandise, at Queen Center, California, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumping his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdrugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-holder," Ben Skutt. They are seeking to gain possession of some valuable oil lands for which a number of concerns are competing. Those that own the lands at first united on a proposal to agree to share alike, but soon intrigues have split the groups. A number of oil operators attempted to bribe some of the more influential ones to gain possession of the lands. Skutt enters the scene when the discord is at the highest point.

IV

It had been the Walter Browns who had started the idea of a "community agreement" for this block. Two or three lots were enough for a well, but for such a lease you could only get some small concern, and like as not you would fall into the hands of a speculator, and be bartered about, perhaps exploited by a "syndicate" and sold in "units," or tied up in a broken contract, and have to sit by and watch while other people drained the oil from under your land. No, the thing to do was to get a whole block together; then you had enough for half a dozen wells, and could deal with one of the big companies, and you would get quick drilling, and more important yet, you would be sure of your royalties when they were earned.

So, after much labor, and pulling and hauling, and threatening and cajoling, and bargaining and intriguing, the owners of the twenty-four lots had met at the Groarty home, and had signed their names, both husbands and wives, to a "community agreement," to the effect that none of them would lease apart from the others. This document had been duly recorded in the county archives; and now day by day they were realizing what they had done to themselves. They had agreed to agree; and from that on, they had never agreed about anything!

They met at seven-thirty every evening, and wrangled until midnight or later; they went home exhausted, and could not sleep; they neglected their business and their house-keeping and the watering of their lawns—what was the use of working like a slave when you were going to be rich? They held minority meetings, and formed factional groups, and made pledges which they broke, more or less secretly, before the sun had set. Their frail human nature was subjected to a strain greater than it was made for; the fires of greed had been lighted in their hearts, and fanned to a white heat that melted every principle and every law.

The "lease-hounds" were on their trail, besieging their homes, ringing the telephone, following them in automobiles. But each new proposition, instead of satisfaction, brought worry, suspicion and hate. Whoever proposed it, must be trying to cheat the rest; whoever defended it, must have entered into league with him. No one of them but knew the possibilities of treasuries and stratagems; even the mildest of them—poor, inoffensive Mr. Dumpery, the carpenter, who, dragging his steps home from the trolley, with fingers sore and back aching from the driving of several thousand shingle-nails on a roof, was met by a man driving a palatial limousine. "Step in, Mr. Dumpery," said the man. "This is a fine car, don't you think? How would you like to have me get out and leave you in it? I'll be very glad to do that if you'll persuade your group to sign up with the Couch Syndicate." "Oh, no," said Mr. Dumpery, "I couldn't do that, I promised Miss Snypd I'd stick by the Owens plan." "Well you can forget that," said the other. "I've just had a talk with Miss Snypd, and she is willing to take an automobile."

They had got into a condition of perpetual hysteria, when suddenly hope broke upon them, like the sun out of storm-clouds; Mr. and Mrs. Siron brought a proposition from a man named Skutt, who represented J. Arnold Ross, and made them the best offer they had yet had—one thousand dollars cash bonus for each lot, one-fourth royalty, and an agreement to "pud in" the first well within thirty days, under penalty of another thousand dollars per lot, this forfeit to be posted in the bank. All of them knew about J. Arnold Ross; the local papers had had articles telling how another "big operator" was entering the Prospect Hill field. They printed his picture, and a sketch of his life—a typical American, risen from the ranks, glorifying once more this great land of opportunity. Mr. Sahm, the plasterer, and Mr. Dumpery, the carpenter, and Mr. Hank, the miner, and Mr. Groarty, the night watchman, and Mr. Raithe, the candy-store keeper and Messrs. Lohlker and Lohlker, ladies' and gents' tailors, felt a glow of the heart as they read these stories. Their chance had come now, it was the land of opportunity for them!

There was another agonizing wrangle, as a result of which the big and medium lots decided to drop their differences; they voted against the little lots, and drew up a lease on the basis of each lot receiving a share of royalty proportioned to its area. They notified Mr. Skutt that they were ready, and Mr. Skutt arranged for the great Mr. Ross to meet them at a quarter to eight the following evening and sign the papers. And now, here they were, exactly on the minute appointed—and they were in another mess! Here were four of the "little lots," set unexpectedly above the "medium lots"; as a result of which, four "big lots" and four "big little lots" were in favor of the lease, and four "little lots" and twelve "medium lots" were against it!

