

LABOR-BAITING LAWYER SPEAKS TO CATHOLICS

Pierce Butler Now on Supreme Court Bench

Justice Pierce Butler, corporation lawyer, whose nomination for the supreme court was fought bitterly by many elements in the United States senate and has been a supporter of anti-labor opinions in all his decisions, addressed the second session of the Eucharistic congress at Soldiers' Field yesterday.

His keynote was, "Universal peace—that sacred cause the supreme pontiff is eagerly seeking to advance."

Six thousand nuns came out of their convent retreats to attend the women's day ceremonies of the 25th Eucharistic congress now on at Soldiers' Field. For weeks and months they had been rehearsing their parts and today will constitute a high spot in the secluded lives of most of them. They sang the response to the pontifical high mass.

Thousands of women trooped to the stadium to participate in the adoration of the holy eucharist which they firmly believe is the body and blood of Christ. Cardinal Dougherty officiated.

Attain Object.

Monday's gigantic gathering during which 62,000 children sang a seventh century mass was by far the most impressive and huge gathering of Catholics in this country has ever seen. It attests to the success of the object of the Eucharistic Congress: A resplendent and massive display of the strength of the Catholic church for the purpose of winning back those who have strayed from the fold; for the winning of new adherents to the faith; for the influence it will have upon countries like Mexico that are challenging the educational, moral and political hegemony of the hierarchy.

Politicians Speak.

Last night a dinner was given at the Blackstone Hotel by the Knights of St. Gregory for the visiting church dignitaries. Gov. Al Smith of New York, former Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Judge Morgan O'Brien of New York and Mayor Dever of Chicago were among the politicians who addressed the diners. Secretary of Labor Davis, who said he had to catch a train, left an address that was read.

Rear Admiral Talks.

Among others who addressed the English speaking section meeting at the Coliseum this afternoon was Rear Admiral W. S. Benson of the U. S. navy. At the German speaking meeting the bishop of Innsbruck who formerly had Tyrol in his diocese protested against the attempt of Mussolini to Italianize the German population of Tyrol.

American "Liberty"

A mark of most of the speeches by the visiting prelates and clergy is the constantly repeated eulogy of American "Liberty". Talking about "freedom loving" America seems to go over very well and is in constant use of the dozens of sectional meetings of the congress.

Last night was special men's night in which the main address was delivered by Cardinal Reily Casanova of Spain. From now on the women will take a back seat. Women are not allowed to participate in the Eucharistic processions.

Gov. Small to Appear Before Grand Jury in Joliet Prison Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOLIET, Ill., June 22.—The Will County grand jury which today resumed its investigation into management of the penitentiaries here and the pardon and parole situation in the state, plans to ask Gov. Len Small and Chauncey H. Jenkins, state welfare director, why Will Colvin has been allowed to remain head of the pardon and parole board, after his dismissal was recommended by the grand jury and by Attorney General Oscar Carlstrom. Jenkins will appear before the grand jury tomorrow, and Governor Small Thursday.

Car Bandits Get \$14,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Three bandits, operating in a motor car, held up two messengers for the Union-Easton Trust company in front of the bank here today, obtained \$14,000 in cash and escaped.

Cardinal Bonzano



The Papal delegate to the Eucharistic Congress, is followed about in Chicago by milling thousands of the Catholic faith who think there is some mysterious benefit to be gained by kissing his episcopal ring, given him by the Pope.

MOVE TO UNSEAT VARE AND PEPPER MAKES HEADWAY

Coolidge and Mellon Hard Put to It

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A movement is on foot in both houses of Congress to oust Vare when he comes from Pennsylvania to take his seat in the senate and, after that, to deny a place to either Pinchot or Pepper, if they attempt to come in Vare's place.

Unseat Them Now.

Such is the reaction of a large section of congress to the \$2,500,000 Pennsylvania primary election. The democrats, of course, are taking the lead in the move. The insurgent republicans are also on the warpath. There is talk of unseating Senator Pepper and Congressman Vare during the present session of congress.

Congressman Oldfield, democrat, from Arkansas, announces he will introduce a resolution for the expulsion of Congressman Vare from the house.

Mellon Involved.

The administration leaders are so far silent on the question. It has been revealed in the investigation that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, one of the major Coolidge leaders, expended a lot of money thru his banks in Pittsburgh in the effort to put Pepper over in the primaries. The administration is finding it hard to defend the slush fund campaign. There are rumors of impeaching Pinchot in Pennsylvania.

Illinois Next.

The senate investigating committee announced that the Illinois primaries would be under fire after Pennsylvania has been settled. More than a million dollars is known to have been spent in the race between Col. Frank Smith and Senator William McKinley, in which the latter was defeated. The question will arise of expelling Smith and McKinley as it has arisen over the Pennsylvania politicians. If the committee gets that far it may find similar irregularities in the Oregon election.

Need Labor Party.

One argument in support of the slush fund spenders is that it is impossible to get elected without spending hundreds of thousands of dollars. This demonstrates to what extent corruption is permeating the politics of both the old parties. It is plain that a powerful third party—a labor party free from slush funds—is needed.

Jamestown Holds Open Air Protest for Sacco-Vanzetti

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 22.—At a conference of trade unions and fraternal organization delegates it was decided to hold an open air protest meeting on Saturday evening, June 25, for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

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

BANKRUPTCY OF FRANCE SEEN IN NEW INFLATION

Increase Currency by 5 Billion Francs

PARIS, June 22.—Further plunges of the franc into the abyss is foreshadowed by the announcement of the Bank of France that more inflation of the currency is immediately necessary to the tune of 5,000,000,000 francs, swelling out the present amount of currency to 57,000,000,000—which is as far as the law allows.

This is having political results, among them being the refusal of Raymond Poincare to accept the finance ministry in Briand's second try at a new cabinet. Poincare will accept a cabinet position, but not on finance. It will probably be given to Paul Doumer, who has been accustomed to wield financial deals in former ministries.

The foxy French politicians are laughing at Herriot and his so-called "radical socialist" party. After Briand's first attempt to form a ministry, Herriot tried it, but failed in about 48 hours. And thereby hangs a tale.

Briand naturally wanted a cabinet from the right elements and center. He offered to take in Herriot from the alleged left group. But Herriot got the brilliant idea that if there was to be a combination of parties in the cabinet, he and not Briand, should head it. So Herriot and his radical socialist party refused to come in.

Briand turned the job over to Herriot, but the latter discovered that Poincare and other right leaders who had promised to take part in the Briand coalition would not do so with Herriot. Deputy Bokanowski, a financier who had seemed willing at first, suddenly refused—possibly after being kicked on the shins by Briand, to accept the finance ministry. So Herriot had to give up the job. The partial and temporary stabilization of capitalism is not very visible in all this muddle and financial collapse.

Competition Between Ford and Morgan to Hasten the Speed-Up

(Continued from page 1)

oration is challenging Ford for supremacy as the biggest moneymaker of the industry is the subject of an article in The Wall Street Journal. It shows that these two giants between them made profits in 1925 totaling at least \$230,000,000.

