

CLOAKMAKERS TO STRIKE FOR 40-HOUR WEEK

Walkout in New York Early Part of July

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK (FP)—June 21.—Only a change in the attitude of the cloak and suit manufacturers toward the union demands can avert a strike of the 45,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Manufacturers and sub-contractors in the employers' industrial council have accepted the recommendations of the governor's special mediation commission with regard to wage and working conditions, but the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has rejected those recommendations.

RIGA MEET HINT OF BRITISH MOVE IN NORTH BALTIC

Decorate City for Visit of Finn President

(Special to The Daily Worker) RIGA, June 21.—Pressure on Lithuania to prevent the signing of a treaty with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is seen here as the reasons for the visit of Dr. Lauri Reider, president of Finland, and the extensive preparations made to greet him.

The British consulate here is especially well pleased at the evidences of a new rapprochement between the Northern Baltic states.

Portuguese Revolt by Army Imprisons 300 Men Who Object

LISBON, Portugal, June 21.—Following the military revolt in which the army took possession of the government building, 300 artillerymen who opposed the movement, were imprisoned in the San Juliano fortress for refusing to obey their officers.

NOTORIOUS "B. & O. PLAN" OF CLASS COLLABORATION FAILS TO RAISE WAGE OVER SCAB SCALES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. Wage increases to shopmen are overdue on a majority of railroads, to judge by the latest compilation of pay raises issued by the railway employees department of the A. F. of L.

INTERFERENCE WITH CHICAGO TAG FOR BRITISH MINERS

Reports from the Chicago International Workers' Aid tag day stations indicate that so far approximately \$600 has been collected for the relief of the striking British miners. A number of stations have not as yet made their returns.

REALTORS BOAST OF RACE BARS IN WASHINGTON

Play Up Supreme Court Ruling in Ads

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—A number of real estate advertisements have appeared in the local press here in which realtors in "restricted" white districts boast of the fact that Negroes cannot buy property in those sections.

ATTENTION WHITE HOME BUYERS! The Largest Restricted White Community in Washington Invites Your Attention To The Decision Of The U. S. Supreme Court That Negroes Cannot Buy In A Restricted White Section

Cardinal Du Bois



He is Archbishop of Paris. The French clerical party has received definite setbacks in France of late with the rising vote of the communists, especially in Paris.

CATHOLIC RITES SWAMP CHICAGO; PAPAL MESSAGE

The Number of Visitors Overestimated

The inauguration of the 28th International Eucharistic Congress at the Holy Name Cathedral, with Papal Legate Cardinal Bonzano on the throne and with a message from Pope Pius as a sendoff, was marked by three hours of religious pomp and circumstance. The services were restricted to the prelates, the clergy, a few favored laymen and, of course, the press. The public was excluded.

But the original estimate of a million visitors to the Congress is now recognized as plainly overstated. Railway officials and hotel men are estimating that there are less than a half million pilgrims in Chicago for the ceremonies.

62,000 Child Voices. A great field mass was held at Grant Park Stadium yesterday. The feature of the occasion was 62,000 children's voices singing the mass of the angels.

Theater Manager Is Arrested for Child Labor Law Violation. Harold Barnard, manager of a south side theatrical house was arrested for a violation of the child labor law.

Medieval March. The procession that preceded the services at Holy Name Cathedral was witnessed by almost a hundred thousand people. The ten cardinals, their red robes bejeweled, led the religious march that seemed with its plumed knights of orders of the church and its cowed monks, to belong to another age.

Mexico Propaganda Rife. Two hundred and fifty more visitors arrived today from Mexico. The press is featuring pictures of Archbishop Orasco of Mexico who is said to have been "saved from execution" by the intervention of the "Japanese ambassador."

Food Prices Up. The second day of the congress finds Chicago deluged in a flood of catholic propaganda. Even the price of food has been affected. The wholesalers are taking advantage of the large immigration to raise in some cases as high as 25 per cent the price of staple articles of food.

LATIN AMERICANS ASK INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

(Special to The Daily Worker) BALBOA, Canal Zone, June 21.—The international congress in commemoration of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of 1826, in its meeting yesterday received a motion from Trejo Castillo, the delegate of Honduras, that the United States grant independence to Puerto Rico.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID HOLDS OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 21.—The International Workers' Aid open air meetings to raise funds for the camp for the Passaic strikers' children continues to attract hundreds of workers nightly. Nancy Sandosky, youthful Passaic strike leader, spoke at two large open air meetings at Columbus Circle & 59th St., and Broadway & 96th St. A collection of \$52 was taken up.

THIRTEEN MORE STRIKE PICKETS TO BE RELEASED

End Sentences at Cook County Jail Today

(Picture on Page Three) Thirteen more International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets will leave the Cook county jail this afternoon at four o'clock. Jailers from many shops and representatives of the union will be on hand with bouquets of flowers to cheer and greet the thirteen as they leave the jail after serving ten-day sentences imposed on them by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan for defying his injunction against picketing.

Jennie Miller, Eva Jacobs, Jennie Chant, Sara Schneider, Esther Richman, Rose Silver, Mrs. Kate Koppa, Bessie Gettman, Mrs. Rose Goodman who must support three children, Anna Berenbaum, Caroline Wigowski, Mrs. Mae Boncinsky who has a husband and three children dependent on her, and Marion Brostick will be released.

The Gary steel workers' investigation committee, THE DAILY WORKER is informed, will issue a statement upon the results of the official inquiry by the Gary coroner, Dr. E. E. Evans, into the causes of the explosion in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel corporation.

destined to go on at an increasing rate, and no power on earth can stop it. The more the capitalist press howls at the worker the more the ordinary man, ignorant of economic knowledge, becomes conscious of his ignorance and boldly or shyly turns to his better-informed workmate to get an understanding, and with this comes the light, and this man is lost as a supporter of capitalism as a consequence.

Difference in Method. THIS explains why there is a difference in the methods of running strikes and lockouts now compared to former days. There was always some among those affected who are alive to the necessity of presenting the immediate struggle in its right relationship to the class struggle.

Minority Movement Demands. THERE are many miners very keen upon getting the mines for the nation, and some of these see the necessity for workers' control of the mines, to which many of the miners belong, keenly advocates the nationalization of the mines without compensation and with workers' control.

And this real educational work is... THE capitalists of England have had a long inning. They have dominated the workers so completely and exploited them so systematically that the average worker has counted it a privilege to be permitted to work in a factory, mill or mine and to exist as a subordinate to the posing superior class.

15,000,000 VOTE TO CONFISCATE KAISER'S RICHES

A Technical Provision Beats Measure

(Special to The Daily Worker) BERLIN, June 21.—The technical provision that 19,500,000 votes must be cast to make the confiscation measure legal, is responsible for its defeat, approximately 15,000,000 votes being cast for the law. Opponents Stay Away. It was possible for the opponents of the law to stay away from the polls and prevent a sufficiently large total vote, although the votes cast against the measure, amounted to only 583,353 at noon today.

New York Foreign-Born Councils Plans to Hold Mass Meeting. NEW YORK, June 21.—The New York council for the Protection of Foreign-Born has sent invitations to Congressmen F. H. LaGuardia and Victor L. Berger to speak at a mass meeting to be arranged by the council.

GARY STEEL WORKERS COMMITTEE IN REPLY TO FAKE INQUEST HELD

The Gary steel workers' investigation committee, THE DAILY WORKER is informed, will issue a statement upon the results of the official inquiry by the Gary coroner, Dr. E. E. Evans, into the causes of the explosion in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel corporation.

Affidavits Show Sacco, Vanzetti Are Not Guilty

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

BOSTON, June 21.—Strong evidence of who are the real perpetrators of the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder, for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been imprisoned six years, is piling up in the many affidavits corroborating the confession of Celestino Madeiros that the Morelli gang of Providence, R. I., and not the two Italian workers, committed the crime.

Prosecution witnesses are also being sought for the same purpose by Thompson, although the defense attorney expressed his doubt of obtaining help from them when he was reporting his progress to Judge Thayer. Assistant district attorney Ranney was trying to limit Thompson's time for filing affidavits to June 19 but finally agreed that two weeks would be more suitable.

State Cossacks Intimidate Witnesses. State police are also not cooperating with Thompson to apprehend the guilty men now in prison. The state officers adhere to the position that Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted for the crime, hence must be guilty, and why chase others even though they seem strongly implicated.

SEND IN A SUB! On to Moscow! (Continued on page 2)

VANZETTI WARNS OF CAMPAIGN OF SILENCE BY THE PLUTE PRESS

In his latest letter to International Labor Defense, Bartolomeo Vanzetti warns against any tendency to slacken efforts in helping to mobilize the expression of workers throughout the land in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Vanzetti himself.

Vanzetti writes as follows: "After having clamored for a prompt execution, and, then, done its darndest best to minimize the importance of the new evidences in our behalf, in order to destroy their eventual moral effects on the public—the plutocratic press is now silent in our case. Let not one of you be deceived by the actual appearance of calm. The enemy is at work day and night—the press knows the proper time to use the noise or the silence against us. . . . Let none of you be deceived by the sneaking, mortal enemy. "Fraternally yours, (Signed) "Bartolomeo Vanzetti."

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

The War on the Miners.—The General Strike.—Boycott All Coal for Britain.—Miners' Need for Financial Aid.—The Future of the British Labor Movement.

As I believe, stronger today than when they commenced. The left-wing officials and members of the executive are in the ascendancy and the moderates or right wingers are increasingly discredited. A. J. COOK has proved to have a sticking-power altogether beyond what most people expected of him, and at the hour of writing it can be said that he has held his own with ease with the bosses and equally with the reactionaries in the union movement. Herbert Smith, the president of the federation, is a very different man temperamentally, but he and Cook work harmoniously together. Owners Take \$100,000,000 Yearly. While it is true that some of the mines are old and derelict, it is equally true that many new mines have been opened in recent years, and these have a long life before them. Also it is true that the mine owners have been in receipt of more than twenty million pounds per annum as profits from the mines and the receivers of royalty rents another six millions pounds per annum. Every day some sections in various occupations are compelled to stop work thru shortage of fuel, and in a short time it will mean there will be as many not working as was the case during the partial general strike. Must Ship No Coal. It will be a great shame and a serious grievance if coal should arrive in Britain from other countries to help defeat the miners. We of the Minority Movement are vigorously advocating that no coal shall be handled in this country, and appealing to workers in other countries not to allow any coal to come to this country while the fight is on. The embargo of coal is very important. We have those who say there will "never again" be another general strike. Others of us are of opinion that the partial strike at the beginning of May was only an encouraging preliminary center, but a correct indicator as to what is coming along at

# VARE MACHINE VIOLATED LAW IS NEW CHARGE

## Philly Capitalist Gave \$125,000

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, June 21.—The first charge of illegality in Pennsylvania's \$3,000,000 senatorial primary was made today before the senate slush fund committee by Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, chairman.

Reed said the finance committee of the business man's committee of Philadelphia had violated state election laws by accepting contributions to the Vare campaign fund without making a return to the secretary of the commonwealth.

Contributed \$125,000.

This charge came during examination of Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia real estate dealer, and "angel" of the Vare campaign, who said that his contributions to the Vare fund totaled \$125,000.

Greenfield explained that the finance committee, of which Charles H. Tuff, president of the Metropolitan Trust company of Philadelphia, was chairman, was a subsidiary of the general Vare-Bedleman campaign committee, and all the money was turned over to the general committee.

Would Prosecute.

"If I was prosecuting attorney of that county," said Reed, "you would make an explanation to the jury."  
"It isn't fair to say we were doing anything that was not right," replied Greenfield.

"I think it is absolutely fair to say so," snapped Reed.

Greenfield had testified that Jules E. Mastbaum, Philadelphia president of the Stanley company of America, had given the committee a \$10,000 check and also \$15,000 in cash.

Conflicting Testimony.

Greenfield's testimony conflicted with earlier statements to the committee by Rep. William S. Vare, the primary winner. Whereas Vare said he had signed but one note, amounting to \$100,000 jointly with Greenfield, the latter declared that Vare and he had signed three notes jointly, one for \$30,000, and two for \$35,000.

Reed Up on Him.

"I want you to be up on this situation," Greenfield said.

"Oh, never mind, I'm up on it and I'm up on you, too," Reed retorted.

At Reed's request, Greenfield produced a sheaf of checks, which he explained, were handed him by his stenographer before he left Philadelphia.

"You don't know where she got them, do you?" asked Reed.

"From the files," said Greenfield.

Insufficient List.

The list Reed pointed out did not reveal Mastbaum's \$15,000 cash payment or any of Greenfield's \$125,000 in contributions to the Vare campaign.

"A Few Collections."

Senator Reed demanded that Greenfield explain why he previously told the committee he had "no connection" with the Vare campaign other than to "raise a few collections." Greenfield earlier said that he had raised "only about \$50,000."

"It appears now you had more to do with the Vare committee than to raise funds," said Reed.

"There is no discrepancy in my testimony," said Greenfield.