Here was Miss Snypd, her face brick red with wrath, shaking her finger at Mr. Hank. "Let me tell you, you'll never get me to put my signature on that paper—never in this world!" And here was Mr. Hank, shouting back: "Let me tell you, the law will make you sign it, if the majority votes for it!" And here was Mrs. Groarty, forgetting all about the Practical Handbook of Gentility, glaring at Mr. Hank and clenching her hands as if she had him by the throat: "And you the feller that was yellin' for the rights of the little lots! You was for sharin' and sharin' alike—you snake in the grass!" Such was the state to which they had come, when suddenly every voice was stilled, clenched hands were loosened, and angry looks died away. A knock upon the door, a sharp, commanding knock; and to every person in the room came the identical thought: J. Arnold Ross!

(To be continued.)

SOVIET GRAIN TRUST MISSION VISITS AMERICA

Delegation Will Study American Methods

NEW YORK, June 10.—Ivan S. Lobachov, chairman of the Soviet Union grain trading organization, "Khelebo-product," is visiting this country studying the milling industry, the grain elevators and the corn products industries in connection with the new construction program which the "Khelebo-product" is carrying out. May Place Orders. The Khelebo-product may place orders in this country for machinery and equipment to be used in reconstructing its flour mills, as well as in the construction of new elevators. Considerable orders may be placed for equipment for building up the corn products industry, which is practically new in the Soviet Union. Such orders will be placed thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

Lobachov is accompanied by Vavilov, a constructing engineer. They will spend four or five weeks visiting mills, elevators and plants in Buffalo, Chicago, Moline, Ill., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Niagara Falls, etc.

The "Khelebo-product" is the leading grain purchasing organization in the Soviet Union. In the current year its purchases of grain and feed from the peasants amounted to about 35 per cent of all the grain and feed which has been moved from the villages for the needs of the urban population and for export purposes. There is every indication that at the end of the crop year in July the purchasing organizations will have accumulated sufficient reserves to enable them to regulate the market and insure them against any unforeseen developments.

The prevailing conditions of the grain market in the Soviet Union are best illustrated by the following official figures: "During the first ten months of the present crop year, from July, 1925, thru April, 1926, the amount of grain and seeds moved from the villages was 533,000,000 poods, as against 291,000,000 poods during the same period of the preceding year. Of the current year's total the share of the Khelebo-product was about 190,000,000 poods.

Grain Purchases. The purchases of grain by quarterly periods were as follows: 1924-1925. July-September 70,000,000 poods October-December ... 123,000,000 poods January-March 78,000,000 poods 1925-1926. July-September 160,000,000 poods October-December ... 176,000,000 poods January-March 161,000,000 poods

The purchases in April, 1926, amounted to 36,27,000 poods, as against 15,000,000 poods in April, 1925. It is expected that by July the year's program, providing for a total market movement of 600,000,000 poods of grain from the villages; will be more than fully carried out.

In view of the present favorable prospects for the coming harvest, a larger exportable grain surplus is expected for the year 1926-1927, which will make possible a considerable increase in the imports of machinery and equipment into the Soviet Union.

Increase Storage Facilities. The plans of the Khelebo-product for the next fiscal year include an increase of its storage facilities and the construction of new modern plants for the manufacture of grain products. The present storage facilities have a total capacity of 68,000,000 poods. Beside this, the Khelebo-product has built and equipped 25 line elevators with a total capacity of 1,965,000 poods and five elevators equipped with corn driers having a total capacity of 350,000 poods. Another corn drier with a capacity of 150,000 poods is now being completed. Work has begun on the construction of 10 new elevators with modern equipment, to be completed in 1926-1927. These elevators will have a total capacity of 1,120,000 poods. In addition five new storage plants with mechanical equipment and a capacity of 320,000 poods will be completed during the next year.

Handle Many Products. Beside grains and seeds, the Khelebo-product is engaged in the purchasing and marketing of other agricultural products, such as fibers, butter, eggs, pork, etc., as well as furs. In 1924-1925 it had a turnover of about 500,000,000 roubles. Its estimated turnover for the year 1925-1926 is 800,000,000 roubles. It has at its disposal 230 mills with a producing capacity of 25,000 tons of flour a day and a number of large dairies, vegetable oil factories, etc.

Argentine Labor for Sacco-Vanzetti

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 10.—Argentine workers are distributing thousands of leaflets urging labor to protest against the planned legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Police are attempting to prohibit protest meetings in the country. Argentine workers have conducted big demonstrations for the two Italian workers in Massachusetts a few years ago, when they were again threatened with execution.

Don't keep it to yourself, tell it to the world on the worker correspondent's page of THE DAILY WORKER.

The Story of a Proletarian Life

By Bartolomeo Vanzetti

THIS story was written by Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who with Nicola Sacco, faces death by execution as the result of one of the most criminal frame-ups in the history of the American labor movement. It was written by Vanzetti in prison and tells in simple and moving terms the story of his life until the time when, due to his activity in the labor movement, he and Sacco were singled out as victims of the anti-labor reactionaries in the mill-owned state of Massachusetts.