"Ford," it says, "in unit production still far outdistanced all rivals. The total production of Ford last year exceeded 2,100,000 vehicles or about 2 1/2 times the \$36,000 output of General Motors, while Ford's dollar sales are estimated at around \$1,000,000,000 against sales aggregating \$734,590,000 by General Motors. General Motors on the other hand from its own operations showed profits of \$106,484,756 to which may be added \$9,500,000 earnings of subsidiaries bringing total earnings close to \$116,000,000."

Ford's profits are not published, but based on comparison of the company's balance sheets for 1925 and 1924 they are estimated at slightly over \$115,000,000. In 1924, according to the Journal, Ford made around \$115,000,000 while General Motors made only \$45,330,888. In the last three years Ford's production has remained practically stationary.

Increase Speed-up.

The speeding up resulting from this competition means fewer jobs. This is shown in a Wall Street Journal article on recent production economies of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car company. It says:

"In the motor assembly line, 330 men used to assemble about 75 motors a day; now only 106 men are required to assemble 175 to 200 motors a day. Paige formerly had 18 grinders, attended by 18 men, for grinding bores; now a single honing machine, operated by 1 man, does the same work and more efficiently. The company used to have four machines working night and day sizing the width of the boss on connecting rods; now a single coin press does this work, and is not busy all day. This relieves 7 men and 3 machines.

"By moving the brake department and making a few changes, the force required in assembling four-wheel brakes and putting them on axles was reduced from six to two. Eight men were employed in connecting and oiling axle parts; the number has been reduced to three; now an air hoist operated by one man does the work much more quickly."

Workers to Suffer.

These are samples of changes going on in all the automobile plants of the country. They mean not only loss of jobs to hundreds of workers but greater intensity of work to those who remain. They mean that the workers are being driven to greater fatigue by the task masters of the profit system.

Absent Delegates of Los Angeles Locals Beat Progressives

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 22.—The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has held its election of officers with two slates, the administration and the progressive, contesting the field.

The conflict was very sharp, but the administration ticket won thruout, altho the progressives showed such strength that the administration feels somewhat chastened by the battle. For the presidency of the council Frank Johnston, of the administration slate, won by 117 votes against the 81 cast for the progressive, W. E. Steineck. George Bevan, progressive, was defeated by J. W. Buzzell, of the administration, by only 38 votes for secretary-treasurer, Bevan gaining over last year's support.

There should have been 291 delegates present if all locals would have attended to business, but only 193 showed up. This may indicate that the administration really does not represent the choice of the majority of the locals, but as long as the delegates from these locals are not on the job they have to accept what they get.

DEMONSTRATE IN MEXICO TO SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI

Cuban Jails for Mella May Follow Arrest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Several men and two women are in the vile city prison as the result of the demonstration Sunday before the United States consulate of crowds of workers demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two workers framed up by the Massachusetts authorities and in danger of the electric chair for a murder admitted done by other men.

Police were called out to intimidate and disperse the demonstrators and those who were carrying banners arrested.

Among other demonstrators, the police claim was Julio Antonia Mella, the young Cuban, who himself a few months ago was the subject of protest thruout both Americas when imprisoned by the Cuban dictator, Machado.

Mella's hunger strike at that time attracted attention of the entire world to the tyranny of United States imperialism in Cuba. The arrest of Mella may mean his deportation back to further persecution by the Cuban puppets of Wall street.

PREMIER OF PEKING GOVERNMENT RESIGNS WITH HIS CABINET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, June 22.—The premier of the Peking government, Dr. W. W. Yen, has resigned with his cabinet, which was formed on May 13th last. Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei, at present minister of the navy, will become premier protemp until a new government is formed. The resignation came when Dr. Yen stated he was being made a fool of by the Chang-Wu allies.

Jail Is No Bar to Moonshine in Chicago

"Unruly and drunken" prisoners in the Cook county jail today resulted in the arrest of Emil Hanke, a guard in the jail, who was charged with violation of the prohibition act by Assistant District Attorney Daniel Anderson. Hanke was arrested in the act of transferring two half pint bottles of "alky" to a prisoner, it was said.

St. Louis Workers Hold Picnic July 4

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—A second annual picnic will be held by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League on Sunday, July 4, at Rodenberg's Grove, 6200 North Broadway. Tickets in advance 25 cents. At the gate, 35 cents.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.86 1-8, cables, 4.86 5-8; France, franc, demand 2.80, cables 2.80 1/2; Belgium, franc, demand 2.80 1-2, cables 2.81; Italy, lira, demand 3.60 1-2, cables 3.61; Sweden, krona, demand 26.77, cables 26.80; Norway, krona, demand 22.10, cables 22.12; Denmark, krona, demand 26.49, cables 26.51; Shanghai, taels, demand 73.25.

Swedish Prince Ford Guest.

Detroit, June 22.—Gustavus Adolphus, crown prince of Sweden and Henry Ford, automobile king, are to meet today in Highland Park where the crown prince and his consort, the Princess Louise, will be shown the Ford plant.

Contest Ill. Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—Edmund J. Welter has filed notice with Secretary of State Emmerson that he will contest the nomination of R. G. Soderstrom and John Wylie, candidates for state representative from the 39th senatorial district.

"Ten Years in Hell!" Is Story of Shame for the American Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

"TEN Years in Hell!" It is an apt title that should make workers stop and think. It heads an article by Robert Minor, in the July issue of the Labor Defender, reviewing the decade-long imprisonment of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in the San Quentin Prison, in California.

"Ten Years in Hell!" For the hideous stories that pierce the grim walls of the Pacific Coast bastille indicate that the agony of its inmates surpasses the storied sufferings of the infernal regions. Existence in the jute mill for instance, where the summer heat again seeks out its victims among the toiling convicts, cuts short the span of human life, most often with dread tuberculosis.

"Ten Years in Hell!" Yet it must already have seemed an eternity to Mooney and Billings, knowing that if slumbering labor on "the outside" but raised its voice in sufficient protest the prison gates for them would swing outwards.

On July 27, only a few days away, it will be ten years since July 27, 1916, when these interpid leaders of the workers were seized by the ruling class in San Francisco, first condemned to death, but finally given their lives but confined to a living death in the San Quentin hole.

In prison cells, where it is permitted, the convicts have calendars on the walls, where they mark off the days that bring them nearer the hour of their release. It is impossible for Mooney and Billings to thus check off the time that separates them from freedom. Only death can bring them release—or an aroused working class. Death sets no time for its coming. Labor has not yet set the hour when it will force the liberation of Mooney and Billings.

A whole epoch has swept past since these two workers went to prison. They were taken when Wall Street was preparing to rush this country into the European war. News had to penetrate their prison walls for them to know about the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and of the demonstration of Russian workers in their behalf before the American embassy in Moscow.