"I only answered questions. You didn't ask me whether I contributed or how much I contributed and I just told you."

"Well, the record speaks for itself," said Reed.

Wheeler Excused.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the anti-saloon league, was excused for the day, it was learned, so the committee could examine the Pennsylvania witnesses.

# POLISH STRIKES FOR 8-HOUR DAY HIT PILSUDSKI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, June 21.—The Pilsudski regime is facing ever-growing labor opposition with strikes either on or threatened at the attempt to abolish the eight-hour day.

The workers in Lodz of the textile industry, the railway workers and civil service workers declared in favor of forcing the continuation of the 8-hour day and a raise in wages.

Ten people were wounded at Graudenz when a battle occurred between strikers and strike-breakers in the public utilities.

The government proposals to suspend the diet and give dictatorial powers to the Pilsudski clique excites great opposition. The workers are not rallying altogether on the fight in parliament, but are crowding the streets in great demonstrations. Unemployment is rife in all sections.

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

## Vanzetti Hears About Gary

Extract from a Letter from Vanzetti to International Labor Defense.

I had just finished my letter when I learnt of the terrible catastrophe that struck Gary's workers. Most probably it was caused by the capitalist greed. . . profit. . . profit. . . But profit—even if extracted from children's tears, women's unhappiness and men's blood is not a robbery—and it is not murder neither when it comes from paradoxical slaughters. The capitalist press will stick for the profiteers—my heart's grief is with the Gary workers. I know the hell of the chemistry factories.

B. V.

## AFFIDAVITS SHOW SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE FRAME-UP VICTIMS

(Continued from page 1)  
state commerce, the crime for which they are now serving in Atlanta and Leavenworth prisons. Weeks is a lifer in Charleston prison, where Vanzetti is. He was not in the South Braintree crime himself.

How Madeiros Told Sacco.

Madeiros is waiting the outcome of his third appeal for a new trial. He has twice been convicted of murdering a Wrentham bank clerk, but has another appeal on a technicality pending before the supreme court of Massachusetts. He is at Dedham jail, where Sacco is finishing his sixth year. Last November, Madeiros sent Sacco a note in a magazine that he and another gang committed the South Braintree job and not Sacco and Vanzetti. Sacco was at first suspicious of the note, since so many provocative efforts have been tried on him. But Attorney Thompson interviewed Madeiros and later secured his signed confession. Madeiros adds to the typewritten affidavit in his own hand that he knows the last names of the gang members involved, but that he refuses to give them.

Policeman Signs Affidavit.

One of the defense affidavits is made by New Bedford policeman Richard Jacobs, who observed members of the Morelli gang on the April 1920, date of the South Braintree job and subsequently investigated their activities in support of his suspicion that they did the crime. Jacobs says he dropped his inquiries when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested. Another affidavit which Thompson is working to secure, suggested by some already obtained, will show that Joe Morelli tried to get Atlanta prisoners to alibi him for the South Braintree date after the Sacco-Vanzetti defense attorney at the time, Fred H. Moore, had had his assistants interview prisoners in that federal prison. Joe was moved to Athens, Ga., and finally to Leavenworth, Kans., when prisoners threatened his life.

Not a small part of the nearly \$300,000 spent for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti was expended in the extensive investigation undertaken by Moore to find the real criminals. Data secured by Moore is now being used by Thompson. Moore, without the aid of Madeiros' confession, came very near to discovering the guilty gang. From Madeiros' confession the trail has led out in so many directions that can be checked for accuracy that the proving of Sacco and Vanzetti innocent by showing up the real thieves and murderers is much facilitated.

Madeiros' Story Checked.

Madeiros tells in detail, much of which has been checked, how the robbery of Slater & Morrill shoe factory's payroll in South Braintree was accomplished, with the accompanying murders of the two payroll guards. Madeiros' part was to sit in the rear of the machine with a gun and ward off attacks of bystanders, if necessary. He claims he got scared after the crime was committed and shot nobody. He was a youth of 18 or 19 at the time. The blonde, pasty-faced, thin gangster who drove the car has since been killed at Narragansett Pier, Thompson says. Two cars were used by the gang—both stolen cars with stolen number plates.

Thompson for Finish Fight.

Thompson told Judge Thayer that he had played fair with the state by showing the district attorney's office the affidavits supporting the new trial motion. He remarked that the prosecution had not replied with the same courtesy.

"If I am right, as I believe I am, that these men—Sacco and Vanzetti—are innocent, I'm going to press to the bitter end to prove it, no matter how much personal inconvenience it is to me," Thompson exclaimed to the court. He explained that he has not previously handled criminal cases and had not expected to have to do criminal investigation in this case, but that he would see it thru, and asked for the moderate allowance of two weeks to complete his inquiries.

Judge Is Badly Shaken.

Judge Webster Thayer, yellow and deathly pale, ghostly thin, with head and voice shaking, allowed the time asked. After nursing his anti-alien, anti-Sacco and Vanzetti prejudice so long it is hard for Judge Thayer to have to look at facts. He may be afraid. If he turns down this final motion for a new trial for these two innocent workers he will have to exert himself strenuously to make his denial plausible in comparison with the defense case.

Thayer Speaks of New Law.

Thayer said that the public did not seem to know that Massachusetts law now permits the defense in capital cases to file motions for a new trial any time before sentencing. Assistant District Attorney Rannev had said that the public was impatient, thinking the prosecution slow in finishing

up this long case. He implied that there was impatience for the sentencing and executing of Sacco and Vanzetti since the state supreme court upheld Thayer's denial of previous new trial motions. District Attorney Wilbur has been howling for the execution of these two innocent men.

"No Outside Influence," Says Judge.

Defense Attorney Thompson replied to Rannev that another large section of the public, of which he was a part, was equally impatient in the other direction—to see Sacco and Vanzetti freed and blame placed where it properly belongs. As Judge Thayer left the courtroom he said: "I'm not going to be influenced by any outside matter whatsoever!" Sacco and Vanzetti and their friends are waiting to see how fair Thayer will be.

Governor's Mail Mostly Protests.

BOSTON, June 21.—Eighteen of 20 letters received by Governor Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts in the first mail of a single morning were protests against the possible execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, innocent Italian workers victimized by a vicious frame-up and deprived of their liberty for six years already. If Fuller is not impressed by the widespread belief in the innocence of these men, perhaps he will pay attention to the increasing evidence supporting Celestino Madeiros' confession that the Morelli gang of professional thieves committed the South Braintree payroll robbery and murder and not either Sacco or Vanzetti. But the more protests the better. Send in yours today.

## TRIES TO STEAL UNION ELECTION IN CARPENTERS

### Jensen to Count Out No. 1786 and 1128

(By A Carpenter.)

Harry Jensen, former president of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council, known as a "bosses' man" for his open shop agreements, was defeated in the district council elections by Fred Bobzin, in spite of corrupt election methods by the Jensen machine, which is now trying to disfranchise opposing locals and thereby steal the election. All tricks are being used to keep Jensen in office.

Tally Committee Reports Friday.

Next Friday, June 25, at the district council meeting, the Tallying committee—handpicked by the Jensen machine—will report the results of the elections. It is expected they will recommend that Local Unions 1786 and 1128, be disfranchised and their vote ruled out, on the claim that No. 1786 has not sent in the ballots in proper form, and No. 1128 has not paid its per capita tax.

Such will be their argument. But the facts are—that by ruling out of both these locals, Harry Jensen may win the election by the skin of his teeth—104 votes.

Maybe Somebody Knows Him.

Jensen was busy on the night of the election. He was out furnishing a "good time" with all the trimmings of liquid refreshments to one of the officials of Local 1786. Later, a "mysterious" person, claiming to be a member of the Tally committee, called on the secretary of Local 1786 and asked for the ballots. So it is said. The secretary claims he gave the ballots to this "mysterious" person, with the result that both the ballots and the "mysterious" gangster friend of Jensen who took them have disappeared.

Jensen's Tallying committee will, naturally, try to deprive all the members of Local 1786, of their vote because of this.

It Makes A Lot of Difference.

Prior to the election, Local 1128 was dealt with by Jensen as one in good standing. The official ballots were sent to it for the district council election. But as soon as the returns from Local 1128 was found to have gone against Jensen, the brilliant discovery was made that Local 1128 was in "bad standing."

Jensen is now tightening up his machine for the adoption of the Tally committee's report on Friday night at the district council meeting. He is, in addition, preferring charges against Frank Larsen, the progressive who was elected Warden and whom he could not defeat even by counting out the votes of Locals 1786 and 1128.

This move against Larsen is to bar him from the meeting of the district council where the installation of officers takes place and thereby deprive him of the wardenship. Many things can happen between now and Friday night. The rank and file who do not like election steals may yet check Jensen's tricks.

## CHICAGO LABOR RADIO PLANS TO BE ON AIR SOON

### Will Make Fight for "Free Speech on Air"

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

The Chicago Federation of Labor broadcasting station, which is being constructed on the Municipal Pier, has not been completed according to the report made by Secretary Edward Nockels to the delegation of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

To Be Completed Soon.

This station has been under construction for some time. It is believed that the station will soon be completed and ready to go on the air. As soon as the station is completed an application will be made for a wave-length.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in a number of letters to the Chicago Federation of Labor has declared his unwillingness to grant this labor radio station a wave-length and intimated that it would be useless for the Chicago Federation of Labor to try to get a wave-length.

To Fight Hoover.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has secured the services of Frank P. Walsh to aid it in getting a wave-length. As soon as an application is made by the local authorities it is planned to have a delegation go to Washington and attempt to get the permit from Hoover. If the delegation fails in its mission the Chicago Federation of Labor will go on the air without a wave-length and make a test case of "free speech on the air."

Eucharist Congress.

A resolution greeting the medieval revival that is being staged by the Catholic church in Chicago was then presented by Delegate Edwin Wright, who boasts of membership in the Typographical Union No. 16 but fails to mention that this union has refused to send him as a delegate to the Federation and that he represents a small Brickmakers' Union local.

Wright in a resolution filled with vagaries and absurdities called on the delegates to endorse the Eucharistic Congress.

Endorse Medieval Revival.

The XXVIII Eucharistic Congress, now being held in Chicago, is an attempt to revive the superstition and the ignorance which made possible the medieval inquisition. The resolution was adopted by a small majority.

A number of delegates present were so disgusted with the nature of the resolution that they refused to participate in the voting. These delegates by acting in this manner aided those who sought to get the Chicago Federation of Labor on record as endorsing the Eucharistic Congress which is an attempt to bring the present-day workers back into the middle ages, when labor organizations were prohibited and to join any association to better conditions was considered a crime.

A motion made to table the resolution was defeated by a vote of 69 to 25. The resolution was then put and carried due to the failure of a number of delegates to vote against this reactionary proposal.

Delegate Madsen of Painters' Local No. 194 immediately arose and accused President John Fitzpatrick of trying to jam the resolution thru without a proper discussion.

Victor Olander gave an eulogy of the Eucharistic Congress which in its tone equalled the absurd resolution of Edwin R. Wright.

Cooks Picket Manges' Restaurant.

A delegate from Local 865 of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union then told how Judge Hugo M. Friend issued an injunction against their union in behalf of the Greek Restaurant Keepers' Association. This injunction prohibits the union from picketing restaurants belonging to the association. The injunction was issued without either of the two parties being present to present their cases. A picket line is being maintained by the union at the Manges restaurant, Morgan and 14th Place.

Painters Boycott Borden's Milk.

Delegate Arnold, representing the Painters, reported that letters had been sent to 11,000 union painters by the Painters' district council, urging them not to buy Borden's milk as this company is using non-union painters to paint their barns and refuses to hire union workers. He also brought out that an appeal had been made to the Milk Drivers' Union for aid in their fight against the milk company but that as yet no response had been received from the Milk Drivers' Union.

Garment Union Protest.

Delegate Ida Rothstein from one of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' locals announced that the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had arranged a mass protest meeting against the jailing of the garment workers and called on the Chicago Federation of Labor delegates and their local unions to participate in the protest against "injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan at the Temple Hall, Marshallfield and Van Buren Friday night, June 25.

The next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor will be held on Sunday afternoon, July 18, as Sunday, July 4, falls on a holiday.

## Confiscation Referendum in Germany Aid to Unity of Workers and Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

GERMAN Communists, altho defeated in their referendum to confiscate the property, valued at about \$600,000,000, of the former kaiser, four kings, six grand dukes, five dukes, seven princes and their respective dynasties, have won a signal triumph for one of their most ambitious united front actions.

The Communist victory lies in the fact that not only the rank and file of the German social-democratic party (socialists), but great labor masses from the bourgeois parties also rallied in support of the Communist leadership against the monarchist reaction. It was a triumph for worker-farmer unity, growing out of the united front tactics of the Communist International.

The extent to which this Communist action penetrated deep into the German masses is shown by the fact that about 14,500,000 ballots were cast in favor of confiscation, whereas the total Communist and socialist vote in the last reichstag election, held Dec. 7, 1924, about 18 months ago, reached a total of only 10,520,963. Thus about four million votes were drawn from the professedly capitalist parties.