Work! Work! Work!

ALMOST by force I took my fellow-wanderer into town, where both of us secured work at the furnaces, one of the most exacting jobs I know. He did not stand the test. In two weeks he gave up the work. I remained there ten months. The work was indeed above my strength, but there were many joys after the day's labor. We had quite a colony of natives from Piedmont, Tuscany and Venice, and the little colony became almost a family. In the evenings the sordidness of the day was forgotten. Someone would strike up a tune on the violin, the accordion or some other instrument. Some of us would dance—I, unfortunately, was never inclined towards this art and sat aside watching. I have always watched and joyed in other folks' happiness.

There was considerable sickness in the little colony, I recall, with fevers attacking one after the other. Scarcely a day passed without someone's teeth beginning to chatter. From now on I was a little more fortunate. I went to Meriden, Connecticut, where I worked in the stone pits. Two years in the stone pits, doing the hardest unskilled labor; but I was living with an aged couple, both Tuscans, and took a real deal of joy in learning the beautiful Tuscan language.

During the years in Springfield and in Meriden I learned a great deal besides the dialect of Tuscany. I learned to love and sympathize with those others who, like myself, were ready to accept any miserable wage in order to keep body and soul together. I learned that class-consciousness was not a phrase invented by propagandists, but was a real, vital force, and that those who felt its significance were no longer beasts of burden, but human beings.

I MADE friends everywhere, never by throwing myself at them, never consciously. Perhaps they who worked beside me in the pits and at the furnaces saw in my eyes the great pity I had for their lot, and the great dreams that were already in my imagination for a world where all of us would live a cleaner, less animal existence.

My friends counseled me to get back to my profession as pastry cook. The unskilled worker, they insisted, was the lowest animal there was in the social system; I would have neither respect nor food if I remained such. So I went back to New York and quickly found employment as assistant pastry chef in Soverni's Restaurant on Broadway. In six or eight months I was discharged. At the time I did not know why. I immediately got relocated in a hotel on Seventh avenue, in the theater district. In five months I was discharged from here, too. Then I learned the reason for these strange discharges. The chefs were at that time in league with the employment agencies and got a divvy on every man they placed. The more often they sacked men, the more often they could get new ones and their commission.

THE countrymen with whom I was boarding begged me not to despair. "Stick to your trade," they urged, "and so long as we have a house and bed and food to offer you, don't worry. And when you need cash, don't hesitate to tell us." Great hearts among the masses, O ye Pharisees!

VANZETTI DEFENSE BODY REPUDIATES 'BOMBING' CHARGE

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—John Barry, in the name of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, of which he is chairman, has issued a statement nailing the charge that friends of Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of throwing the bomb which hit the house of a relative of one of the prosecution's minor witnesses in the case. "The committee wishes emphatically to repudiate the accusation that newspapers say the police made against friends of the Sacco-Vanzetti case in connection with this explosion. No one has any right to couple this explosion with the Sacco-Vanzetti case without offering evidence to sustain the charge. The effect of such accusations is to excite prejudice against the two defendants, who are in the shadow of the electric chair for a crime which this committee and millions of working men and friends of justice are convinced they had nothing to do with. The defense committee, from the beginning of its fight for justice, has been faced with that attitude of mind which believes that any crime can be laid to the doors of 'Italians' and 'radicals.'"

Coolidge Speaks At Sesqui-Centennial Celebration July 5

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Coolidge will address the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia on July 5.

For five months I now trod the sidewalks of New York, unable to get work at my trade, or even as a dishwasher. Finally I fell into an agency on Mulberry street, which looked for men to work with a pick and shovel. I offered myself and was accepted. I was conducted, together with a herd of other ragged men, to a barracks in the woods near Springfield, Massachusetts, where a railroad was in construction. Here I worked until I had repaid the debt of one hundred dollars I had contracted during idle months, and had saved a little bit besides. Then with a comrade I went to other barracks near Worcester. In this vicinity I stayed more than a year, working in several of the factories. Here I made many friends, whom I remember with the strongest emotion, with a love unaltered and unalterable. A few American workers were among these.

From Worcester I transferred to Plymouth (that was about seven years ago), which remained my home until the time I was arrested. I learned to look upon the place with a real affection, because as time went on it held more and more of the people dear to my heart, the folks I boarded with, the men who worked by my side, the women who later brought the wares I had to offer as a peddler.

In passing, let me say how gratifying it is to realize that my compatriots in Plymouth reciprocate the love I feel for them. Not only have they supported my defense—money is a slight thing after all—but they have expressed to me directly and indirectly their faith in my innocence. Those who rallied around my good friends of the defense committee were not only workers, but businessmen who knew me; not only Italians, but Jews, Poles, Greeks and Americans.