The world war ended with hilarious outbursts of joy in which the workers joined. But there was no

GANGSTERS CLUB PASSAIC MILL STRIKE PICKETS

Police Head Sanctions Attacks on Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 22.—Gangsters imported by the mill owners and the police are clubbing, knifing, and shooting Passaic textile strikers. One of the strike pickets was seized by the police, rushed into the office of the Botany Worsted Mill and beaten in unconsciousness.

In Garfield, hired gangsters and imported scabs acting undoubtedly under the orders of the mill owners and with the official sanction of Recorder Baker, parade thru the streets armed to the teeth. Every opportunity they get they bully the strikers and slug them with blackjacks. Pickets have been shot at by these gangsters.

Recorder Baker in a statement to the capitalist press here declared: "You strikers have declared open war on the police and law-abiding residents and it has become necessary for us to fight back. It is my sworn duty to see that law and order are maintained in this city and I intend to do so. You people have been trying to make fools of the police officers, and we will stand it no longer."

MINE UNION OFFICER KILLED BY PREMATURE BLAST AT DU QUOIN

DU QUOIN, Ill., June 22.—Abijah Gugging, former vice-president of the district miners' union here and a brother of George Guggins, state secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Union and of the late Senator David Huggins, was dead here today of injuries received late yesterday in the whitewash mine.

Guggins died a few hours after he was injured by a premature "shot" in the mine.

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.

CHICAGO FUR WORKERS MAY STRIKE JULY 1

Demand 40-Hour Week and 10% Increase

Impatient at the arrogant attitude of the employers and elated by the achievement of the 40-hour week and a wage boost in New York City after a long strike, Chicago Furworkers Local 45 has voted to strike July 1. The local demands a 40-hour 5-day week and a 10% pay increase, with security of jobs after the trial period. The New York agreement permits 4 extra hours a week in 4 months of the busy season.

SEND IN A SUB!

On to Moscow!



BOOKS ABOUT RUSSIA

Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

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COMMITTEE.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Get the Point!

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

SENTIMENT FOR UNION SPREADS IN GARY MILLS

Workers See the Value of Organization

GARY, Ind., June 22.—“We need more mass meetings like that one we had at the Turner Hall. More should be called and we have got to think about organization,” is the sentiment expressed by many of the workers in the steel mills of the Illinois Steel company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel corporation.

See Need To Organize. The explosion in the by-products plant which was due undoubtedly to the negligence of the company has caused many workers in the steel mills to realize the need of a strong union to maintain better conditions for them and to make impossible such explosions in the future.

“The sentiment for union organization is growing in the plant since the explosion,” declared one worker to THE DAILY WORKER reporter. “The workers see now what they’re up against. They see that this way their lives are threatened daily. The company don’t care. The worker has nothing to protect him. He fears to lose his job. He is afraid to kick about the dangerous situations he must work in. They see now that they have to get together if they want to protect themselves.”

Arrest DAILY WORKER Newsies. Gary police attempted to stop the sale of THE DAILY WORKER in front of the steel mills by arresting two of those selling the paper at the gates. The two DAILY WORKER newsies were brought to the jail for an “investigation.”

After looking at THE DAILY WORKER, the police captain ordered the release of the two as no city ordinance could be found that prohibited the sale of THE DAILY WORKER at the plant.

Gary Coroner, Dr. E. E. Evans, Conducted Fake Investigation of Steel Mill Death Blast

By B. BORISOFF, and JAMES GARNETT.

ON Monday morning of last week a terrific explosion occurred in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Corporation. Seven ambulances, we are told, were pressed into service to carry the dead to the undertaker and the injured to the hospitals.

A cordon of police was thrown around the plant, a cordon of police around the hospital. Newspaper reporters from Chicago were not permitted upon the scene of the disaster, nor relatives or friends to see the injured or the dead. Rumors began to spread around the city. Some of these rumors placed the number of dead as high as fifty. There were others who said that corpses are secretly buried or burned in the furnaces of the steel plant. The people were aroused, the people wanted to know the truth. But secrecy prevailed. No assurance of an open public investigation came from public authorities. The coroner left the city. There was to be no inquest until his return on Friday. People waited in agony, Friday came.

THE inquest took place in the morning and in the afternoon the result of the coroner’s investigation was told to the people of Gary by the local paper.

The headlines said: “EVANS RULES ON CAUSE OF CATASTROPHE Opened Valve Allowed Gas to Escape, Is Inquest Verdict.”

The verdict of Coroner Evans was quoted as follows by the local papers: “The 12 men were killed as a result of an explosion of gas, the cause of which is unknown, but apparently the result of some person unknown opening a valve and allowing gas to escape, it becoming ignited from some undiscovered source.”

The verdict was based on the testimony of three witnesses. They were Major K. M. Burr, head of the safety department of the steel company; Glenn A. Recktenwall, assistant superintendent of the coke plant, and Fred A. Weber, pipefitter at the coke plant.

All three witnesses disclaimed any responsibility of the company in the blast and blamed it upon “some employee being careless and opening a valve.”

Officially, the case is closed. As far as the Steel Corporation, the coroner and other city authorities are concerned, the dead victims of the explosion may rest in peace and the surviving workers learn the horrible lesson of “negligence” presumably committed by “some employee.” But the verdict of the coroner is not accepted by the people of Gary. The job of whitewashing the Steel Corporation and of throwing the blame upon the workers of the plant is done too crudely to inspire any credence whatsoever. The shamelessness of it is glaring thru the lines of the newspaper’s report. In the mind of any even half intelligent man this report arouses many questions. For instance, all of the three witnesses at the inquest testified that in their if a gas valve was opened by “some employee being careless and opening a valve.” Pipefitter foreman, Fred A. Weber, testifies that “after the blast the lines were examined before the gas was turned back into them and then were inspected four times after the gas was turned on. None of these examinations revealed any defects.”

If a gas valve was opened by “some careless employee,” how is it that the above mentioned examination did not reveal such open valve. In order to secure an official reply to this and other questions pertaining to the inquest into the causes of the explosion the writers of this article went last Saturday morning to interview Dr. E. E. Evans, the coroner. We found him in his office. The questions we asked him and the answers of the coroner follow:

Question. Who conducted the investigation? Answer. Oh, dozens of agencies; government man, state safety board man, the mayor, mill officials, county officials, police.

Q. Is it not true that the representatives of the press were barred from the scene? A. No. The Gary Post-Tribune reporters were there thruout the investigation.

Q. When it was pointed out that some newspapermen from Chicago were barred from the scene of the accident and from witnessing the investigation, the coroner replied: “They probably were. They have no business here. This case concerns only the state of Indiana and the city of Gary.”

Q. Were you at the actual scene of the accident? A. No.

Q. Were any of the workers of the by-products plant interrogated? A. No. Why should they? They know nothing about it. No one will ever know.

Q. In your opinion, workers who worked in the plant and who know the plant could throw no light upon the cause of explosion? A. No, they couldn’t.