Workers the world over have closely watched this effort of the German Communist Party, the greatest blow against the Hindenburg regime, the inauguration of which gave new hope to monarchism in Germany and threatened the republic.

The ex-kaiser, the ex-kings, the ex-grand dukes, the ex-dukes, the ex-princes grew bold with Hindenburg's rise to power and demanded the riches they had held under Hohenzollern rule. Even their mistresses publicly made their demands for property they claimed was theirs. In Saxe-Coburg-Gotha the demands made totalled one-third of the entire wealth of the principality.

The Communist proposal for a confiscation referendum hit the reptile head of kaiserism, again lifting itself to strike at the German people, squarely between the eyes. The referendum was not taken seriously at first. Four million names, signed to petitions, were needed to initiate it. This was a huge task.

At first the socialist leaders opposed it, making the usual socialist attack on Communist united front proposals. But the Communists went to the social-democratic masses and began winning them over in such large numbers, that the leaders were forced to reconsider the proposition and give it half-hearted support.

Yet even the defeat will have far-reaching effects. The catholic center party saw hundreds of thousands of catholics, especially in big industrial sections, ignoring the orders of priests and bishops and voting for dispossession. The democratic party took no stand officially, but the sentiment of its followers forced its press to favor confiscation.

White collar workers and large sections of the middle class, that had lost their all in the war or during the inflation, supported the referendum declaring, "I have lost all I had. Why should princes fare better?"

The "next step" so far as the Marx-Hindenburg government is concerned will be to return the property to the deposed monarchists on conditions that will win the support of the majority of the reichstag. Thus the government turns to the socialist leaders, who sabotaged the referendum, and offers compromises to win their support. In fact, the socialist leaders have already announced they will favor the granting to the princes of 15 per cent of their pre-war incomes.

The "next step" on the side of the workers and farmers has not yet been announced. But there is no doubt they will continue to develop and cement the unity achieved in this historic struggle.

## ANOTHER GARY BLAST VICTIM DIES OF BURNS

### Daily Worker Gets Answer from Sen. Frazier

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., June 21.—Another victim of the explosion in the Gary by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Corporation was claimed by death today when Frank McGee, Negro worker, expired in the Gary hospital. He was horribly burned. This makes a total of fourteen officially conceded to have died in the terrible blast.

Workers Investigate.

The investigating committee of steel workers formed to get at the bottom of the explosion and place responsibility where it belongs has addressed the Gary Central Labor Union asking its aid in making a thorough investigation of the disaster that workers estimate resulted in more deaths than the company admits.

Answer from Senator.

The following letter was received by THE DAILY WORKER from Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, who was wired immediately after the disaster to sponsor a senatorial investigation:  
Editor DAILY WORKER, Chicago, Illinois.  
My Dear Sir:

Your telegram in regard to the disaster at Gary received. I do not know whether an investigation would do any good. It seems as though there is good ground for damages, altho of course I know nothing about the situation except what has been reported in the newspapers.

I expect to leave for North Dakota as soon as the farm legislation is disposed of. I had expected to get away before this time in order to get into the campaign out there, as my colleague is up for nomination at the primary on June 30th. In the jam that is on the closing days, I do not believe any action can be gotten at this time.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) Lynn J. Frazier.

## NEGROES FIGHT BATHING BEACH SEGREGATION

### Refuse to Be Driven from Public Grounds

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—A militant fight is being waged by various Negro organizations against the attempt that is being made to keep Negroes from the regular bathing beach here and force them to use a bathing beach that is now being constructed for "colored only."

The order authorizing the construction of this beach to which the Negro will be forced to go if the Washington legislators have their way was signed by Coolidge.

SEND IN A SUB!



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By WM. Z. FOSTER.

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The standard of all information on the first workers' government as it is today. Duroflex Bound. \$1.25.

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A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Smiles and Cheers as Pickets Leave Jail



Smiles and cheers greeted two International Ladies' Garment Workers 1924 strike pickets as they left the Cook county jail after serving their jail sentences. The two girls who were forced to go to jail by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan are in the foreground with bouquets presented them by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Lillian Greenberg (on the left) served 10 days and Minnie Seidel (on the right) served 5 days.

KEEP THE NEGRO IN IGNORANCE, URGES BLEASE

Opposes Education of Colored Worker

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON—(FP)— June 21—Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, former governor of that state, boasted his opposition to "so-called education," while talking to the senate in opposition to the Haugen farm relief bill. "One of the things that helped ruin the country and put the farming interest in the condition it is now," said Blease, "is so-called education. When I was governor I was asked in reference to signing a bill for compulsory education. I distinctly stated that if such a bill was passed I would veto it. . . . "By means of what I term so-called education," Blease proceeded, referring evidently to the Negroes, "there has been destroyed the best farm labor that has ever been known in this country. The greatest mistake this country ever made was when the white people agreed to pay taxes to give them a free education. I am not their enemy. I believe in giving them what is due them. Teach them to read and write in order to protect them in their dealings. But whenever you try to really educate them as a race you do them an injustice and your country no good."

Chilean Talks Up in Opposition to Monroe Doctrine

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Chile's ambassador, Senor Cruchaga, is still busy explaining that the speech of former President Alessandri of Chile was unofficial. Alessandri, in speaking of the outcome of the Tacna-Arica fiasco, stated as follows: "We have not met with justice or fairness. I devoted my greatest efforts to the service of Pan-Americanism and to bringing about closer relations. I launched that campaign because I believed in the repeated utterances of the American government to the effect that this country measured all American states with the same unity of justice. "The form and the manner in which the proceedings for the fulfillment of the arbitral award rendered by the president of the United States have been conducted, show that these actions did not keep faith with those statements. "The experience thus gained will move me to devote the energies I possess to preach before the American world the postulate that, in opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, we must stand and proclaim: all together and united, 'Latin-America for Latin-Americans.'"

Director Picks New Cabinet. LISBON, Portugal, June 21.—The cabinet of the new revolutionary government was named today. It includes Antonio Claro, minister of the interior; Commandant Ochoa, minister of colonies; Ricardo Jorge, minister of instruction, and Gen. Gomez da Costa, president of the council and war minister. Gen. da Costa is virtually dictator.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

NEW YORK STATE LEADS NATION AS PARASITE; GIVES 9 PER CENT OF WEALTH, TAKES 24 PER CENT

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press That certain sections of the nation are definitely parasitical, receiving vastly more of the country's spending power than they produce is shown in a study of purchasing power prepared for the sales section of the General Motors corporation. The figures were worked out to determine the distribution of advertising and sales quotas. But they show how capitalism with its unequal distribution of wealth hits the legitimate consuming power of farmers, miners and factory workers.

Two columns in the General Motors table are of special interest. One shows each state's percentage of the total value produced by the country. The other shows each state's proportion of the country's income.

New York Leading Parasite State.

New York, followed by California and Massachusetts, is the most parasitical state. It turns out 9.81 per cent of the country's production, but receives 24.87 per cent of the country's income. The three states together produce about one-sixth of the country's total, but receive more than one-third of the country's income. Over half their income is drawn from states which give more than they receive. Outstanding among these exploited states are Iowa and the Dakotas, centers of the farm revolt. The eight leading grain producing states together produce 15 per cent of the country's production, but receive only 10 per cent of the country's income.

The table shows for significant groups the percentages of the country's production for which they are responsible and the percentage of the country's income they receive:

Table with 3 columns: Parasite States, Production, Income. Rows include New York, California, Massachusetts, Total, Grain States, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Idaho, Total.

Midwest Industrial. Other producing sections of the country show the same situation. In the south North Carolina is responsible for 2.98 per cent of the country's production and receives only 1.36 per cent of its income. For South Carolina the figures are 1.30 and 0.84 per cent, for Georgia 1.79 per cent and 1.45 per cent, for Oklahoma 1.65 per cent and 1.47 per cent.

Representing the industrial states without important centers of the investing class, Michigan shows 4.50 per cent of the country's production and only 3.82 per cent of its income, Indiana 3.22 per cent and 2.49 per cent, Ohio 6.72 per cent and 5.75 per cent. For the two leading non-union coal producers the figures are West Virginia 1.24 per cent of production and 1.08 per cent of income, Kentucky 1.60 per cent and 1.41 per cent.

Only Rough Indication. All these producer states are turning out a larger share of the good things of life than the capitalist system allows them to use in order that the few parasite states may consume twice as much as they produce.

These figures are only a rough indication of the true situation. There are millions of producers in the parasite states who produce more than they receive. A study isolating New York City for comparison with Syracuse or a farm county in Iowa would show much more clearly how the economic system is weighted in favor of the owning class.

DETROIT FEDERATION OF LABOR ARRANGES PASSAIC RELIEF BALL

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., June 21.— A huge Passaic Relief Ball has been organized by the Detroit Federation of Labor for Monday, June 28 at the Graystone Ballrooms, Canfield and Woodward.

Four well-known union orchestras have volunteered their services. A number of Union actors and actresses now playing on the stages of Detroit theaters will stage well-arranged vaudeville acts. The admission to the ball will be 75 cents for men and 50 cents for women.

TRUSTIFICATION OF THE WOOL INDUSTRY URGED BY MAGNATE TO BOOST PROFITS, CUT WAGES

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 21.—Warning to woolen manufacturers of this country that they are treading on thin ice is contained in a brochure just issued by Emanuel Kaplan, long associated with that industry and now head of the retail firm of Worth, incorporated. He points out that there is a huge over-production of woolen cloth, and vastly too much factory equipment.

Consolidation of Mills. He declares that consolidation of mills is urgently essential, and reveals that bankers and mill people have lately been discussing such a project, and that men operating at least 40 per cent of the country's woolen machinery have agreed to negotiate with consolidation definitely in view.

"There is woolen machinery enough in this country to produce three times as much yardage as can be sold for any given consuming period," Mr. Kaplan states.

Waste in Industry. Losses of a staggering character are brought about, he says, by lack of economy in various departments, in raw material purchasing, and in the actual manufacture of fabrics. Other sources of loss are unwarranted cancellations of orders, and unjustified claims which are permitted to go thru. Mr. Kaplan asserts also the practice of excess production of certain fabrics long after there is any actual demand for them, an overproduction stimulated by encouragement received from selling agencies and reckless assurances that the demand will continue.

"His solution of overcoming the losses which he mentions is by consolidation of say, about 30 of the largest independent carded woolen mills in the country. These mills would limit output by suspending production entirely in obsolete plants, permitting the more efficient and economical mills to run to full capacity. And instead of many separate selling

DRUSE LEADER'S APPEAL NAILS FRENCH LIES

Says Christians Killed by Imperialists

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 22.— Sultan Pasha Attrache, signing himself, "Leader of the Armies of the Syrian National Revolution," has made an appeal to the "American people," which has been given wide publicity here.

The statement sets forth clearly the aims of the Syrians in their struggle for national independence and denies categorically the propaganda of the French government that war is being made on Christians as such. The revolt, says the statement, is the result of French atrocities which became intolerable:

Druse Statement. The statement is as follows: "We beg to state that we have heard that some newspapers in the hire of our enemies are fabricating groundless news about our Syrian national revolution.

"The allegations that we are waging war against the Christians in our beloved Syria are false, and every fairminded man in the occident should be told so. Our revolt is the result of atrocities committed by French colonizing agents who have violated the sacred rights of our country.

"One among the evils our enemies have recently perpetrated in our country is that of distributing arms to Christian Syrians to be used to fight us. As a result, some of our Christian brethren lost their heads and began attacking our army which was following the enemy.

Christians Killed by French. "We are innocent of the Christian blood that has been shed, because we did not attack the Christians, but they have been killed, figuratively speaking, by the very arms they received from the French government, and with which they have killed their brethren who have risen to liberate the country in which we all live. Make No Creed Distinctions. "Therefore we pray you to take note and inform your countrymen and all those Christians and others, who hear your great voice that their good is our good, their misfortunes our misfortunes. We make no distinction in religions or sects, as our only aim is to obtain our legal rights, which belong equally to the sons of Syria, whatsoever they may be.

"We have been, we still are, and shall be careful to guard the rights and security of all. We don't wish to interfere with any one who does not expose himself in opposition to our army fighting with our enemies. We wish to avoid all acts that might touch the feelings of natives or foreigners in Syria, with the exception of those who show us hostility or who become spies against us.

"In closing, we hope and pray for the sympathy of the American people for our cause, begging that we may not be excluded from the assistance of the good men of America. "The Leader of the Armies of the Syrian National Revolution, Sultan Pasha, Attrache."



WHO GAVE THE \$2,000,000 SENT FROM THE SOVIET UNION TO THE BRITISH STRIKE, TOLD BY GIVERS

The capitalist newspapers have somewhat subsided in their effort to spread the lie that the Soviet government and not the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, through their labor unions, contributed the close to \$2,000,000 relief funds sent to aid the striking British miners. But as some people may have missed out previous issues giving sample letters from the Soviet Union showing how this relief fund was raised, THE DAILY WORKER publishes below another itemized record of how the Soviet workers, the peasants, the children and even the congress of Soviet doctors contributed their money and their solidarity to the British proletariat's great fight. The letters follow:

Follow Russian Example.