Well, I worked in the Stone establishment for more than a year, and then for the Cordage Company for about eighteen months. My active participation in the Plymouth cordage strike made it certain that I could never get a job there. . . . As a matter of fact, because of my more frequent appearance on the speaker's platform in working class groups of every kind, it became increasingly difficult to get work anywhere. So far as certain factories were concerned I was definitely "blacklisted." Yet, every one of my many employers could testify that I was an industrious, dependable workman, that my chief fault was in trying so hard to bring a little light of understanding into the dark lives of my fellow-workers. For some time I did manual work of the hardest kind in the construction undertakings of Sampson & Donland, for the city. I can almost say that I have participated in all the principal public works in Plymouth. Almost any Italian in the town or any of my foremen of my various jobs can attest to my industry and modesty of life during this period. I was deeply interested by this time in the things of the intellect, in the great hope that animates me even here in the dark cell of a prison while I await death for a crime I did not commit.

My health was not good. The years of toil and the more terrible periods of unemployment had robbed me of much of my original vitality. I was casting about for some salutary means of eking out my livelihood. About eight months before my arrest a friend of mine who was planning to return to the home country said to me: "Why don't you buy my cart, my knives, my scales, and go selling fish instead of remaining under the yoke of the bosses?" I grasped the opportunity, and so became a fish-vender, largely out of love for independence. At that time, 1919, the desire to see once more my dear ones at home, the nostalgia for my native land had entered my heart. My father, who never wrote a letter without inviting me home, insisted more than ever, and my good sister Luigia joined in his pleas. Business was none too fat, but I worked like a beast of burden, without halt or stay, day after day.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID TO CONDUCT A TAG DAY FOR BRITISH MINERS

In response to the cable sent by A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union, to the International Workers' Aid, in which he pleads for help to save the striking miners and their families from starvation, the I. W. A., Local Chicago, will conduct a Tag Day on Saturday, June 19th, to raise funds immediately. To assure success for this undertaking, a great number of workers are needed. All who read this are urged to volunteer. Send in names and addresses to Jack Bradon, Room 803, 1553 West Madison, local secretary, I. W. A.

Canton Government Backs International Anti-Imperialist Meet

CANTON, June 10.—The Berlin secretary of the League Against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies, in Berlin, received in reply to its invitation the following wire of the Canton national government executive: "League against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies, Berlin: "We endorse your program. Feel relief and protest action needed everywhere. Please give particulars from movement for protection of oppressed nations. Executive Committee of the National Government." In a second wire the Canton government nominated a permanent delegate as its representative at the conference.

December 24, the day before Christmas, was the last day I sold fish that year. A brisk day of business I had, since all Italians buy eels that day for the Christmas Eve feasts. Readers may recall that it was a bitter-cold Christmas, and the harsh weather did not let up after the holidays; and pushing a cart along is not warming work. I went for a short period to more vigorous, even if no less freezing work. I got a job a few days after Christmas cutting ice for Mr. Petersen. One day, when he hadn't enough to go round, I shoveled coal for the Electric House. When the ice job was finished I got employment with Mr. Howland, ditch-digging, until a snow storm made me a man of leisure again. Not for longer than a few hours. I hired myself out of the town, cleaning the streets of the snow, and this work done, I helped clean the snow from the railroad tracks. Then I was taken in again by the Sampson Construction people, who were laying a water main for the Puritan Woolen Company. I stayed on the job until it was finished.

A GAIN I found no job. The railroad strike difficulties had cut off the cement supply, so that there was no more construction work going on. I went back to my fish-selling, when I could get fish, because the supply of that also was limited. When I could get none I dug for clams, but the profit was lilliputian, the expenses being so high that they left no margin. In April I reached an agreement with a fisherman for a partnership. It never materialized, because on May 5, while I was preparing a mass meeting to protest against the death of Saledo at the hands of the department of justice, I was arrested. My good friend and comrade, Nicola Sacco, was with me.

"Another deportation case," we said to one another. But it wasn't. The horrible charges of which the whole world now knows were brought against us. I was accused of a crime in Bridgewater, convicted after eleven days of the most farcical trial I have ever witnessed, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Judge Webster Thayer, the same man who later presided at the murder trial, imposed the sentence. There was not a vibration of sympathy in his tone when he did so. I wondered as I listened to him, why he hated me so. Is not a judge supposed to be impartial? But now I think I know—I must have looked like a strange animal to him, being a plain worker, an alien, and a radical to boot. And why was it that all my witnesses, simple people who were anxious to tell the simple truth, were laughed at and disregarded? No credence was given their words because they, too, were merely aliens. . . . The testimony of human beings is acceptable, but aliens . . . pooh!