Here the coroner became angry and objected to “criticism” of the manner in which the inquest was conducted. He was assured that the object of the interview was not criticism, but the establishing of facts. The interview proceeded:

Q. Was there a change in the personnel of the foremen just prior to the explosion? A. No.

Q. Was there a complaint of leaking gas just a few days prior to or on the morning of the explosion? A. No, there was never any complaint. There couldn’t be any gas leaking, because it is of such a foul odor that it would have been detected at once.

Q. Could the explosion be caused by increased pressure of gas? A. No.

Q. Is there a rule for examining the apparatus for safety between shifts? A. I don’t know of any such rule. The mills have a million rules on safety. The mills are the safest place in the city. More people are injured or killed in the streets outside the mills than in the mills. For safety I would prefer the mills to any other place.

Q. Isn’t it true that many more men are seen in Gary with heads or arms bandaged or with missing fingers than in most other towns? A. No. You newspaper men come here with prejudices. Who are you, anyhow, to come here to ask all these questions. You must be from some Communist or socialist paper.

Q. Was the apparatus examined for safety on the morning of the explosion? A. I did not ask about it.

Q. About an open valve being the cause of explosion, do you think any of the employees would proceed to open a valve without getting an order to do it? A. No, I don’t think so.

Q. Do you think someone opened the valve with the intention of suicide and to blow up the plant? A. No.

Q. Do you know whether any valve was found open when the pipes were examined after the explosion? A. I don’t know.

Q. Was a man by the name of Lafaur working in the plant? His brother was looking for him and could not locate him. He was presumably in the plant on the morning of the explosion.

U. S. MARINES ALONE SUPPORT HAITI’S RULER

People Offer Reward for His Death

Acknowledging that he was kept in office only by the bayonets of United States marines, occupying the supposedly “independent” republic of Haiti, the Haitian president, Louis Borno, who is visiting the Eucharistic Congress, frankly bid for continued occupation by United States troops, in an interview here.

Coming from a ring-kissing seance with Cardinal Mundelein, Borno, who was greeted on his arrival at New York by a hostile gathering of his countrymen hurling uncomplimentary remarks at the head of their republic, which they claim he sold to American imperialist concessionaries, said: “Haiti is most calm and peaceful.”

Remove Your Marines, and Goodbye Borno. Borno added, however, “But remove your marines and you would restore the terrible state of revolution that obtained in 1915. It is not yet time to withdraw.”

In verification of the statement that at least Haiti would be an unpleasant place for its present president if the United States marines were withdrawn, Congressman E. B. Rouse of Kentucky, who traveled to the United States from Haiti with President Borno, declares that the cab driver who took the party to the boat at Port au Prince told the congressman confidentially, “If you throw the president overboard en route we will give you \$50,000.”

A Grudge Against the Sharks. Moreover, said the congressman, Haitians gathered at the pier to witness the departure of their somewhat unpopular ruler, loudly cried out even higher bids than the cabman had offered if someone on the voyage would only relegate Louis Borno to the company of sharks and porpoises.

“It is merely the impatience of a small group of men who were once in power,” said Borno. “They would be in power again were it not for American marines.”

The Haitian president, to justify himself, became very indignant at the former state of affairs in Haiti, saying that before the marines came 150 political prisoners were held in Haitian jails. He was silent on the number the marines have in jail or sleeping in newly-made graves on the land seized by concessionaries.

NOTED ECONOMIST GIVES TEXTILE BARONS’ POVERTY PLEA HARD RAP BEFORE SENATE TARIFF COMMITTEE

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—That the profits of the Passaic woolen mills have been so high that they could easily absorb a wage increase of 10% and still be generous to the stockholders, is proven in a supplementary statement filed with the senate committee on education and labor by W. J. Lauck, economist for the Passaic strikers. Lauck testified in support of the Sheppard resolution, proposing an investigation of the wages and profits in the highly-protected textile and metal industries.

The hearing took place May 26. President McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America was one of the chief witnesses demanding an inquiry into the coincidence of starvation wages with high tariff rates.

Lauck took eight typical grades of cloth manufactured in Passaic, and secured reliable data as to the cost of material, labor and overhead, the selling expenses and profit in each case. These are the first authoritative figures to be published on these costs since 1912.

They show that the labor cost of woolen and worsted cloth made in Passaic ranges from 10% to 30% of the mill selling price, averaging 20% for all cloths. That is to say, the total labor costs range from 43c to \$1.02 a yard, while the net profits of the mill range from 12c to 83c a yard. As the cloths sell, at the mill, from \$2.00 to \$6.25 a yard, a wage increase of 10% would increase the selling prices from only 5 1/2 to 14c a yard.

Bosses Profit. From April, 1922, preceding the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, Lauck points out, prices on cloth had advanced 21% by April, 1926. The strike which has now lasted 20 weeks in Passaic is due to a 10% cut in wages by the Botany Worsted and other mills, which enjoy a 73% protective tariff. He concludes that this protection to the manufacturers does not help the workers, and is a positive detriment to the domestic users of these goods.

Suppose the mills granted this wage increase of 10%, says Lauck; would they be obliged to increase the selling price of cloth? He answers that they would not. On cloth selling at \$5 a yard, the labor cost is 55c while the profit is 35c. Taking 5 1/2% out of the millowner’s 35c would still leave a profit of 29 1/2c to stockholders. The net average earnings of the Botany Mills for the 7 years ending Dec. 31, 1923, were about 97% on the invested capital, and the New Jersey Spinning Co. for 16 years averaged 53% and for the years 1916-1917 its profits were 105% a year.

Effect of Wage Increase. A wage increase of 10%, Lauck determines, would add only 15c to the labor cost of a suit of clothes selling at \$30, even if it were passed on by the manufacturers and merchants to the consumer.

NEW LONDON WEAVERS TO SPREAD STRIKE

“Tie-Up the Ed Bloom Shop!” Strikers Cry

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—Weavers employed by the Ed Bloom company who went on strike 10 weeks ago as a protest against a 25 per cent wage cut are now seeking to extend the strike to other crafts at work in the Bloom plant—namely the loomfixers, warpers, spinners, winders and quillers.

Cut Winders’ Wages. The winders are mostly young girls. Recently their wage was cut 10 per cent, and the warpers were cut \$2 a warp. The spinners are unable to earn more than \$16 a week, while a quiller’s limit is \$13. When the weavers walked out their pay-rate was so low that some of them had to work 70 or more hours to make a living wage.

Strike Demands. Demands of the weavers are: 1. Restoration of the wage previous to the cut and 1 cent per yard increase; 2. Recognition of the union; 3. Time and a half for overtime.

Efforts of the company to resume work in the weaving department with strikebreakers have failed. The strikers are getting strong financial and moral support from other labor unions and from other organizations here.

Corticelli Aids. Various workers who had quit the Bloom firm obtained jobs at the B. and A. Corticelli company’s mills. Recently the weavers’ union learned that Ed Bloom visited the Corticelli offices and conferred with the heads there. Immediately afterward all the former Bloom employees were “laid off” by the Corticelli.