KIEV, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The general meeting of workers and employees of the Fourth State Engineering Works, in the name of Lenin (Ukraine), sends warm greetings to the striking workers of Great Britain. We workers and employees express deep sympathy with the British strikers, who have taken up the impudent challenge of the bourgeoisie.

Let the British bourgeoisie know that their united front will be counterposed by the united front of the workers of the world. In expressing our solidarity with the British working class we heartily wish them to follow the example of the Russian working class.

We are contributing a quarter of a day's wages in support of the British strikers. Long live the working class of Great Britain! Long live the British miners!

Soviet Machinists Help British Strikers.

MAKEYEV, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—We, machinists of the Makeyev Works, express our warm sympathy with the English comrades and entirely share the warm response with which their struggle was met by the workers of the world, and in particular the working masses of the Soviet Union. We have decided:

- 1. To send the following telegram to the A. U. C. T. U.: "The collective group of engineers of Makeyev Works send their warm proletarian greetings to the fighting working class of Great Britain, and promise to render them all possible support in order to bring the struggle they have commenced to a victorious finish."
2. To contribute half a day's wages in aid of the British strikers.
3. To contribute 150 roubles from the unencumbered fund, 1 per cent supplementary membership dues.
4. To express sympathy for Comrade Saklatvala.

Workers' Children to British Miners.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The Red International Labor Union has received the following letter with the request to transmit it to England: "Dear comrades, British Workers: "We, children of Russian workers, warmly greet your general strike. We hope you will stand firmly against your oppressors and achieve the aims you desire. You have the support of our Russian workers and peasants. "Pupils of the First Grade School attached to the Kalinin State Card-board Factory."

Their Cause is Our Cause.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The conference of factory committees of the Bauman District (Moscow) on behalf of all working men and women and employees in the district united in the trade unions, sends its working class greetings to the proletariat of Great Britain who have moved forward in compact ranks against the bourgeois.

The conference of factory and local committees calls upon all workers and

employees of the Bauman District to come to the aid of the British proletariat. The conference greets the decision of the enlarged plenary session of the Moscow Provincial Trade Union Council to contribute a quarter of a day's wages to the fund in aid to British workers. Long live the international solidarity of the workers!

Soviet Doctors Greet British Strikers.

OMSK, Siberia, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The first Siberian District Doctors' Congress sends warm greetings to the British strikers and expresses every readiness to render material and moral support to them in the struggle against capitalism. The toiling intelligentsia, together with the working class of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are following with tremendous interest the developing struggle of the British working class, who have taken the path of revolutionary action. Long live the British working class! Long live the international solidarity of the workers!

We Follow Your Struggle.

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The general meeting of the manual and office workers of the Krasny Presnensk Trechkhornaya textile works send hearty fraternal greetings to the British proletariat.

The proletariat of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which has overthrown the capitalist social order, cannot remain indifferent to the struggle carried on by the British proletariat. It shall have our moral and material support. The general meeting has decided to deduct one-quarter of the daily earnings for the benefit of the British strikers and to organize collections of voluntary contributions.

Only By Our Methods.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The general meeting of the manual and office workers of the "Krasny Mayak" (Moscow) Printing Works makes the following declaration: Events developing now in Great Britain are a blow against British imperialism and its predatory aims. The British proletariat has taken up the struggle against its bourgeoisie. Because of our whole-hearted solidarity with the British comrades now on strike and mindful of the support they gave us during the dreadful years of blockade, we consider it essential to give material help to our comrades by deducting 1 per cent of our earnings for their benefit.

We congratulate particularly our British fellow-workers in the printing trades who, having joined the general struggle, refuse to print newspapers hostile to the strike.

We assure our brothers beyond the border that the struggle for the proletarian press, at present in the hands of the British bourgeoisie, can only be carried on by the methods employed in our country. It is only by these methods that the proletarian press will triumph over its enemies. We call upon our British fellow-workers in the printing trade and upon the entire British working class to follow our example.

PRESIDENT GREEN RECOGNIZES ANTI-LABOR 'GEORGIAN REPUBLIC' GOVERNMENT LOCATED IN PARIS

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON—(FP)—June 21.—On page 359 of the published hearings on the Moore resolution urging American recognition of the independence of the Republic of Georgia—held April 1 and 2 before the house committee on foreign affairs—appears a letter of support from President Green of the American Federation of Labor:

It reads: "American Federation of Labor, "Washington, D. C., March 31, 1926. "Mr. John A. Stewart, Chairman Organization Committee, "Caucasian Society of America, Inc., New York City. "Dear Mr. Stewart:—We are in sympathy with the efforts being put forth by those who represent the Republic of Georgia to secure from the other nations thruout the world recognition of the republic's independence. "I regard it as inadvisable to appear personally before the senate committee on foreign relations, in behalf of the resolutions to which you refer in your letter of March 19, when the

committee shall take this resolution under consideration. "Very truly yours, "William Green, President, "American Federation of Labor. "No hearing on the resolution was ever held before the senate committee. At the house committee hearings, Stewart testified that the United States is the only great power that has not recognized the "government" now consisting of a group of exiles in Paris. That recognition, however, took place before the overthrow of the Tiflis regime in March, 1921, at the hands of the workers in the industrial centers thruout the country, led by the Communist Party.

The Next Issue of the New Magazine Supplement

SATURDAY, JUNE 26

will be of special interest to the

Negro Worker

William Pickens

1. Field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writes a splendid feature of the Anacostia Copper Company of Montana;

"The Copper God"

C. O'Brien Robinson

2. Contributes a short story of the dark South—a touching story of the experience of a small Negro boy with lynching and religion. Be sure to read:

"Lennie Quits Prayin'."

The Gary Disaster and Lynchings

3. An editorial on the problems of the Negro worker in the North and the South—timely, interesting and with the added feature of a splendid drawing by the noted proletarian artist

Fred Ellis

Upton Sinclair

Brilliant writer, pens a not "To An American Capitalist."

Jack Johnstone

replies to Sidney Hillman on the question of amalgamating the Needle Trades Unions.

Florence Parker

sends another special story to The Daily Worker from London to show what happened to Mr. Brown in the great British general strike.

A Story of Lenin

Deals with our great leader during the Bolshevik Revolution.

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# Workers (Communist) Party

## EMPLOYERS FEAR WORKERS' SCHOOL TRAINING COURSE

### Red-Baiters Assail the Summer Classes

NEW YORK, June 20.—The National Summer Training Course at the Workers School in New York city has attracted the attention not only of workers in all parts of the country but of the investigators of radicalism.

In the New York Commercial of June 16, 1926, under the heading, "The Searchlight," and the subhead, "Data on Subversive Movement Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and the 'Pinks,'" is a full "exposure" of the Workers School and the New York Summer Training Course. From what appears in this taken the New York Commercial does not say, but the heading of the exposure is: "Schools and Colleges, Radicalism in, File No. 21, Report No. 37." There follows an excellent summary of the courses given in the Workers School this summer.

### Hold Free Speech Meeting on Boston Commons July 4th

BOSTON, June 20.—On July 4 the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Boston is planning to hold an imposing free speech demonstration on the Boston Common.

The Workers Party has invited the socialist party of that city to co-operate in a joint demonstration.

In the last few months meeting halls have been closed to those speaking for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense, to Anton Bimba and Scott Nearing. It is expected that the coming demonstration on July 4 will bring to the fore the entire question of free speech and expose the repressive policy which Mayor Nichols has been following. Boston is expected to turn out in full force at this demonstration.



## EXPLAIN ROLE OF WORKERS IN THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETINGS

Workers (Communist) Party branches all over the country are arranging Fourth of July mass meetings and outings at which speakers will show the part played by the workers in the first American revolution. In a number of cities these Fourth of July meetings will be a fight to establish the right of free speech.

### SOME OF THE MEETINGS.

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut.—There will be a mass encampment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, on July 5.

Binghamton and Endicott, N. Y., July 2—Charles Krumbeln. Utica, N. Y., July 3—Charles Krumbeln.

Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., July 4—Charles Krumbeln. Rochester, N. Y., July 5, afternoon—Charles Krumbeln. Buffalo, N. Y., July 5, evening—Charles Krumbeln.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4—Rudolph Katz. Jamestown, N. Y., July 5—Herbert Benjamin. Syracuse, N. Y., July 5—S. Eesman. Philadelphia, Pa., July 3—Jay Lovestone. Baltimore, July 2—J. Louis Engdahl. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5—Robert Minor, at Gajdas farm, Cheswick, Pa. McKeesport, Pa., July 4—Robert Minor. Erie, Pa., July 4—Herbert Benjamin. Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2—J. P. Cannon. Muskegon, Mich., July 3—J. P. Cannon. Detroit, Mich., July 4—J. P. Cannon. Chicago, Ill., July 4—C. E. Ruthenberg. St. Louis, Mo., July 5—C. E. Ruthenberg.

## WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS DISCUSS REPORT ON WORK OF THE PLENUM

The district offices of the party are taking up energetically the work of arranging the largest membership meetings of the party to hear the report of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the C. I. Decision."

Meetings will be held in the following cities: Detroit, Tuesday, June 22, Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., 8 p. m. Chicago, Wednesday, June 23, Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western Ave., 8 p. m. Minneapolis, Friday, June 25.

Every member of the party in the cities named should attend these meetings. Members from nearby cities are also invited.

The party is mobilizing to go forward under the slogan "Unity and Work."

Don't forget the Workers (Communist) Party Picnic Monday, July 5, at Chernauskas Grove, Justice, Ill.

"Soviet Truck" to Carry Crowd to Communist Picnic

A special "Soviet truck" will bring the members of the Russian colony to the picnic to be given by the Workers (Communist) Party on Monday, July 5, at Chernauskas' Grove, Justice, Ill. It is possible that a few trucks will be needed to convey the crowd from the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St., from which place the trucks will leave Monday morning, July 5.

A roster of those who wish to go by truck is now open and all are invited to put down their names on the list, so that the committee may be able to make arrangements for the trucks. If you want to join the crowd, see the manager of the hall at 1902 W. Division St., any evening.

Picnic for "Uj Elore" at Bonhantown, N. J., on Sunday, June 27th

PERTH AMBOY, June 21.—A picnic will be held Sunday, June 27, at Fedak's Farm, Bonhantown, N. J. (near Metuchen) for the benefit of the Hungarian Communist daily "Uj Elore."

There will be dancing and various sports at this picnic. There will be a soccer game between the Perth Amboy Workers' Athletic Club and the New Brunswick Liberty Club.

Albert Weisbord and a number of Passaic strikers in gas masks will also attend the picnic. There were 5,000 workers at the picnic arranged last year for the "Uj Elore." Attempts are being made to surpass that record.

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

The Chicago Russian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet Friday, June 25, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division street.

Organizational report and other important questions will come up for discussion.

Detroit Will Have Picnic on July 5

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the American revolution at a joint picnic to be held Monday, July 5, at Yooheo Park, 13 mile Rd. near Main St. J. P. Cannon will be the principal speaker at the picnic. His subject will be "The American Revolution of 1776 and the Working Class."

A first class dancing pavilion has been erected for dancing which will continue from 3 to 8 p. m.

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

## Tennessee Supreme Court Delays Decision In the Scopes' Case

NEW YORK—(FP)—June 21.—Decision on the Scopes' appeal to the Tennessee Supreme Court will not be returned until autumn, according to a dispatch from Nashville. This appeal challenges the constitutionality of the anti-evolution law under which John T. Scopes, high school teacher, was convicted.

## Passaic Scab Shoots 14-Year Old Youth

PASSAIC, N. J.—(FP)—June 21.—Andrew Mullick, a strikebreaker at the Botany Worst Mills, was arrested after shooting Michael Krisko, 14. Some 300 people had gathered around Mullick's home, many of them shouting "Scab" and reminding Mullick that he was taking bread from their children's mouths. Mullick came out and fired a revolver into the crowd. Young Krisko was wounded in the arm. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital. A long dagger was also found in Mullick's house.

## GREEN OPPOSES GENERAL STRIKE IN ROTARY MEET

### Says Class Difference Not Irreconcilable

DENVER, Colorado, June 18.—(By Mail).—Speaking before the convention of the Rotary International, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and an honorary member of the Coshocton (Ohio) Rotary Club, pledged his influence to the convention of open shop Rotarians in preventing any general strike by members of the A. F. of L. or other American workers.

"So far as I can influence the policies of this great organization," said Green, "no general strike will be experimented with where such strike would involve the violation and abrogation of wage agreements."

Prefers No Strike Rather Than Oppose Government.

"A general strike means that the line of industrial conflict is immediately changed, so that the conflict becomes a contest between employes and government rather than between employes and employers."

"When our fellow workers in Great Britain recently experimented in the use of the general strike in an effort to redress grievous wrongs which the miners of Great Britain were suffering, the working people of America, in common with those in other countries, watched its progress with great apprehension and anxiety."