MINE OWNERS FAIL TO GET SECRET MEET

Hoped to Break Smith Away from Cook (Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, June 9.—Attempts of the mine owners to get Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, into a secret meeting without A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, being present failed today. The officials agreed that no back-room conversations would assist the settlement of the strike, but that both Smith and Cook were ready to talk with the owners if they came into the open and official meeting of both sides. Smith's statement declares that the miners positively would not consider any wage cuts or more hours until the coal commission's report had been made to mean something. He stated that reorganization of the industry would make reductions unnecessary.

Washington Protest Meeting Successful

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Over two hundred persons gathered here today at a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti arranged by International Labor Defense. Robert W. Dunn and John S. Hornback, local radical attorney, spoke for the defense, saying that the case would be taken, if necessary to the supreme court of the United States.

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New Attack on British Miners

The British government, the coal capitalists and the British capitalist class, organized in the Federation of British Industries, have a plan, and one plan only, for solving the coal crisis.

It is, "Starve the Miners Into Submission."
The attack by Lord Birkenhead upon the Miners' Federation of Great Britain because of its acceptance of \$2,000,000 strike relief from the unions of Soviet Russia, the announcement of an extraordinary session of the cabinet to frame the government's policy on this issue, the fact that the emergency powers act is still in force, all indicate that a new offensive is to be launched against the miners.

Birkenhead, who, as secretary of the state for India, rules over millions of workers and peasants who look with longing eyes toward Russia where workers and peasants rule, makes the usual charge that the \$2,000,000 came from the Soviet government and not from the unions.

But every dollar of the donation is accompanied by a letter from the union or the workers in the factory which took up the collections that made up the total. The British government knows this, but it is trying, in its desperation, to brand the strike as an enterprise of a foreign government so that it can proceed to treat it as treason.

British capitalism is in a very bad way.
No coal is being produced and the unemployed total 2,720,000. British capitalist government will try to starve the miners.

Will American labor permit starvation to force the British miners back to work at a wage which means semi-starvation?

Why not match the donation of the Russian unions dollar for dollar and make the British nobility, the British capitalists and their government realize that the whole world of labor, right and left wings, Russia and America, are united on at least one issue—the British miners shall win.

Courts and Union Contracts

Judge Lazelle of Morgantown, West Virginia, in deciding that the Jacksonville contract is not binding upon coal operators who were members of the Monongahela Coal Association which signed the agreement, has acted as a faithful servant of the coal capitalists, but has also exploded the hoary myth that the employers will carry out wage agreements when they have the power to break them.

Many labor officials, and especially officials of the United Mine Workers, always are dining into the ears of the workers sermons with the "sacredness of contracts" as their text. These sermons are always in evidence whenever the workers are prepared to take advantage of a favorable local or general condition in industry or when the continuous tyranny of the industrial lords and their agents has brought about strikes and other forms of protest.

Quite often the union officials do not hesitate to expel members and at times whole local unions for striking "in violation of the agreement."

There is no record of a coal operators' association ever taking similar action against its members for violating the contract and the decision of the West Virginia judge makes the reason clear. It is because the coal operators' associations do not intend to live up to the agreement a minute longer than they have to. They are prepared to violate it the day after it is signed if the union is weak enough to make it possible and profitable and they know the courts will uphold them in their action.

We are not against agreements with the bosses in principle. A favorable agreement is evidence of the strength of a union, but to believe that the union is "protected" by these agreements is childish nonsense.

The only protection a union has is its organized power backed by the power of the rest of the labor movement.

The Jacksonville agreement is violated with impunity by the coal operators' association and its members because the union is weak. If the officials will stop fooling with the courts and devote the huge sums now paid for attorneys to financing organizing campaigns in the non-union fields, it can make the bosses respect the wage agreements by making them fear the power of the union.

The Color Line in Detroit

Judge Carr, of Lansing, Michigan, sitting in the circuit court in Detroit, has upheld the contention of the Nordic blond kluxers who sell real estate in that city and ruled that a Negro may not live in his own property if the other residents object.

The decision is couched in elaborate legal phraseology, but this is what it means.

In practice it amounts to classing Negro residents with criminal elements and puts them outside a legal code which considers all questions, except this one, from the general standpoint of property.

In this case the law makes a distinction between the rights of property owners who are white and those who happen to be black.

The decision opens the way for a drive against Negroes in Detroit, thousands of whom are employed in the automobile plants of that city, and to all intents and purposes legalizes segregation based on color.

The Detroit labor movement cannot afford to let such a decision stand because it means the increase of racial conflicts promoted by the bosses and their hangers-on and a further division of the labor movement itself on racial lines.

Upon the white workers and their organizations is the greater responsibility for guaranteeing to the Negroes the same privileges that they have won and convincing the masses of Negro workers that in this and similar cases the opinions of the boss class are not held by the workers.