Affidavits made by numerous strikers at the union’s request attested that they had made an average wage of \$23 a week before the cut and an average of \$17.18 afterward. Young weavers of short experience, running only three looms, could make only \$15 maximum wages.

Prominent Speakers at Pullman Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

A mass protest demonstration to demand a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti has been arranged by the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference for Friday evening, June 25, 8 p. m., at Turner Hall, 200 E. Kensington Ave., (between 115-116 streets.)

This is one of a series of meetings being held thruout the country, and the committee expects a large turnout. The speakers will be J. T. Vind of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, J. Louis Engdahl, labor editor, and Antonio Prest of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, who will speak in Italian.

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

END OF SESSION NEARS WITH MANY BILLS UNDECIDED

No Hope for Farmer Relief Action

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 22.—Congress prepared for adjournment today, accompanied by threatened filibusters and eleventh-hour ultimatums concerning pet bills, none of which probably will materialize.

Adjournment of this, the long session of the 69th congress, is set for June 30, and the outlook today was for this program to be carried out despite the usual flurry and scramble to obtain last-minute action on favorite measures.

Important Bills Hang. Unless there is an unexpected shift in the plans, congress will go home a week from Wednesday to see about getting itself re-elected, leaving a number of important matters hanging in midair. This list includes farm relief legislation, the ratification of the French debt settlement, disposition of Muscle Shoals, and the rivers and harbors bill.

A vote will be had some time this week on the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief, which the Coolidge-Mellon wing of the republican party has pronounced “economically unsound” and which the Dawes-Watson-Western group has portrayed as admirable from every standpoint, economic and political.

No Farm Bill Hope. The Coolidge-Mellon group, supported by sufficient democrats, have the votes to kill the McNary bill any time it can be brought to a vote. That vote, when it comes, is expected to sound the death knell for any agricultural legislation this session, leaving members of congress from western states to go home and face their angry constituencies.

“The party is going to hear about this on election day,” said Senator Arthur Capper, republican, of Kansas, one of the farm bloc leaders.

DETROIT RUSS WORKERS PROTEST THUR. AGAINST CHICAGO SCAB PAPER

The Russian workers of Detroit will hold a protest meeting Thursday, June 24, at 7:30 p. m., at the International Workers’ House, 3014 Yemans Ave., Hamtramck, Mich., against the employment of scabs in the Chicago Russian counter-revolutionary sheet, Russky Viestnik Rassviet.

A representative of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will be the main speaker of the evening. Admission is free, and all Russian speaking workers of Detroit are invited.

The paper claims to be published by “Russian trade unions,” but the management refused to deal with the printers’ union and the workers went on strike. The publishers put scabs in place of the strikers.

PASSAIC RELIEF CONFERENCE IN EVERY CITY OF THE NATION IS DEMANDED BY RELIEF COMMITTEE

PASSAIC, N. J., June 22.—Passaic relief conferences are scheduled for five big cities during the present month, as workers and friends of labor rally anew in support of the textile strikers right to live and have a union of their own.

Chicago will lead the procession on June 16, with a relief conference in Ashland Auditorium, at which Clarence Darrow, the great labor lawyer, Albert Weisbord, strike organizer and leader, and Stanley J. Clark will be the speakers.

On June 24, organized labor in Pittsburgh will send its delegates to a conference in that city for the purpose of organizing relief for Passaic. In Brownsville, Pa. a relief conference will be held on June 27.

Cleveland will have its conference June 29, and will have two girl strikers, fresh from the strike area, to report on the progress of the strike.

New York Conference June 25. In New York City, a delegate conference to organize relief for the strikers will be held June 25 at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, 244 East 14th street. Invitations to this conference were sent out two weeks ago and have met with a lively response. Many unions have signified their interest in the conference and a large attendance is confidently expected. Already scores of duplicate credentials have been returned to the New York office of the General Relief Committee, Textile Strikers, at 799 Broadway, room 508.

Invitations have been sent to all labor unions, workers’ fraternal organizations and sympathetic associations in New York City. Every effort has been made to cover all these organizations, and those not receiving invitations are earnestly requested to communicate at once with the New York office of the general relief committee.

Must Do Something in Every City. The general relief committee is making a nation-wide effort to organize relief conferences in every city in the United States. All workers, all friends of the working class, all sympathizers with the Passaic strikers’ struggle against the mill bosses’ attempt to cut wages are asked to rally to the cause and help organize these conferences. Every city and town should be organized on the basis of intensification and extension of relief work.

In cities where there are not enough labor unions, sympathizers should get together and organize relief conferences, with the help of whatever unions or workers’ fraternal organization there are in the field.

For Right to Organize. This, the twenty-first week of the struggle, finds the strikers standing as staunchly as at the start of the strike. Police brutality, oppressive jail sentences, exorbitant bail bonds (in the case of Weisbord \$50,000), injunctions and other means of oppression by the boss-controlled courts, gas bombs, newspaper misrepresentation—all have failed to break the splendid spirit of the textile strikers.

The textile strikers stand for the right to organize the unorganized. We want a union! We want to live! We want the wage cut back! We want to escape the old starvation! The New York furriers have won their victory. Our’s cannot be long delayed. The new slogan is “Now on to Passaic! Add another victory for labor. Everybody help.”

Turkey Takes What She Can Get from British Interests. ANGORA, Turkey, June 22.—Turkey has accepted the offer of British oil interests which rule the puppet sultan of Iraq to receive from the government of Iraq \$2,500,000 each year for 25 years in place of getting royalties on Turkey’s share in the Iraq oil fields.

Offers to Be a Good Boy. “I cannot understand,” he cables, “in what way the greatness of the United States would be lessened by my stay in power.”

In a further cablegram Chamorro charges that Dennis told him personally that “he was going to undertake a campaign to enlighten the Nicaraguan people about the necessity of forcing me to retire from power, and that in case I did not retire voluntarily the United States would compel me by force, because they were going to accomplish their purpose whether I was willing or not.”

These messages were not made public by the department, but by an agent whom Chamorro has stationed in Washington.

Miners Offer Their Blood to Save Life of a Fellow Worker

HIBBING, Minn., June 22.—When Homer Sherman, a young iron mine worker, was run over by the tender of an ore train, severing one arm and both legs, no bosses of the Oliver Iron Mining company stood at his bedside as did five fellow workers, offering their blood if it would save their buddy.

While the doctors declared transfusion to be useless, the five miners waited at the bedside to the last, hoping that the doctors might change their minds and take their blood. The bosses of the company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, were absent.



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Grand Rapids Unite in Fight to Release Sacco and Vanzetti

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 22.—A united conference called by the Grand Rapids unit of International Labor Defense was held here today to organize and centralize the protest against the planned execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and to give aid to the two innocent Italian workers. Nine organizations, representing 500 workers, participated in the conference.

It was decided to circulate petitions urging a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, and to send resolutions to Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts and to the labor press. A mass protest meeting will be held in the early part of the month of July with Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, as the principal speaker.

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RATIONAL LIVING To Reappear.