Leave Us Out, Green!

"Today," added Green, the Rotarian, drawing heavily upon his imagination, "the workers of America are more convinced than ever of the wisdom of the policies pursued by the American Federation of Labor."

Rotary, said Green, has for its aims the same humanitarian purposes as the American Federation of Labor—"the advancement of human welfare," he added, clearing up any doubt as to whether the aims of the A. F. of L. are the same as those of the Rotarians.

Proud of Class Collaboration.

"We are striving to bring about a spirit of co-operation and right relationship between the employers and the employes. We are proud of our accomplishments and we solicit your enthusiastic support."

Green sketched the development of class relationship between capital and labor and said that "some people" regard the difference between the two as irreconcilable.

"But is it irreconcilable?" Green questioned, then answered himself by saying, "It is possible so to conduct the affairs of industry and labor as to bring about and maintain the co-operative relationship between them."

How Does This Help the Worker?

"There are strong evidences of this fact in many of the outstanding business and manufacturing enterprises in the United States. Many prominent and far-seeing employers and managers have adopted progressive plans of operation which permit the employe to develop his efficiency to its highest point, and to increase his productivity in ratio to this efficiency."

Industry is complex, said Green, and possibility exists of wrongs and injustice "without anybody being to blame."

## Live in Borough or Resign Is Brooklyn Edison Co. Ruling

NEW YORK—(FP)—June 21.—Forty-two employes of the Brooklyn Edison Company's engineering department who resided outside of Brooklyn have been ordered to comply with the company's rule requiring them to live within the borough limits or resign.

Negro Musicians Organized.

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Through the efforts of Dave Marcusey, president New Orleans central trades and labor council, the Negro musicians have been organized in a separate unit of the American Federation of Labor.

## EVEN A COMPANY UNION TOO MUCH FOR U. S. STEEL

### T. U. E. L. Booklet Gets Low Down on Gary

Not only does Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation bitterly oppose labor unions in his steel mills of Gary, but it has a system of oppression of its own that Gary thinks makes even company unions unnecessary. This is brot out in the brand-new pamphlet entitled "Company Unions," written by Robert Dunn and having a concluding chapter by William Z. Foster, steel strike leader. This pamphlet, published by the Trade Union Educational League of Chicago, has the following to say about conditions in the mills of the steel trust:

Cold-blooded Oppression.

The United States Steel Corporation has no company union. It doesn't need one. It has every other welfare wrinkle at work, purely to use Judge Gary's own words, as "a business proposition." It is "old-fashioned" in some of its methods; up-to-date in others. Judge Gary and his Labor Department know other tricks that work as well as committees and which preserve the "military discipline" on which the corporation takes such pride. The blacklist and the discharges for union activity from which there is no appeal, operate in the corporation's mills.

The U. S. Steel autocracy is also important to a study of company unions because its wages determine the wages in every other steel mill, no matter how much "discussion" there may be of wages and conditions in those other mills, or how extensive their plans for giving the workers the illusion that they are negotiating. From Colorado to Bethlehem, steel mills wait for Gary to decide what wages he will give his men. The independent steel companies follow suit no matter how elaborate their system of "representation."

"Helfare" Work.

The Steel Corporation is satisfied that its "Helfare" work, as the workers call it, will keep the loyalty of the men without any "industrial representation." Still the personnel professionalists and the liberal economists are yelping at the corporation's heels with advice as to the timeliness of such a plan. They point out that the strike antagonisms of 1919 have had six years to cool, that the union is down and out, and hence the introduction of a plan would not be looked upon as a palliative in lieu of real union recognition. They also intimate that "public opinion" is not so heated about Garyism as it was before 1923 when the longer hours were cut.

But Gary budgets his welfare outlay carefully and he sees no reason why there should ever be any organization to challenge his power in the steel industry. Hence, why bother about committees? With barely 10,000 steel worker "aristocrats" organized out of more than 260,000 steel workers in his plants he should worry about a union ever forcing his hand!

It may be added that Mr. Gary's social panacea, according to a recent interview, is "the general adoption and practice of the Golden Rule."

We may add to the above quotation from this excellent little book that apparently the horrible deaths suffered by the Gary workers at the Gary mills recently is an expression of the beauties of the "golden rule" of Judge Gary.

## PAPCUN FACES SEDITION TRIAL MONDAY, JUNE 28

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 20.—George Papcun will go on trial in Uniontown, Pa., Monday, June 28, charged with violating the Flynn Anti-Sedition Act.

Attorney C. L. Davidson of Uniontown and Isaac Ferguson of Chicago will defend Papcun in court.

Papcun was arrested January 24, while addressing a Lenin Memorial meeting in Republic, Pa., a little mining town in Fayette county. He was released on \$2,000 bail.

Charleroi and Brownsville Central Labor Unions adopted resolutions of protest against the arrest and Gov. Pinchot ordered an investigation. The case was then dismissed. He was rearrested when he appeared in Brownsville to address a meeting arranged by the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union. The arrest took place before he entered the hall. He was charged with violating the anti-sedition act.

At the preliminary hearing before Squire McCombs of New Salem, Pa., the policeman who arrested Papcun was compelled under cross examination to testify that the only thing Papcun did was to call on the people to organize and "to tell the Negroes that they are just as good as the white workers."

I. L. D. Aids Papcun.

The International Labor Defense is in charge of the case. Money is badly needed and all the members of the International Labor Defense and sympathizers are urged to rush contributions to the International Labor Defense, 807 McGeagh Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



## ON THE JOB

### East Pittsburgh? Miami? Peoria?

Which Will Get The Banner From Moscow and Berlin?

East Pittsburgh, Pa., leads all cities in the country in the third annual sub-campaign. Their quota was 1,500 points. ONE MAN FILLED IT. . . and did it to overflowing. East Pittsburgh has now reached 142 percent of the quota given to it and is 41 percent higher than Miami, Fla., next highest town in the country.



The ONE MAN, a Builder supreme, is John Kasper. This comrade, builder of our press without equal, decided the honors of the country should go to his city and SECURED EVERY SINGLE POINT HIMSELF. We're proud of this comrade—and so is the movement. With a hundred such Builders, we could triple the size of "Our Daily" without additional help.

Comrade Kasper is a candidate for Moscow. Pennsylvania is now second in the campaign with some fourteen thousand points. If they win the campaign contest, or secure forty thousand points they will send one Builder to Moscow. If they do—here's a Builder worthy of your vote!

### Miami Gets A Banner?

The finest surprise of the campaign has come from Miami. They have passed their quota with 101 percent and if they don't beat out East Pittsburgh and can hold second place (look out for Peoria!) until July 4, the banner from Berlin is theirs.

Louis Touby got 720 points and there is your answer. The glory of the accomplishment goes to this Builder and the other workers whose good performance will bring recognition from our movement. Get a banner brother Builders. Hold the fort until July 4. GET THE POINT!

### And Peoria—Comrade Cohen?

Peoria also "did it." Although the record for last week shows Peoria with 93 percent of their quota, we have since seen a few more subs from this busy little town that jazz made famous, which puts them well over their quota and PERHAPS ahead of Miami in the scrap for the banner from Berlin.

Again THIS IS A ONE MAN JOB. Comrade Max Cohen decided he would get the quota and he got it with points to spare. We're proud of this Builder. He is another of those workers who, thru their untiring efforts, have given THE DAILY WORKER most of the strength which it has today. More power to his elbows—and good luck in "the battle for the banners."

## Subscribe!

WIN BOTH BEFORE JULY 4th

**RED CARTOONS**

The DAILY WORKER publishes a series of RED CARTOONS which are a real eye opener to the workers.

This beautiful bust of LENIN, with each 500 points, stands 9 inches high, in beautiful ivory finish—is the work of the noted young proletarian sculptor G. PICCOLI.

It will NOT be sold.

You'll be proud of this book. Get it FREE with 100 points (a year's sub to THE DAILY WORKER).

RED CARTOONS without subscription sells for \$1.00.

Get The Point!

RED CARTOONS 100 POINTS

A BEST OF LENIN WITH EACH 500 POINTS

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| Three months — 2.00 | Three months — 1.50 |

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## A TRIP TO MOSCOW

THE DAILY WORKER

113 W. WASHINGTON BOUL., CHICAGO, ILL.

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STREET.....

CITY..... STATE.....

First Picnic of the Season!

## Summer Festival

Sunday, June 27th, 1926

PLEASANT BAY PARK  
Bronx, New York

ATHLETICS, GAMES AND DANCING FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Music by Double Brass Band.

Busses From and To the Station. Admission 35 Cents.

Auspices: Workers Party, District 2.

DIRECTIONS: Take Bronx Subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Broadway Subway to 181st St., then crosstown car to Unionport.

Tickets on sale at: Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street; and all party headquarters and newspapers.

BE SURE TO COME TO THE

## FIFTH ANNUAL FREIHEIT PICNIC

Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, Mass.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1926 (All Day)

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Take a Spring St.-Charles River car at Forest Hills "EI" Station and get off at end of line.

ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK!

Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement.

REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST.

"THE POPULAR"

ERNEST ZELIOT.

# Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

## THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER. ILLINOIS STEEL SEEKS TO HIDE BLAST CAUSES

Cover Up Number of  
Workers Killed

By a Worker Correspondent.  
GARY, Ind., June 20.—Officials of the Illinois Steel Company, a subsidiary of the Gary-controlled United States Steel Corporation, and the city authorities of Gary are throwing a cloud of mystery around the accident which occurred in the by-products plant last Monday and which resulted in the death and maiming of a large number of workers, most of whom were Negroes and foreign-born. Company Hides Real Facts. The consensus of opinion of the many individual workers interviewed by The DAILY WORKER reporter is that a great many more workers were killed and injured than has been officially reported by the steel corporation and its agents, the Gary newspapers and the civil authorities.

"I am sure there were more killed than what is given out. There were three or four hundred men working in the plant, which was completely destroyed by the explosion," declared one of the workers in another department. "It is not possible that the number of killed and wounded can be as low as what the company hands out."

Company "Forgets Dead." Another worker, who was an "old-timer" at the plant and knew how the company acted in such cases, declared: "There must be more than 12 killed. I know of many accidents and deaths that happened in the steel mills here and there was not a peep from the company. I'm confident that there were at least 50 killed in that department."

"When anyone is killed or hurt in the shops the company does not bother to report them. They just forget them. They're doing the same thing now. You can't learn how many were killed, as the company is damned wise. It ships out the bodies as fast as it can."

100 Unaccounted For. "My foreman came into our department after the explosion and told us there were at least 100 cards in the time rack at the by-products plant whose holders were unaccounted for," stated an aged Negro worker, who begged The DAILY WORKER reporter not to mention his name, as he feared the terror rule of the steel trust.

"I know of at least 25 that were killed in that department," confided another worker. "My brother worked in that by-products plant. So far I have been unable to locate him," declared a Negro porter on the New York Central railroad.

Gases Intolerable. "Weeks before the explosion came, the gases in the by-product plant began to be unbearable," declared several workers when asked what caused the explosion. "The fellows were afraid to kick. If you kicked you lost your job. Jobs were scarce and hundreds waited outside the gates for a chance to get a job."

"Nobody could work in the by-products plant very long. The work was too hard and the gases too much for anyone. Only Negroes and 'foreigners' were employed in that department."

Mostly Negroes from South. "Most of the Negroes that worked in that department had just come from the south," declared one Negro worker, who had worked in the by-products plant several weeks before the explosion. "Down south they were farmers or share-croppers. They came north to get away from the rotten conditions down there. There they had to live under most miserable conditions and live in fear of lynch mobs. They came north to escape those wretched conditions."

Seek Big Money. "They came north thinking they could get big money. They came here and were forced to go to work in the steel mills here. They found wages to be very low. They had to work ten hours a day. They were also forced to live in tar-paper shanties that were in many cases worse than what they lived in down south."

"Most of the Negroes that worked in that shop are without families or relatives here. They had no real addresses here. They lived in hotels and cheap rooming houses. Many of them wanted to make a few dollars so they could get out of Gary and try their luck somewhere else. The names of many of them will never be known."

Workers' Resentment Aroused. The negligence of the steel corporation and its utter disregard for the lives of the workers has caused a widespread resentment among the workers of all races in Gary. The resentment against this subsidiary of the steel trust has increased because of the high-handed methods used by company officials and their servants in public office to hide the causes of the explosion and keep the city in the dark as to the cause and actual number of those injured and killed in the blast.

## This May— WIN THESE BOOKS

For the best story of worker correspondence sent in this week, to appear in the issue of June 25, you can win

### THESE PRIZES:

- 1—Lenin on Organization. A beautiful cloth bound edition of a book no worker can be without.
- 2—Social Forces in American History, by A. M. Simmons. The only radical interpretation of American history in a new edition just issued.
- 3—My Flight From Siberia, by Leon Trotsky. A story of escape from exile, in an attractive board-bound edition.

## THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

### EXPOSE BOSSES' 'VACATION' RUSE FOR SCABBING

#### Workers Find Out in Time, Balk Plan

By A Worker Correspondent  
MILWAUKEE, June 20.—A short time ago the bosses in the National Enameling and Stamping Company here were busy organizing an excursion to Granite City, Ill. The workers of the plant were invited to participate, but were required to remain in Granite City to work in the branch of the concern in that city. Nothing was said about a strike being on in the Granite City plant.

Get Suspicious. A militant worker employed in the plant here suspected a strike in Granite City and by correspondence carried on thru the Workers Party he found that he was correct. He got on the job immediately, spoke to many of the workers, and they became interested in the matter and decided not to go to Granite City to scab.

The result was that the trip was called off altogether and the workers in Granite City were in a better position to conduct their strike. However, the company found out who started this campaign to get the workers to refuse to innocently become strike breakers.

Worker Fired. This militant worker was called before the management and soon thereafter he found himself discharged. But he again obtained employment and is not worrying, confident that he did a good job for the labor movement.

## Pittsburgh's Daily Worker Builders Hold Lively Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—At a well attended meeting of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, the question of the drive and how to speed it up was discussed. Every comrade present was sure that Pittsburgh could still win first place and therefore he able to send a DAILY WORKER representative to Moscow. The slogan from now to the close of the campaign will be Pittsburgh Over The Top for the DAILY WORKER.

Every comrade in the district should take advantage of the two weeks remaining, and get on the job stronger than ever.



### PRIZES AWARDED TO THE WORKER CORRESPONDENTS FOR WEEK'S BEST STORIES

This week first prize, goes to the author of the story on the horrible steel mill blast in Gary. It gives an inside view of the causes that brought about the disaster and the attempt of the steel trust to avoid responsibility.

The author gets the book "Manassas," by Upton Sinclair.

The second prize, "The Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolson, goes to the author of the story; "Mayor Walker Breaks Subway Workers' Strike."

The third prize, "A Moscow Diary," by Anna Porter, goes to the worker correspondent from Milwaukee, who exposes the attempt of the bosses to get scabs by a ruse of "vacation."

## THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER

### MAYOR WALKER BREAKS SUBWAY WORKERS' STRIKE

#### City Squanders Funds to Get Scabs

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Walker administration has within the last few weeks broken two strikes of subway workers who went on strike in an attempt to force the transit companies to pay the prevailing rate of wages already granted them by law. The city administration is squandering thousands of dollars advertising over the length and width of the land for men to come here for jobs building subways. Not a single New Yorker can be found building subways because they demand the prevailing rate of wages.

This sensational charge and many others were hurled at the Tammany administration by Delegates Curtis, Hanna and the many other representatives of the city day laborers and mechanics to the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York.

Betrayal, Denounced. The meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, usually a placid affair of conservative trade union men, at the last meeting seethed with protest and discontent. Delegate after delegate of the per diem employees, loyal Tammany men most of them, bitterly denounced what they termed the "betrayal" of the Tammany city administration. "It is no secret that organized labor put over the Walker ticket," said Delegate Hanna. "They promised us the prevailing rate of pay (union scale). They promised us the 8-hour day. They even appropriated a million dollars for equalized rates. We now have 42 applications for equalization of pay pending before the board of estimate. They are completely ignored. They are referred to the morgue—the budget committee."

"The million appropriated, the comptroller to me in plain words, is for raising salaries of yearly employees and not for wages of day laborers," reported another. "And some of the commissioners there are our own labor men, too!"

Forsake Non-Partisan Politics. Delegate Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, sadly repented his political naivete. Last October the teachers were promised a raise in salary and he worked his head off to put Walker and Tammany into the city hall. Then Gov. Smith vetoed the Ricca bill granting an increase to teachers and Brother Lefkowitz is sore and enlightened. "Last fall I was out of politics," he said. "Now I've learned my lesson. I think we may soon have to get into politics, and it will not be non-partisan politics either."

Division of Forces Blamed. Chairman Mulholland hit the bull's eye when he told the delegates that the main reason why the chaotic state among the city employees prevailed was because the various locals engaged in the controversy with the city administration persisted in acting "on their own," even intimating to the Central Trades and Labor Council to keep its "hands off" and "to mind its own business."

Action Demanded. One of the delegates demanded that the Central Trades and Labor Council arrange an immense demonstration on Labor Day to show the world that 750,000 organized New York workers can no longer be ignored. This was not accepted, though it received considerable support. A motion finally prevailed that a special meeting be called of the Central Trades and Labor Council for the purpose of taking joint action on the matter of making the city administration live up to the law of paying the prevailing rate of wages.

Furriers Triumph. One triumphant note sounded in this welter of discontent. A committee of the triumphant furriers appeared and thanked the Central Trades and Labor Council for the aid extended during their fight for the 5-day, 40-hour week and urged the Central Trades and Labor Council to help carry on the fight for the workers in the other industries.

Aid to British Miners. The British women's committee for the aid of the miners appealed for help to the British miners. The Central Trades and Labor Council gave them a cordial hearing and granted a credential to allow them to visit all affiliated local unions. A collection taken up among the delegates netted over \$77.

Progressive Resolutions Adopted. On the initiative of the Italian Local No. 89, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a strong resolution was adopted condemning the attempted inroads of fascism in America. In another resolution Mayor Walker was called on to give the workers of the city adequate representation on the citizen's municipal and educational survey committees that he is now selecting.

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

Get the Point!

## Ohio Protest Meetings Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti

BELLAIRE, O., June 20.—Mass meetings have been held in Neffs, Tiltonville, Bellaire and Bradley protesting against the attempt to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair.

I. Amter, of Cleveland, spoke at these meetings, giving a review of the cases and the present situation. Protest resolutions were adopted at all the meetings and forwarded to the governor of Massachusetts.

The subdistrict of the United Mine Workers has sent out resolutions for adoption by all the locals in the subdistrict protesting against the murder.

Adolf Poelfico, vice-president of the subdistrict of the United Mine Workers of America, presided at the Bellaire meeting.

## PASSAIC STRIKE LEADS MOVE FOR TEXTILE UNITY

### Amalgamation of Small Unions Necessary

PASSAIC, N. J., June 18.—Commenting upon the recent textile workers' conference at New York, the "Textile Strike Bulletin," issued by the Passaic strike committee, lends significant leadership to the textile workers throughout the country in the following editorial:

"A new era is dawning in the textile industry. The conference held in New York promises to have very far reaching effects.

### Must Have Unity.

"There are a number of struggling unions and committees in the textile industry that have been fighting valiantly for years to become strong enough to cope with the situation among textile workers. But it is fully recognized that the power of the bosses is not to be dealt with on a small scale. In many cases there have been defeats of the workers and the conditions have constantly grown worse.

"Leaders in these organizations have recognized the necessity for unification of all the forces and amalgamation of all the organizations. This problem was taken up at the conference and the first steps were taken towards definite work along these lines.

"The Passaic strike has inspired the other workers to more determined effort to organize the unorganized in the textile industry. The existing unions afford a splendid basis for such work. With all these united into one live working force it would be possible to make a tremendous headway among the unorganized.

"The committee that has been elected to carry on the work will have the unanimous support of all the workers in this important and vast industry. Only hope and encouragement is seen with nothing but full success as a final result."

## UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASES 1.3% ON RAILROADS

A distinct gain in railroad employment compared with 1925 is reflected in wage statistics for March 1926 issued by the interstate commerce commission. According to the commission the roads were employing 1,745,414 workers this year, compared with 1,722,275 in March 1925. This is an increase of 23,139 or 1.3%.

Maintenance of way and train and engine service forces practically monopolized the gains over last year. The commission reports this year 21,085 more workers in maintenance of way and 10,931 more in the train and engine groups. The number of shopmen fell off 10,295 in the 12-month period.

Railroad workers in March 1926 averaged \$143 a month in wages, compared with \$138 in March 1925. But the commission attributes this gain almost entirely to one more working day in March 1926. The averages include high-salaried executives and officials. Employees paid by the hour averaged \$137 in March 1926.

The report features a table showing the proportion of railroad revenues and expenses going to labor each year since 1911. In 1925 wages represented 63% of the total cost of operations and 47% of total revenue. This compares with 61% of operating expenses and 42% of gross revenues in 1911.

## Marine Workers for Unit Strike Rules

SYDNEY. — (FP) — The Marine Transport union executive has carried the following resolution: "In future no strike shall be declared by any section of the transport group unless the group has been called together for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the issue. Also, no strike shall be declared off by any section of the group unless the group has been called together for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the issue."

## PASSAIC MILL OWNERS AGAIN FOR VIOLENCE

### "Nimmo the Brutal" to Return to Garfield

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 20.—That the mill owners of Passaic are determined to go to any length to break up the strike of textile workers is seen by the petition of Mayor William A. Burke of Garfield to the city council that Sheriff George P. Nimmo, whose brutal sluggings of strike pickets aroused the whole country and led to his withdrawal from the city, be called back to the city with his deputies to "maintain order."

There were not enough councilmen present to have a quorum, but Mayor Burke said he would act on his own responsibility in asking for Nimmo's return. Nimmo is sheriff of Bergen county and in his "military occupation" of Garfield previously, read the "Riot Act" and ordered his deputies to break up meetings of strikers, and beat them up savagely and arrested them when they gathered anywhere.

He and his men were not paid by the city, and it is said that they were paid by the mill owners. Neither could anyone be found who had asked him to come into Garfield.

### Welsbord Issues Statement.

Declaring that all the disorders that did exist were caused by the mill owners, the police and the scabs, Albert Welsbord, leader of the strike, issued a statement saying that the mill owners had imported gangsters to break the strike and that these characters are "parading thru the streets armed to the teeth with guns, knives, clubs, blackjacks and lead pipes, beating up our strikers while the police look on and laugh."

"What does all this mean," continued Welsbord, "It means that the mill owners have declared open and violent war against the strikers. The mill owners understand that they are above and beyond the law and can with impunity perpetrate all of the outrages they continually charge against the strikers."

### Up Against Capitalist Government.

"What can the strikers do? Can we file complaints with such bitter and biased judges as Davidson and Baker? Davidson has repeatedly declared that he will listen to no striker's complaint against policemen of Passaic. Recorder Baker has proven himself a fascist who would stop at nothing in crushing the union and toadying to the mill owners."

In confirmation of this, Baker had officers eject an attorney, Jack Rinzler, from his courtroom, because Rinzler protested at Baker's remark that he did not believe the testimony of a striker, Stephen Bores, charged with striking a scab.

"If you can't come into this court without running down the court like you are trying to do," said Baker, the mill owners' judge, you can stay out of it." So the judge ordered Chief of Police John A. Forse to put Rinzler out.

## Government States Business Is Good; for Business Men

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 21.—Further gains in business over 1925 were registered in the second week of June, as seen from the figures on check payments, according to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce. Reduced to a daily average, the carloadings of merchandise during the first week of June were more than 10 per cent greater than during the corresponding week of last year. Building contracts let for the second week in June were 12 per cent greater than during the corresponding week of 1925.

Wholesale prices averaged higher than in the first week of June but were still below a year ago. Loans and discounts of federal reserve member banks declined from the previous week but were higher than last year. Interest rates, both on call loans and time money, showed no change from the previous week, but increases were registered in each over a year ago. Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by federal reserve member banks in New York City declined from the preceding week, while prices of representative stocks averaged higher than in either the first week of June or a year ago.

Bond prices continued to advance, while the volume of stocks and bonds sold on the New York Stock Exchange was greater than in the previous week and for stocks larger than a year ago. Business failures were more numerous in the second week of June than in the previous week but were slightly smaller in number than in the corresponding week of 1925.

### Many Slave in Surinam.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The newspapers here today ask the country to support the Dutch colony of Surinam owing to crop failures there as a result of drought. The coffee, cocoa and sugar crops completely are wiped out. More than 3,000,000 guilders (about \$1,200,000) damage has been done, and the stock and cattle are starving. Violent forest fires have damaged millions of guilders' worth of timber. Numerous inhabitants have perished from the famine.



(Copyright, 1925, by Upton Sinclair)

### WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. ARNOLD ROSS, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives over the smooth California roads with his young son, "Bunny", beside him on the way to Beach City. In the hotel they meet Ross's lease-hound, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, whose land Ross is anxious to get because it contains oil. Those that own the lands at first agree to share alike. But intrigues soon split the group. A number of oil promoters bribed a few of the more influential ones in an attempt to get the lease. Skutt enters with Ross and the boy when the discord is at its highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. At the moment when threats begin to fly Skutt introduces Ross. Ross arises and in his southwestern American language tells the owners that he is an oil man; that they must beware of mere promoters and crooks; that he will drill quick and drill right and guarantee them good royalties. Many of the owners are impressed. But there are still recalcitrant ones. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. He wants Bunny to go out in the kitchen on the excuse he wants a drink and open the back door. Then Paul can sneak in and get something to eat. Bunny does this and slips out of the house. While Paul eats the borrowed food, they talk. He tells Bunny his father is a "Holy Roller". That's why he left home. Bunny offers him money, but he refuses to take it. As Bunny is inviting Paul for dinner at the hotel next day a scrap starts in the house. The meeting ends in a row and Ross comes out in disgust and says he doesn't want the lease. Just before they get into the car Bunny runs off to find Paul. Paul has gone. Bunny is very down-hearted.