Iowa farmers evidently did not admire Coolidge's idealism as expressed in his speech before the farm congress at Chicago last winter, when he told them that as a substitute for effective relief they could console themselves with the thought that their life brings them "into an intimate and true relation to nature, where they can live in harmony with the Great Purpose."

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER

What Is the Farmer-Labor Movement?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
SECOND ARTICLE.

EXAMINATION of the Minnesota farmer-labor movement as it appears in action in the present primary campaign in which Magnus Johnson is opposed by Thomas Davis, a lawyer, discloses some important facts from which we can draw some valuable conclusions.

First of all it is noticeable that the development of the movement to the point where it appears as a political party opposed especially to the republican party which the Minnesota masses, particularly the farmers, have supported for decades, has not precluded the entry into it of elements which are not only foreign to the most liberal conception of what a farmer-labor party should be, but which have defied even the very loose discipline of the organization and are endangering its success in the present campaign.

THE Davis forces have taken advantage of the primary law to disobey the decision of the party convention which nominated Johnson by an overwhelming majority and are really doing the work of the republican machine inside the farmer-labor party.

Davis is supported by the worst elements in the ranks of the workers and farmers, labor officials and rural politicians, the offscourings of the defunct nonpartisan league, careerists of the worst type whose sole desire is to get into office and grab something for themselves.

IT is very doubtful if any considerable number of this element will support Johnson in the fall campaign after Davis is defeated. This group is much closer to the still more reactionary bloc which is supporting Leach in the republican primaries and rejects entirely the idea of a farmer-labor party, than it is to the farmer-labor party of which nominally it is a part.

Both the Davis group and the so-called labor group still farther to the right consist of former socialist politicians, labor officials and professional men for whom there is no room in a close corporation such as the republican machine.

These groups are perhaps the nu-

cleus of a third party movement, but few of them will ever be honest supporters of the farmer-labor party or anything closer to it than candidates for its favor if it achieves some election successes.

ACCEPTANCE of and obedience to the decisions of conventions representative of the mass of the membership is the acid test of those who profess concern-for and loyalty to the workers and farmers, and those who failed to meet the test of the farmer-labor party convention can be counted as enemies of the movement.

Secondly, and on the positive side, is the fact that with all of its heterogeneous elements which accepted the convention decision, the farmer-labor party who consider prohibition the greatest boon given mankind, Catholic working men and women who think that "light wines and beers" is a revolutionary slogan, Communists, pure and simple trade unionists, co-operators, single-taxers, gray-haired but still persistent free-silverites, "political I. W. W.'s," the Minnesota farmer-labor party is solidly united on the single demand that there must be a state government, elected by a party of organized farmers and workers and responsible to it.

MAGNUS JOHNSON may speak of himself as a "candidate of all the people" when put on the defensive by some accusation of "Communism," but he is not fooling his followers, and least of all is he fooling the steel trust and railroad capitalists and their henchmen who run the republican and democratic parties.

The class lines have been drawn tighter in Minnesota by the entry of the workers and farmers into state politics with a mass party of their own than ever before, not barring even the pre-war period when the socialist party had a strong following in the industrial centers.

In the ranks of the party itself the division is still proceeding, not by the theoretical discussion, but by the experience gained in meeting the practical problems of the struggle.

Some details of this process are worth our attention.
(To be Continued.)

GUIDE TO THE SOVIET UNION

Produced by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.—State Publishing Co. of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

By KARL REEVE

This guide book to the Soviet Union, which is printed in English, is as the preface explains, much more than the ordinary guide book to make travel easier for touring foreigners.

Records Soviet Advances.

It records the tremendous advances made by the Soviet state in the years since the October revolution placed the workers and peasants in power. The advance in science, and the progress of the Soviet state, on all fields, has of course, been especially rapid since the end of the attack of the international bourgeoisie against the Proletarian Republic, and the famine which followed. The guide book is a matter of fact account of the actual conditions now prevailing in the Soviet Union and records this progress.

The first section includes a description of the physical geography of the country, a sketch of Russian history, the role of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, of the Red Army, of Culture and Education, and of the condition of agriculture, industry and trade. This first section alone makes the new guide book valuable to those who have no prospect of visiting the Soviet Union.

Especially interesting is the chapter on Russian History. The fight between the merchants and the feudal nobility for political supremacy; the part played by the struggle of the peasants against the boyars and the Cossack revolts leading to the establishment of the rule of the czars at the dawn of the 17th century.

The guide book continues, "The urban bourgeoisie and the petty aristocracy succeeded in 1613 in crowning an aristocratic merchant named Romanov as the czar of Muscovy."

Divine Right of Romanov.