It is last issue, a year ago, RATIONAL LIVING, the radical health magazine, announced its suspension for one year, due to the voyage of its editor, abroad. The editor has had to extend his stay in Europe. But soon after his return to New York, at the end of the summer, the magazine will be published again and will appear regularly in the future.

A Warning to the Workers Who Suffered in the Gary Steel Mill Explosion

Do not sign any agreements with the Steel Corporation dealing with compensation for injuries you received. Do not give up your insurance policies or premium books. Secure first the best of legal advice. We suggest the organization of a Legal Aid and Relief Committee by the labor and fraternal organizations.

Workers (Communist) Party

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: 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."

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP MEETING ENDORSES WORK OF PLENUM

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—Representatives of the party nuclei from all parts of the territory included in the Pittsburgh district organization assembled to hear the report of C. E. Ruthenberg on the plenum of the central committee and to give their support to the resolution on "The tasks of the party in the light of the Communist International decision."

Local Organizations Present. The local organizations in Pittsburgh, Verona, Harmarsville, Harwick, Coverdale, Avella, Brownsville, Woodlawn, East Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Ambridge, New Kensington, New Brighton, Cannonsburg, Braddock and McDonald were all represented.

Comrade Ruthenberg outlined the situation of the party and the need for unity of all the party's forces for the extension of its influence and upbuilding of the organization.

Analysis Situation. His speech included an analysis of the economic and political situation and the work of the party in the light of these conditions. The close of the speech, which was the most thor-

presentation of party policy and tactics to the membership here, was greeted by long extended applause.

Questions and Discussion. Questions and discussion dealing with the practical problems of the party in this district followed, thru which the work before the membership was clarified.

Daily Worker Drive. The membership meeting was also made a means of mobilization for

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By A. M. SIMONS

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Pay Your Dollar Now.

DAILY WORKER EASTERN AGENCY

108 East 14th Street, New York City.

The DAILY WORKER campaign. The Pittsburgh district is out to win the trip to Moscow and will devote all of its energies to the work of securing subscriptions during the remaining two weeks of the campaign.

Resolution Adopted. The meeting was closed with the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

"The Pittsburgh district membership meeting welcomes the work of the plenum of the Central Committee to unify the party under the slogan, 'Unity and Mass Work.'"

"We particularly endorse the resolution of the Central Committee on 'The Task of the Party in the Light of the Communist International decision.'"

"We pledge our earnest support to the Central Committee in the campaign to organize the unorganized, the building of the left wing in the trade unions, for the united labor ticket, the membership campaign to build the party, the extension of the circulation of 'THE DAILY WORKER' and for the complete unification of the party forces for mass work."

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.

SEND IN A SUB!

On to Moscow!

DAILY WORKER READERS URGED TO FINANCIALLY AID "IL LAVORATORE"

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has addressed an appeal on behalf of Il Lavoratore, the Italian organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

As pointed out in this appeal, the Italian weekly, Il Lavoratore, is of the greatest importance to the Communist movement in this country. The appeal

workers for an uncompromising class struggle against the capitalists of this country. It is fighting the everyday battles of the workers of the United States and at the same time preparing them for the ultimate struggle to establish a workers' government in this country.

"The Lavoratore must not be lost for the labor movement of this country. It must be built into a more powerful weapon thru the increase of its circulation and its ultimately again becoming a daily paper.

"There are in the United States, billions of Italian workers. The Italian workers are strongly represented in some of the biggest trade unions in this country. The Lavoratore is fighting for the unorganized Italian workers and stands for the building of a strong militant left wing organization in trade unions. It would be a great loss to the revolutionary class movement in the United States if it were to lose its only Communist expression in the Italian language.

"The central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls on every reader of THE DAILY WORKER to immediately aid in creating a fund to keep Il Lavoratore alive and to build it into a stronger paper.

"The needs of Il Lavoratore are urgent. Act quickly. Send in your dollar to the sustaining fund after reading this paper. Carry on agitation among your fellow workers and get them to secure and send in a dollar for the sustaining fund.

"Show a spirit of solidarity in support of the fighting organ of the Italian workers, Il Lavoratore.

"Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, 'C. E. Ruthenberg, Gen. Secretary."

Socialist Party Head Refuses to Enter Into a Free Speech Fight

BOSTON, June 22.—In reply to a letter from the Workers (Communist) Party inviting the socialist party of New England to co-operate in a free speech demonstration on the Boston Commons on July 4, Alfred Baker Lewis, the district secretary, says: "I do not think that the comrades will co-operate with the Workers' Party in any way."

In view of the fact that Mayor Nichols and the reactionary forces of Boston have practically closed all meeting halls to organizations of a radical character, this refusal constitutes a direct encouragement to these black forces to continue their dastardly work.

The letter states that the entire matter will come up before Boston Central Branch at its next meeting. It will then be seen whether the socialist party will take the opportunity to do anything at all to fight the reactionary regime which has been established in the city of Boston. Com. and file members of the socialist party should see to it that their organization is not led into a policy which will inevitably encourage reaction to continue its work.

Coolidge Favors a Separation Scheme Against Filipinos

WASHINGTON, June 22.—President Coolidge is inclined to favor the enactment of the Bacon bill, framed by Gen. Leonard Wood, to divide the Philippine Islands thru creation of a purely colonial government for the Moro provinces. The purpose of the Wood-Bacon scheme is understood to be the blocking of the freeing of the islands from American rule. There may be enough in the next senate, and possibly in the house, to enact a law to liberate the Philippines. Wood is trying to divert attention from the main issue to a counter-proposal.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, commander in chief of the army of the conquered Philippine republic of 1895-1901, has cabled a protest against the bill, altho recently he had been listed as a friend of Wood and a luke-warm supporter of the independence movement.

Byrd May Be Assist. Navy Secretary. WASHINGTON, June 22.—Lieut. Com. Richard E. Byrd, who made the first air trip over the North pole, is being favorably considered for appointment as assistant secretary of the navy in charge of aeronautics, it was learned here today.

TO MOSCOW!

Subs received June 14, 15 and 16.