Mr. Ascott said that yes, he did; and Dad said that he had come to that field to give most of his time to it, and he was a-goin' to make a big thing there, and he wanted to get a little organization together—they would all stand by one another, and that was the way to make things go in this world. Mr. Ascott said that of course, co-operation was the word in modern business, he granted that; and he wrinkled up his forehead, and studied some papers on his desk, and did some figuring on a pad, and asked at just what hour Dad had to have that lumber. And Dad explained that his cement-man had the cellar and the foundations half done, and his boss carpenter was a-gettin' a crew together—in a matter like this he wouldn't trust no contractor. It would suffice if Mr. Ascott would have the sills there by Thursday night.

Mr. Ascott said they were having a lot of trouble because the roads about Prospect Hill were in such bad condition; and Dad said he knew that, and something would have to be done about it quick, he was just a-goin' to see the county superintendent of roads. So then Mr. Ascott said all right, he would do his part; and Dad invited him to come down and look the field over, and let Dad put him onto a few good things down there; and they shook hands, and Bunny had his hair ruffled again—something which in the course of business he had to pretend that he didn't mind.

So that was that. And as they got into their car and drove away, Dad repeated his maxim that grease is cheaper than steel. Dad meant by that, you must let people have a share of your profits, so they would become a part of your "organization," and do quickly whatever you said. And meantime they had come to the office of the superintendent of roads, where they had another very special private interview. This official, Mr. Benzing, a sharp little man with nose-glasses, was not dressed like a man of money, and Bunny knew it by the difference in the tone Dad took. There was no exchanging of gold-foil cigars and no talk about the weather; but Dad got right down to business. He had come to Beach City to put through a job that would employ hundreds of men, and mean millions of dollars to the community; the question was, would the road authorities co-operate to make this possible.

Mr. Benzing answered that of course, the authorities wanted to do everything to that end—it was the purpose for which they were in office; the trouble was that this "strike" at Prospect Hill had caught them without any funds for rush work. Dad said that might be, but there must be some way to handle such a situation, everybody'd ought to get together.

Mr. Benzing hesitated, and asked just what it was that Mr. Ross wanted. So Dad explained that he was just about to drill on such and such a tract, and he drew a little map showing the streets that he needed to have graded, and the holes filled up with crushed rock, so his sills could be delivered on Thursday night. Mr. Benzing said that might be arranged, perhaps, and asked his secretary, the only other person in the room, to step out and ask Mr. Jones to come in; Dad caught the meaning of that, and as soon as the secretary was gone, he pulled a little roll of bills out of his pocket, remarking that Mr. Benzing would have to work overtime on the matter, and be put to extra trouble and expense, and it was only fair that Dad should make it up to him; he hoped Mr. Benzing would understand that they would have many dealings in future, as Dad believed in taking care of his friends. Mr. Benzing put the bills quietly into his pocket, and said that he understood fully, and the county authorities wished to give every help to men who came in to build up the community and its industries; Dad might count upon it that the work on those streets would start in the morning.

So then they shook hands, and Dad and Bunny went out, and Dad told Bunny that he must never under any circumstances mention what he had seen in that office, because every public official had enemies who were trying to take his job away, and would try to represent it that Dad had paid him a bribe. But of course it wasn't anything of the sort; it was the man's business to keep the road in repair, and what Dad gave him was just a little tip, by way of thanks, so to speak. You wouldn't feel decent not to give him something, because you were going to make a lot of money yourself, and these here poor devils had to live on a beggar's salary. No doubt Mr. Benzing had a wife and children at home, and they were in debt; maybe the wife was sick, and they had no way to pay the doctor. The man would have to stay late at his office, and go out tonight and hustle up some men to do that job, and maybe get scolded by his superiors for having acted without authority; the superiors were doubtless in the pay of some of the big companies, which didn't want roads built except to leases of their own. There was all kinds of wires like that being pulled, said Dad, and you had to be on the watch every minute. Never imagine that you'd be allowed to come into a new place and take out several million dollars worth of wealth from the ground and not have all kinds of fellers a-tryin' to get it away from you!

That all sounded reasonable, and Bunny listened while Dad impressed his favorite lesson: take care of your money! Some day an accident might happen to Dad, and then Bunny would have the whole thing on his shoulders; so he could not begin too early to realize that the people he met would be trying, by devices more or less subtle, to get a hold of his money. Bunny, not thinking of opposing his father's arguments, but merely getting things straight in his own mind, was moved to remark: "But Dad, you remember that boy Paul? He certainly wasn't trying to get our money, for I offered him some, and he wouldn't take it; he went away without my seeing him again."

"Yes, I know," said Dad; "but he told you his whole family is crazy, and he's jist crazy a little different, that's all."

(To be continued.)

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## Sacco and Vanzetti Must Be Freed!

The confession of Colestino Madeiros, exonerating Sacco and Vanzetti and placing the blame for the crime for which they have been sentenced to death upon the Morelli gang, notorious for a long series of violent crimes in Massachusetts, is good news for the hundreds of thousands of sympathizers who have made possible the dogged fight which has saved these two innocent workers from the electric chair.

The International Labor Defense still has a huge job ahead of it in maintaining the interest in the case and securing the funds needed so badly by the defense to expose finally and indisputably the gigantic conspiracy organized to take the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Sacco and Vanzetti case will not be ended merely by their release. It will not end until those responsible for the six years of torture—physical and mental—inflicted upon these workers and their friends are shown up before the American masses in their true light.

But before this is done it is necessary to prove so completely the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti that no doubt will remain in the mind of any honest worker that they have been the victims of a judicial frame-up in which the whole machinery of the capitalist courts has been utilized to murder them for a crime they did not commit because they were radicals, foreigners and working men.

The support of the Sacco-Vanzetti case now of all times must not be allowed to lag. The first job is to get them out. After that we hope and believe the same energy and sacrifice which has saved them so far will be used, by making an example of their persecutors before the world, to prevent similar frame-ups securing working class victims in the future.

## The German Referendum

Fifteen million Germans have voted to confiscate the property of the Hohenzollerns estimated at \$600,000,000 and use it for the relief of the unemployed and other purposes, which would serve to alleviate the distress of millions of German workers and peasants.

The confiscation measure failed to carry because under the German law it was necessary to poll a minimum of 19,500,000 votes. The vote polled against the measure was negligible—one press service gives it as 583,353—but the provision for a minimum poll of 19,500,000 made it possible for the opponents of the law to defeat it by simply not voting at all.

We notice that the capitalist press correspondents hail the result as indicating that "the revolution of 1919 has been completed," but we thing differently. The operation of the so-called democratic machinery in Germany is so patently designed to protect one of the most notorious gangs of parasites in the world that a stimulus will be given to more effective action.

One will overlook entirely the significance of the German referendum if one fails to remember that the 15,000,000 votes for confiscation came from the most important sections of the country and were the expression of the decisive elements of the population, i. e., the workers in heavy industry in Berlin, Dresden, Essen, Halle, Dusseldorf and the Ruhr generally. The port cities, like Hamburg and Bremen, also polled heavy votes for the measure.

The second important feature of the recent action is the fact that it brought into a united front the Communist and social democratic workers together with large sections of non-party workers and even large numbers of workers belonging to the Christian union and the center party.

The parties of the right nationalists—industrialists and clericals—may take what comfort they can from the technical defeat of the confiscation measure, but the 15,000,000 votes cast to authorize stripping the kaiser and the whole nest of princes of their enormous wealth represent a solid bloc of German workers aligned against reaction in Germany.

The kaiserites retain their wealth for a time, but the technical victory has been obtained at a price German capitalism cannot pay—the reconstitution of the proletarian bloc which the treachery of the social-democrat leaders split up and which it has taken nine years of ceaseless work on the part of the Communists to rebuild.

Those who voted for confiscation will back their principles with their lives. Those who stayed at home will not do so.

This is the correct way to interpret the results of the German referendum.

## A Message with a Meaning

The message of the central council of the labor unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to its membership, concerning the attempt made by the British government to stop the support being given by Russian workers to the British miners, is also a message to the whole world.

When it states in simple and forceful terms that the attempt to compel the Soviet government to prevent the workers from giving aid to the British workers shows a lack of comprehension of the "spirit and existence of the Soviet Power," the council makes a point that cannot be overlooked except by those who wish to overlook significant things.

It means in effect that the British government must understand that the workers of the Soviet Union and nobody else, are the ruling class and that they, and nobody else, have the right to tell the Soviet government what to do or not to do.

This important fact is purposely ignored by the lieutenants of capitalism in the ranks of union labor in this country, who continue the peddling of fairy tales about how the Russian workers and their unions are "suppressed" by the Soviet government. Even the I. W. W. has lately made itself ridiculous by asserting this sort of thing in an article, published as a result of an anarchist caucus within the organization, to which reply will be made in due time.

Pushing ahead with reconstruction of industry and the enormous labor of building a new society, the workers of the Soviet Union have both time and means left to aid their fellow workers abroad, and to let the world know that they are the masters in their own house and mean to permit no monkey business.

# The Case of Mr. Calverton

By V. F. CALVERTON.

IN an article called "The Confused Mr. Calverton, Comrade Dunne points out an error in a conclusion that I made in my review of Saposs' book, Left Wing Unionism. The statements in my review, which Comrade Dunne objected to, are:

"The Socialist Labor Party of today, with its firm faith in dual unionism as the only solution, is as absurd as the Workers' Party when it declares itself inflexibly opposed to dual unionism."

"At the present time, for instance, despite the present stand of the Workers' Party, Saposs cites several factors that more than likely 'may lead Communists to support independent unions.' The great number of dual unions in many industries in itself is a salient reason why a change in the attitude of the Workers' Party may occur in the near future."

ON page 175 of his book, Mr. Saposs declares:

"The Communists continue staunchly to denounce the philosophy of dual unionism. 'The fight against dual unionism and secession was one of the main features of the meeting of the executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions . . . It was made quite clear that no dual unionism will be tolerated, as this evil has proved disastrous to the labor movement.' (R. I. L. U. Hammer Dual Unionism on Solar Plexus, THE DAILY WORKER, June 5, 1925). In this country the Trade Union Educational League was instrumental in forestalling a number of dual union undertakings."

"When the Communists pronounced against dual unionism, like a flash the new sacred principle took hold. Since then not only have attempts at founding dual unionism ceased in this country, but to advocate dualism is regarded as sacrilege."

SAPOSS' stand is definite, and in my remark apropos the Workers' Party and dual unionism I merely wanted to make it clear that any party, be it the S. L. P. or the W. P., that takes a final and dogmatic position in reference to boring from within and dual unionism, always defending the one or always opposing the other, is making a maneuver that is unjustified by any facts that we have at present.

The whole matter can be more succinctly and satisfactorily clarified by the following correspondence between Foster and me which is confined to this issue of Saposs' article and dual unionism:

June 2, 1926.

Dear Friend Calverton:  
In glancing through the Modern Quarterly, I notice that you take a dig at the policy of the Workers' Party. That has caused something of a flurry here.

From a reading of the criticism one would gather that you have the impression that the Workers' Party is opposed to independent unions under any and all circumstances. This, of course, is not the case. The W. P. is militantly opposed to splitting existing mass organizations. That this is in the interest of the labor movement as a whole, as well as of the left wing in particular, is indisputable. Nevertheless, the Workers' Party recognizes that under certain circumstances splits are bound to occur and that independent unions develop in spite of all efforts to keep the main current of the unions united in one body, in those industries and localities where there are no unions, or where the unions are too decrepit, to branch formation of new unions. This we have done time and again. Take for example the Amalgamated Food Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and others.

I have no hesitancy in saying that the Workers' Party policy with regard to dual unionism is far and wide the most scientific that any radical organization has yet had in America. While not overlooking the fact that in cases independent unions are necessary, it nevertheless puts tremendous emphasis on the necessity for a united movement. See how it works out in practice. Take the case of the recent split of Locals 2, 9, 22, of the I. L. G. W. U. of New York. When these 35,000 workers revolted against the International, a highly dangerous situation was created. Had the Workers' Party not been so strongly opposed to dual unionism, this movement could easily have resulted in splitting that International wide open.

As it was, the left wing fought its way back into the International and maintained unity. Who can deny the correctness of such a policy? or, take another case: during the heat of the Howat fight, it would have been the easiest thing in the world to split the Miners' Union over the issue. The left wing fought militantly against this and saved the unity of this organization, which was just going into its national strike. On the other hand we are giving our active support to the independent union in Passaic.

Possibly I read your article wrongly. I don't think it can be maintained that the policy of the Workers' Party towards dual unions is "absurd." Quite the contrary. It is the best-so far worked out by any left wing or-

ganization, or any other for that matter. Do write me a line about it.

Yours as ever,  
Signed (Wm. Z. Foster)  
June 7th, 1926.