This was established the "divine right" of the Romanovs to play the part in Russian History of the oppressors of the workers and peasants, in the service of capitalism. Other interesting pictures of Russian History are briefly told, including the peasant revolts, the revolt of the Dekabristes in 1905 and the period of the revolution following the world war.

The second section of the guide book gives special information, such as explanations of weights and measures, post telegraph, railways and the Russian alphabet.

Information on Cities.

The rest of the guide book is devoted to information about the five largest cities of the Soviet Union, Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Kiev and Odessa. Here the contents portray vividly the differences between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states. Instead of streets named after captains of finance and generals who led imperialist slaughters, we find Karl Marx Street, Rosa Luxemburg Square, Karl Liebknecht Street, Lenin Square, Vorovsky Street. The mark of the proletarian state sinks deeply into every phase of life in the Soviet Union.

Beside the old works of art which are carefully preserved in their historical significance, are the revolutionary museums, the new art theaters which rank first in the world, the new life of the masses which is based in the factories with their clubs and schools.

Historical Description

The description of the history of these five cities is a story of the struggle which the Russian masses waged to insure their Soviet state against world capitalism. For example, we learn of Khar'kov, "On the 18th of November, 1917 the power of the Soviets was declared under the leadership of Artyem and the first Ukrainian central executive committee of the Soviet Ukraine was formed. In the beginning of April, 1918, Khar'kov, was occupied by the Germans. After their retreat in the middle of November of the same year the town, as also the whole Ukraine, came under the rule of Petlura. In the first days of 1919 the Red Army took Khar'kov, where a Soviet government was formed with Rakovsky as president. In the end of June the same year Denikin occupied the town, but had to evacuate it on the 12th of December. In the beginning of 1920, Khar'kov was finally proclaimed the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic."

And so it is with the other four cities, all of which are rich in revolutionary history. Because of its treasure fund of facts on all phases of the Soviet Union, this guide book is valuable not only as a reference book but to all workers who turn for inspiration to the Workers and Peasants Republic. The guide book should find a ready sale in the United States.

East Liberty, Pa., Will Hold Matteotti Memorial Meeting

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 9.—A Giacomo Matteotti memorial meeting will be held here at the Kingsley House, Auburn street and Larimer avenue, Sunday afternoon, June 13, at 2 o'clock. The speakers will be Roland A. M. McReady, D. E. Early, Nino Gianfane, Sidney Stark, Dianete Massimo. The chairman will be Abate Dr. Frank.

Duluth Sacco-Vanzetti Mass Meeting Sunday

DULUTH, Minn., June 9.—A Sacco-Vanzetti picnic and mass meeting is to be held here under the auspices of the Duluth International Labor Defense at Fairmount Park, 71st avenue, west, Sunday, June 13. Program begins at 1:30 p. m. Several speakers will address the meeting.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Strike Oil in Borger, Texas



Borger, known as the "Booger Town of the Texas Panhandle," jumped in population from two inhabitants to 10,000 inside of three months following discovery of oil. At the left is Sheriff Red Waters, the town's two-gun government. On the right is Jack Seay, his aide.

Borger is called the most "wide open" and "wicked" town in the history of the mid-continent oil field boom towns. It population is overwhelmingly male. There are but 400 women in the town. Gambling halls, saloons and dance halls run wide open. The town is sixty miles from the nearest railroad. The law enforcers only concern themselves with the arrest of oil hi-jackers.

Economic Theory of a Socialist Statesman

By H. M. WICKS.

MR. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee is the lone socialist representative in congress. In that respect he is unique. But his label is the only thing that distinguishes him from many of the republicans and democrats that sit in that body. When he discusses political problems there is nothing whatever in his arguments to indicate that he is in the slightest degree different from the old party representatives.

When the question of the French debt settlement was up in congress the Milwaukee statesman displayed considerable German moral indignation and declared that the recent war with Germany "was not our war" (meaning this country's war). He further adds that we had no excuse for going into it because we had no quarrel with Germany.

Certainly such an attitude displays a pathetic lack of understanding of the nature of imperialism. In his further argument Mr. Berger abandoned his moral indignation and stated correctly, albeit poorly and with an inability to grasp its fundamentals, that it was the machinations of "big business" that got the United States into the war. If Berger had said the workers had no quarrel with the German workers he would have been right, but the workers do not control the government of the United States.

He carefully refrained from exposing the imperialist character of the war and the role of Wilson and the United States government in defense of the interests in Europe of the House of Morgan.

AN analysis of the theoretical basis of his objection to cancellation by the United States of fifty per cent of the French debt brings to light the fact that this eminent leader of the socialist party is utterly incapable of understanding the nature of imperialism even to the extent that it is understood today by every competent bourgeois historian and economist, not to mention the Marxian writers.