BOSTON, MASS.— And a Banner to Two Leading Cities. Elsie Pultor 20 2,645 F. Schachtman 20 200 Hermian Paukama, Gardner, Mass. 45 45 Uno Toni, Quincy, Mass. 10 10 Jos. Ruich, Elizabeth, N. J. 20 720 E. Bujacich, Hoboken, N. J. 45 45 H. Silverstein, Newark, N. J. 20 20

NEW YORK CITY— L. Bogatz 165 185 Louis Coli 20 65 W. Elf 20 100 A. Fineberg 50 50 N. Fishman 100 700 Zolton Freedman 100 100 W. Gay 100 600 S. Goldfarb 30 30 L. Goodman 100 490 Philip Goodman 20 125 Sara E. Gostinsky 20 20 Leo Kling 390 3,850 S. Leibowitz 20 1,020 Henry Maatner 220 220 H. Owang 50 50 M. Pasternak 20 60 P. P. P. 20 20 Karl Roos 20 20 M. Sigalowsky 20 85 Arthur Smith 505 4,935 Sonia Wisnietz 20 20 Peter Cibula, West New York, N. J. 100 100 V. Kaminsky, Peekskill, N. Y. 100 100 Rebecca Fashina, Baltimore, Md. 100 100

PHILADELPHIA, PA.— H. Chydofsky 10 30 Martha Gold 30 100 E. H. H. 20 20 Joseph Rutkowski 30 30 S. R. Pearman, Washington, D. C. 245 275 A. H. H. 100 100 Emil Hoesinger, Rochester, N. Y. 1,285 1,285 Jack Sojninien, Schenectady, N. Y. 148 185 M. Prohanska, Johnstonville, N. Y. 30 30 J. Kasper, E. Pittsburgh 290 2,130

PITTSBURGH, PA.— A. Jakira 45 45 Steve A. Kurepa 210 210 W. H. Scarville 45 5,910 Sami Katkovich 10 1,080 W. J. White, New Castle, Pa. 10 10 M. Chelovitz, Akron, Ohio 200 200

CLEVELAND, OHIO— L. Brody 20 20 Leo Hejci 30 30 Max Katler 10 10 T. Mitsos 200 300 H. H. H. 10 10 Joe Janclar, Martin's Ferry, O. 10 10 Kon O. McCaffery, Toledo, Ohio. 55 540 A. G. McCaffery, Toledo, Ohio. 85 100

WARREN, OHIO— M. Popovich 45 45 John Hillberg, Geneva, Ohio 10 10

DETROIT, MICH.— L. Eschek 100 220 Peter Kasikin 100 100 G. Kristofsky 40 40 W. E. Wilson, Terre Haute, Ind. 45 45

CHICAGO, ILL.— N. O. Bull 45 315 N. E. H. 45 45 John Heinrichson 130 3,680 Pauline Joffe 45 45 A. Karcheski 100 100 Anna Lawrence 245 245 Ben Levin 90 90 Wm. F. Miller 20 20 Max Miroff 20 20 F. C. Tustison, Parma, Ohio 20 20 J. Periman 100 100 A. L. Pollock 45 100 Jos. Schlessinger 45 45 Wm. Schindick 160 2,490 F. Stasukelus 20 475 N. Stevens 40 40 Play 160 2,490 Gertrude Welsh 100 185 E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo. 120 1,260 G. S. S. 10 10 Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill. 30 920 S. Svenson, Rockford, Ill. 100 100 S. H. Curlee, St. Louis, Mo. 100 100 Perry H. Shipman, Rock Island, Ill. 100 100 John B. Chaple, Ashland, Wis. 45 45

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.— O. J. Agness 200 490 Ed. Calin 45 45 Dan W. Stevens 20 1,815 John Fillmanson, Dunbar, Minn. 30 30 Allie Ruska, Brule, Wis. 20 50 F. A. Tustison, Parma, Ohio 20 20 Sidney Smith, Denver, Colo. 10 10

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH— M. Brown 10 10 J. E. Sherrin 10 10 James Gordon, Colorado Springs, Colo. 20 20 John N. Nushe, Granite Falls, Mont. 100 100 W. L. Wright, Great Falls, Mont. 20 40 Frank Margrave, Kevin, Mont. 20 20

SEATTLE, WASH.— J. Hannu 100 100 M. Hansen 100 100 J. R. Smith 20 20 John Wilkes 100 100 N. Bursler, Berkeley, Calif. 30 540

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.— N. Altshuler 10 10 Tom Egan 45 135 Beatrice Pollock 10 10 Paul C. Reiss 595 5,905 G. B. Rosenfield 10 10 Frank Spector 200 2,980

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.— Milton Harlan 45 45 Carroll Shipman 45 45 Liberty Willit Produce Co. 130 130 Workmen's Educational Ass'n 30 30 Steve Grdinich, Hayward, Cal. 100 100 John Elliot, La Grange, Calif. 10 10 M. Shapovalov, Riverside, Calif. 30 30

MORE FUNDS AND NO FUELS GOING TO HELP STRIKE

Soviet Workers Keep Up Aid to British

MOSCOW, June 3.—(By Mail.)—The central committee of the Miners' Union of the Soviet Union received a telegram from Cook today in which he acknowledges receipt of the information that 400,000 more roubles had been sent off. Cook expressed "the deepest thanks of the British miners for the splendid solidarity of the working class of the Soviet Union."

The central committee of the Miners' Union today sent 27,000 roubles to London as the first instalment of the collections undertaken by the co-operatives of the Soviet Union.

The secretary of the central council of the Labor Unions of the Soviet Union, Dogadov, declared that further sums would be sent to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain according to the receipt of the wage contributions of the Russian workers. He also stated that the flow of contributions had not in any way weakened and that in most cases not a quarter of the day's wage was being contributed, but a still larger sum.

The boycott of all forms of combustible material for Great Britain is being 100% maintained. Dogadov declared: "Naturally, in comparison with the great struggle of the British miners our assistance is not very great, but we are doing what we can and we will continue to fulfill our class solidarity towards our British brothers."

Nationalization of Mines Needed, Says Congressman of N. Y.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—During a debate in the house in criticism of the failure of the administration forces to report a coal control bill from the interstate commerce committee, as pledged April 27 by Chairman Parker, Rep. LaGuardia of New York declared nationalization of coal was necessary.

"I do not believe regulation will be enough," he said. "I believe the coal industry ought to be nationalized. All coal mines ought to be owned and operated by the government. I realize that I am a bit ahead of some of my colleagues and that my stand may seem radical today, yet I can remember when water was sold by private companies, and to advocate municipal ownership of waterworks was also considered radical."

He described the nationalization plan reported by the anthracite miners in 1913, which provided that 6 per cent bonds be substituted for outstanding capital stock of anthracite companies, and in 50 years the whole cost could be retired at a charge of 28 cents on each ton of coal. In the past 10 years the anthracite companies have pumped \$200,000,000 of water into their capital stock, and now are preparing to pump a further \$400,000,000 in—so rich are the profits.

Apply Bonus System to Preachers; Will Hays' Bright Idea

NEW YORK, June 22.—Nation-wide plans to raise \$15,000,000 to establish a pension fund system in the Presbyterian church have been announced by Will H. Hayes, famous republican party machine politician and now "czar of the movie trust"—also chairman of the laymen's committee of the Presbyterian church.

But it is not to be all velvet for the antiquated brethren; they have to do something to get it. First they have to live a long time, for 65 years; then they have to be good boys for 35 years of that, turning out Christians like sausages at Swift's; besides, they have to pay into the fund 2 1/2 per cent of their salaries. This may interfere with them living for 65 years, but it is in Hayes' plan.

"The whole plan," says Hayes, "is an excellent business arrangement which will renew the virility of the church."