Dear Foster:

Apparently my review seems to have been misunderstood. I did not take a dig at the Workers' Party in my remark, but simply observed that any stand toward the matter of boring within or dual unionism could not be dogmatic at the present time. The S. L. P. is dedicated to the proposition of dual unionism despite the failure of its one ambitious attempt in that direction, and is quite definitely convinced that all boring from within tactics are as fatuous as they are futile. According to Saposs in his description of the stand of the Workers' Party, it seemed quite clear that the Workers' Party not only stood firmly for the boring from within tactics, which at the present time at least I believe is the more feasible approach, but also was quite inflexibly opposed to the project of independent dual union organization.

Your letter, however, corrects my impression and modifies somewhat Saposs' interpretation. I agree with you thoroughly that the tendency to split existing mass organizations is in practically every instance, very unwise. Your statement to the effect that conditions are fitting, the Workers' Party does not hesitate in forming separate organizations, clarifies the matter entirely. In simple, as you have stated the stand of the Workers' Party in your letter, I have not one iota of disagreement.

The difficulty was in Saposs' interpretation, namely his statement that the Workers' Party was definitely opposed to dual unions and always undeviatingly. Your letter shows that there are times when the Workers' Party believes separate unions are necessary, and in fact, as you instance, the practice of the party has also illustrated that fact.

I think this makes my attitude clear in sufficient detail. I am sorry if a wrong impression is derived from my review. If you wish I'll print your letter in the fall issue of the Quarterly with my reply as expressed in this letter.

Yours,  
Signed (V. F. Calverton)  
June 10, 1926.

Dear Friend Calverton:

I was glad to get your letter and to know that you agree with the Party policy with regard to the independent unions. I expect to write something of a pamphlet in the near future dealing more in detail with this proposition, and I am sure you will be in accord with its general trend.

I just got back in town a little while ago after a week in the east. You will realize, therefore, that I must make this note a short one and get busy on the work that is piled up ahead of me.

With best wishes, I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
Signed (Wm. Z. Foster)

In conclusion, I think it is only fair to add that it is regrettably unfortunate that Comrade Dunne should speak of me as one "trying to make a case against the Communists." Frankly, this is absurd. I was not trying to make a case against the Communists any more than I was against the S. L. P., but was merely concerned with the issue of dogmatism in a situation in which I do not believe dogmatism as yet can be introduced. My stand in the letters to Foster is clear proof of the nature of my position. And therefore, I think it is only reasonable to add that sneering remarks about "the Calverton cult" and its tendency when it "gets within what it believes is striking distance of the Communists" are decisively unwarranted and unjustified.

Remarks on the Above.  
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

COMRADE CALVERTON contends that my remarks concerning what I called his attempt "to make a case against the Communists" are "absurd."

He tries to prove this contention by submitting as evidence the correspondence between himself and Comrade Foster—correspondence which had not yet taken place when I wrote my article and of which I had no knowledge until my criticism was published.

I am not possessed of clairvoyant powers. I can only judge by what an individual, with whom I am unacquainted, says over his signature.

THAT Comrade Calverton now has modified his position and retracted in private correspondence what he stated publicly as editor of the Modern Quarterly, in no way affects the correctness of my criticism of his statements.

My main criticism was of his neglect to ascertain a fact easily obtainable, i. e., the position of the Workers' (Communist) Party on "dual unions."

COMRADE CALVERTON acknowledges the justice of this criticism when he says in his letter to Comrade Foster (Exhibit Number Two) that: "The difficulty was in Saposs' interpretation, namely his statement that the Workers' Party was definitely opposed to dual unions and always undeviatingly." Your letter shows that there are times when the Workers' Party believes sep-

arate unions necessary, and in fact, as you instance, the practice of the party has also illustrated that fact.

The main trouble of Comrade Calverton, at least up to the time that his correspondence with Comrade Foster took place, seems to have been that he accepted Saposs as an authority on Communist policy and tactics.

HIS second difficulty was the one I pointed out in my criticism, i. e., that he used the term "dual unionism" in an entirely unscientific manner, completely divorced from the realities which confront the workers of America. Comrade Calverton saw only the American Federation of Labor and "dual unions." This is nothing less than a concession, very likely an unconscious one, to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy which even hurls the term "dual union" at such organizations as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and whose use of the term in many instances is of great aid to the capitalists in crushing attempts at trade union organization.

COMRADE CALVERTON, doubtless to prove his lack of intent to do evil to the hounded and shivering Communists, states that:

I was not trying to make a case against the Communists any more than I was against the S. L. P., but was merely concerned with the issue of dogmatism in a situation in which I do not believe that dogmatism as yet can be introduced.

We are, of course, grateful to Comrade Calverton for holding, with such a beautifully even balance, the scales between the Workers' (Communist) Party, a section of the Communist International, the recognized leader of the world's revolutionary working class, and the 1,500 members of the moribund S. L. P.

BUT it was exactly this detached, academic and unrealistic approach to a concrete question to which I objected and of which I considered Comrade Calverton's article a typical example. I fail to see any recognition of this error in his reply.

As to his statement relative to what he characterizes as "sneering remarks about 'the Calverton cult,'" and his contention that they "are decisively unwarranted and unjustified," (I conclude that he means injudicious—W. F. D.) I am quite ready to admit that I may have erred in adopting too sharp a tone.

IT is the duty of Communists to win for the party the best elements, not only of the working class proper, but of the sympathizing intelligentsia. If Comrade Calverton has been driven farther from our party by my criticism it proves one of two things:

- (1) Either that my criticism was too sharp and harsh, or
- (2) That he is not Communist material.

I submit that this question cannot be decided now. Only the future can give the answer and I am willing to await and acknowledge its decision.

Farm Vote Fails.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—An effort to get an agreement for a vote on the Haugen farm relief bill Saturday or Monday failed. Senator Norris of Nebraska said he was opposed to fixing any hour for a vote lest some objectionable amendment be proposed and acted upon without time for debate.

Killed in Building Collapse.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 20.—Eleven persons were killed and five seriously injured when a building in a hillside collapsed, demolishing eight houses below, according to dispatches from Bahia.

## Czech Workers Fight Wage Tax

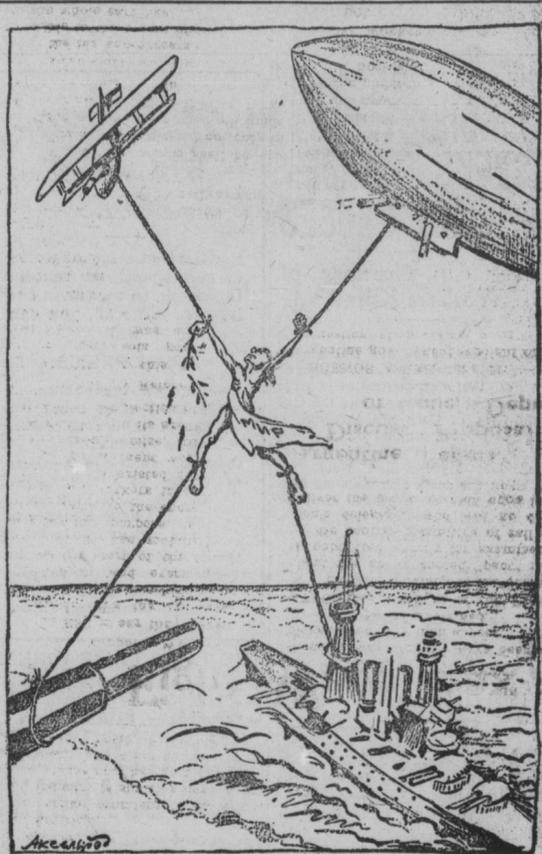
THE reformist leaders of the Czechoslovak unions of railwaymen, the social-democratic and the national-socialist "union" and "Ednota," have again given proof of the manner in which they "protect" the interests of the Czechoslovak railwaymen. Out of the vast material on this question, we shall mention only two facts which have occurred quite recently.

Wages Tax.

DURING the last few months the whole of the Czechoslovak proletariat, and the railwaymen to begin with, have been fighting in the most energetic manner against the governmental taxes on wages. The wage tax law was adopted by the Czechoslovak coalition government (in which both the Czech social-democrats and the Czech national-socialists take part) several years ago; nevertheless it was not applied in practice until now, owing to the indignation which it caused among the workers.

It was only very recently that, with the consent of the reformists, the Czechoslovak government has begun to take up the energetic collection of not only the current taxes, but also of all arrears of the tax, which at times amounts to the half year's wages of the workers. In collecting the arrears the government does not shrink from sequestering and selling by auction the most indispensable household effects of the workers, in which the government officials are met with the unanimous and wholehearted resistance of all the workers of a given locality or district and which compels them to make concessions.

## Peace!



The way "Gudok," the Russian Railroad Workers' Union Journal, views the disarmament conference.

## AMERICAN LABOR MUST HELP THE BRITISH COAL MINERS TO WIN

LONDON.—(FP)—Along with reports of privation in every mining district in Britain come reports of enthusiastic meetings of miners and their wives endorsing the uncompromising stand of their leaders, Herbert Smith and A. J. Cook. Starvation staring them in the face, the men and their families flock to the mass meetings by the thousands and reiterate their original stand of "not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day."

Strike Relief Needed.

Although generous contributions come from everywhere, the Miners Federation of Great Britain finds it increasingly difficult to feed the million strikers and their families. Strike pay has been discontinued, food relief is given in some districts, while in others soup kitchens are being established. British social legislation with its provisions for the destitute and their children makes striking easier than in America. In many districts the poor commissioners are feeding the children and in some districts even strikers are being fed.

The whole labor movement is taxing itself. Unions with dwindling resources borrow on their remaining assets to help the miners. The international response is splendid. Russia promised \$500,000 in addition to the \$1,300,000 sent previously. \$10,000 was received from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, but little else has come from America.

The strike promises to be a long one. Industry is shutting down everywhere. Some coal has been purchased in Germany and America, but the imports have been insignificant. To

counter the danger of scab coal, the British miners appeal to the transport and railwaymen not to handle any coal while the strike is on. In view of the pledges to the bosses made after the general strike, it is doubtful whether the leaders of these unions will commit "wrongful acts against the companies" at this time.

Hodges Aids Operators.

A serious danger to the spirit of the workers is the division within the ranks of labor. The Trades Union Congress general council has been urging the miners all along to accept a compromise. Secy. Cook's predecessor, Frank Hodges, and Frank P. Varley of the executive board of the Miners' Federation have come out for reduction of wages. The capitalist press makes the most of this break, yet the Times and other conservative papers admit that these two men do not represent the miners' point of view.

When prime minister Baldwin informed the miners that unless they agree to his terms in a few days the government will withdraw the offer of a \$15,000,000 subsidy, Cook replied that further negotiations with the government seem useless, that he had "nothing more to say." Herbert Smith invited the prime minister to send the \$15,000,000 for strike relief to feed the miners and their families.

Left Wing for Red Fight.

To prove that the men are with them Smith and Cook offered to take a ballot of the miners on reducing wages or increasing hours. Officers of the Miners Federation or of any constituent body do not receive salaries while a strike is on.

C. P. Supports Workers.

NEEDLESS to say that in their fight against the tax on wages the Czechoslovak workers have met with support and every assistance only on the part of the Communist Party, which has mobilized all its funds for this purpose. As a matter of fact, owing to the energetic resistance of the workers in a number of districts, there existed definite hopes that the government would be compelled to compromise, and if not to rescind the law in its entirety, at least to give up the collection of arrears.

Saved By Reformists.

HOWEVER, at this critical stage, the bourgeois government of Czechoslovakia was saved by the reformist leaders. The reformist leaders of "Union" and "Ednota," without consulting the other organizations of the railwaymen or the central committee of the railwaymen's delegates, formed a secret pact with the representatives of the ministry of finances and treated the railwaymen to the following surprise:

- "1. The tax on wages shall be calculated and collected not only in the fixed wages, but also on all kinds of earnings, even if the latter be already charged with other taxes.
- "2. Deductions for the payment of the tax and arrears shall be permissible to the extent of two per cent of the whole earnings.
- "3. The wage tax shall be collected below the minimum fixed by law, while payment must be made also by

those railwaymen who have been employed even less than a year.

To Be Examined.

UPON the initiative of the Czechoslovak Communists, the question about the above quoted "pact" is to be submitted shortly for examination by the central committee of railwaymen's delegates, who will no doubt deliver the proper opinion upon it.

## Argentine Papers Discuss Proposal of Chile's Deputy

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—The Argentine government is silent on the suggestion of a Chilean deputy that Argentina, Brazil or other Latin-American nations arbitrate the Tacna-Arica dispute instead of the United States. The influence of American imperialism is thrown against making headway with this suggestion.

This is seen in some newspapers' scoffing at the proposal. La Prensa, however, does not share with La Nacion this view of the situation. La Prensa declares in effect against the United States position, by saying that it is impossible to believe that Chile will not assure free voting, and therefore the plebiscite should be held and is still necessary.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

SEND IN A SUB!