For him the contributions to the analysis of imperialism from the pens of Lenin, Hobson, Hilferding, and even Kautsky, have been in vain. In assailing the colonial policy of France, Berger said in the house debates of June 2:

"Its (France's) colonial empire is second only to that of Great Britain, although France does not need any colonies, for the simple reason that France HAS NO SURPLUS POPULATION." (Emphasis mine.—H. M. W.)

Berger misses entirely the historical role of imperialism.

He further indulges in absurdities by declaring that the French are bad colonizers because they have a tendency to intermarry with the natives.

Following this profound and exceptional observation, for it is a known fact that no other imperialist citizen ever marry natives (as is evidenced especially by "our own" occupation of

the Philippines where the offspring of American soldiers who have deserted their native wives is one of the crying problems of the administration of the islands), Mr. Berger contradicts his charge that the French are bad, meaning unsuccessful, colonizers, by reciting the ramifications of the colonial power of France.

This is followed by another startling observation:

"For a people of about 39,000,000—which uses these colonies mainly as a training field for its troops in the bloody business of war—this continuous war business is certainly an unprofitable business."

IT is not its economic development, its growth into an imperialist nation, that drives the French ruling class forward to colonial conquest, but the fact of their being obsessed with a warlike madness. This purely subjective mania for war manifests itself in the French sending soldiers into colonies so they may get proper training. It was not desire for imperialist conquest that caused the French to lay waste Damascus, the oldest city in the world, over whose streets has passed the pageantry of all the ages, but simply the fact that those ancient buildings furnished good targets for airplane bombs, heavy and light artillery, liquid fire, poison gas, shrapnel and bullets.

If the unpopulated Sahara Desert possessed equally good targets for practice in warfare the French would probably have left undisturbed the populous city of Damascus. The moral here seems to be that colonial peoples should not live in buildings that make good targets for the French army, or better still that people should not erect buildings. In which case the French could make a deal with England to use the great sphinx and the pyramids as target for practice.

Unpopulated areas would be much better colonies for the purposes of the French as interpreted by Mr. Berger because there would then be no temptation to indulge in miscegenation for the simple reason that there would be no natives to marry.

BUT, to get back to the first proposition of the Wisconsin statesman: Why do the French engage in colonial conquests at all when they have no problem of surplus population? This is the real contribution to history and economics by Mr. Berger, whereby he would persuade the French that they really do not need any colonies until such time as their population outgrows the boundaries of their own country.

The fact that French capital grew from its competitive to its monopolistic stage and that long before the war, great banking combines were organized that began to export capital to other countries, mostly in the form of loans to governments, and that as its share of the Versailles loot France secured colonies in Asia and Africa in the form of league of nations mandates, had nothing to do with the question, according to Berger. His

ignorance of imperialism, this stage of capitalism, is boundless. It is almost incredible that one can live in the world today and harbor such illusions.

CERTAINLY Berger's theory utterly ignores the basic principles of Marxism and the law of surplus-value, by which alone can be explained contemporary imperialism. It is not surplus population that is responsible for the imperialist policy of nations but the fact that workers produce far more than they receive in wages. As industry develops this surplus constantly increases.

To avoid the effects of ever recurring crises capitalists are forced to combine into trusts, to strive to create monopolies in order to protect their investments. These great combines eventually outgrow the confines of the national boundaries. The great banking combines under whose influence great monopolies are created are forced to export ever greater quantities of capital. When capital is invested in undeveloped countries it is necessary to control the political life of such countries.

In the case of France after the war it was essential that if she were to realize her ambition to become a great industrial power and secure hegemony over Europe (a dream since shattered) she had to control sources of raw material. That was one of the reasons why she struggled so desperately to overthrow the Soviets in Russia. Since she is now challenged in Syria she fights with every means at hand to maintain imperialist domination, and not because she wants territory in which to train soldiers for wars on continental Europe.

BERGER'S colonial theory ignores the class struggle and national colonial struggles and places imperialist policies upon an absurd population theory that harks back to the dawn of the last century and is a vulgarization even of the ridiculous illusions of that ancient plagiarist, the Rev. Malthus.

Certainly the United States has no problem of over-population, but not even Mr. Berger can deny its imperialist character. American armed forces did not seize Cuba, the Philippines, Panama, and Haiti because of pressure of population, but because finance and industrial capital had investments there to be protected and wanted to make those investments safe for Wall Street and clear the path for more investments.

Mr. Berger vehemently denies any sympathy with the Bolsheviks and frequently displays his lack of understanding of even the most elementary facts of past or contemporary history by comparing us to Mussolini and other capitalist despots, and talking twaddle about "red imperialism," but we assure him that if he would endeavor to learn the facts about Bolshevik theory and practice he would not make such miserable blunders, when he tries to talk on international policy.

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