Kindergarten to Be Feature of the Russian Women's Picnic Sunday

In order to give the mothers a chance to have a good time at the picnic, the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society has arranged a Kindergarten at the picnic given by the society Sunday, June 27, at River Tavern Grove, Milwaukee Ave. opposite St. Adalbert's Cemetery. Mothers will be able to leave their children in case of nurses and go around the park without any worry.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair

(Today on page 5)

An Opportunity Lost at Gary, Indiana

Note.—This is the first of a series of articles setting forth the difficulties and pointing out how they can be overcome in the building of THE DAILY WORKER into a mass organ of the American working class.

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

AFTER two and one-half years of struggle, the period of the existence of THE DAILY WORKER, militant labor still stands before the task of developing its spokesman into the mouthpiece of masses of workers.

It is not an impossible task. It is not a task that lets opportunity knock but once at the door of militant labor. It is a task that every day calls to labor's vanguard to fulfill its mission—the building of the left wing of labor and the development of THE DAILY WORKER into the mass organ of the American working class.

Another Blast at Gary. On Monday morning, June 14, the news flashed over the wires, "Many dead and injured in another explosion in the steel mills at Gary, Indiana."

There should be only one way for militant labor to look at that bit of news. It should have been a trumpet call to immediate action to give definite expression to the great agony of steel labor as it saw its numbers murdered and maimed in the death belching inferno known as the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co.

But It Was Divided. But labor's left wing was not a unit. From the office of THE DAILY WORKER, we saw it develop two attitudes: First: One of indifference. This attitude considered the Gary disaster "just another explosion." It didn't matter much, was the viewpoint. A steel strike, yes, that is something. A steel mill blast, not worth worrying about. Let it pass.

Second: Just the opposite. This attitude declared the explosion, bringing acute grief to many working class firesides, but at the same time exposing to the light of day the whole murderous system of the steel trust's treatment of its workers, was another opportunity for new assaults against the United States Steel corporation. This attitude demanded action, with a definite program and a definite objective.

Regrettable But True. It is regrettable but true that THE DAILY WORKER editorial staff, as on so many other occasions, found itself to be the staff of the left wing. Regrettable because this should not be so. THE DAILY WORKER editorial staff cannot lead the struggle. It can only make THE DAILY WORKER help lead the struggle.

Yet it was THE DAILY WORKER correspondent that was first and alone at the scene of the disaster, feeling his way along, planning how best to protect the interests of the workers, raising the demand that "the dead must not have died in vain."

Not An Easy Task. It was not an easy task. The steel trust owns the city government of Gary and Gary's lone daily newspaper. It has its own private hospital. The steel trust is well protected against intruders coming to interfere with its business, part of which is to see that the killing and crippling of workers in its plants get as little attention as possible.

The DAILY WORKER, therefore, came into Gary as an alien enemy to the native steel trust. But the workers received it as a friend as it arrived in bundles of each new edition hurled into this capitalist fortress.

Steel labor read about its sufferings in its own daily. For the moment THE DAILY WORKER became the expression of masses of Gary steel workers. The indifference of that part of the left wing that had the wrong attitude

began to melt. A mass meeting was planned, an effort was made to arrange a mass funeral of all the victims, an expression of working class mourning rather than the grief of a few relatives and friends, a congressional inquiry was sought for, to tear aside the veil that obscured the real nature of the steel trust tyranny. An attempt was made to draw other labor elements into the growing protest. But the forces that had been aroused were too weak and got into action too late to take full advantage of the situation. Another opportunity had been lost. Strenuous efforts, to be sure, are now being made to retrieve this error. Something will be accomplished.

But when the steel workers gathered in mass protest meeting at Turner Hall, in Gary, Saturday night, June 19, applauded the mention of THE DAILY WORKER, then I knew that its effort had not been in vain. Rather this was an indication of its great possibilities.

It Grows With the Left Wing. If the left wing had properly exploited the Gary disaster there would have been protest meetings ablaze throughout the whole steel district, from Waukegan and South Chicago, in Illinois, thru Gary, Hammond and other Indiana steel centers. At this writing the Gary protest meeting stands alone. Gary deserted by labor elsewhere, is forced to fight its own battles. No doubt, in the other steel districts, in Pittsburgh, and Bethlehem, Pa., in the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio, and elsewhere over the land, it would have been impossible to hold effective gatherings, but everywhere there could have been at least an effective distribution of THE DAILY WORKER telling the story of Gary at the gates of every steel mill.

This is one of the ways of developing THE DAILY WORKER into the mass expression of the workers. It is simple. It is elemental. But it isn't done. The result is that there is neither a powerful left wing nor a mass organ of the left wing.

Three hundred copies of THE DAILY WORKER were sold at the gates of the steel plants in Gary last Saturday. But it could have been a thousand. The additional copies had not been provided. Thus are the possibilities underestimated and lost.

A heavy burden falls on the few active militants. They must get subscribers for THE DAILY WORKER to maintain the contacts made. These subscribers must renew when their term of subscription ends. Worker Correspondents groups must be organized. Nuclei of the Workers Party must be organized. Shop papers must be issued. Every grievance, sometimes seemingly insignificant, must be made the basis of "Agitation! Education! Organization!"

Away with indifference! Forward to greater activity, seizing every opportunity. Thus will the left wing grow and the day speeded when THE DAILY WORKER will become the mass organ of the American working class.

Union and Bosses Seek Warrants in Carpenters' Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—The Bay Counties district council of carpenters has countered the move of the Industrial Assn. in seeking for conspiracy warrants against striking carpenters by applying in its turn for similar warrants against non-union guards. The felony warrants demanded by the Industrial Assn. are being held up while Dist. Atty. Brady investigates. The carpenters state that only about 1000 of their 13,000 members in the Bay District are unemployed, the rest being at work on union jobs.

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Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

BAD AIR IN SHOPS AND MILLS INJURING HEALTH OF WORKERS WHO FAIL TO REALIZE DANGER

(By G. TURNER, Worker Correspondent.) NEW YORK, June 22.—The effect of impure air on the health of the workers in shops and factories is generally underestimated. Men and women working in crowded, ill-ventilated, overheated shops, can hardly realize that a good many of their physical ailments, or what we call occupational diseases can be traced to bad air.

Factory Inspection.

The New York State Factory Investigation Commission reports that out of 4,850 factories investigated, 88% were unfit to work in. The air in these work rooms was stale, vitiated, overheated and generally impure, due either to the overcrowding of the shops, closed windows, insufficient ventilation facilities, or dust on the floors and in the air of the work rooms.

It was also brought out by the commission that in these shops workers suffer from fatigue, headaches, bronchitis, anemia, indigestion, and general lack of resistance to colds, etc. Among these workers there is also a great predisposition to tuberculosis.

Local.

In New York city, during one year, 800 bakers were examined medically; 453, or more than 50 per cent of them, suffered from one or more of the above mentioned ailments. In the majority of cases examined, the ill health of the bakers could be directly traced to the unsanitary conditions of the bakeries where they worked. In a few cases, the report showed a lack of resistance to disease of any kind.

Out of 613 tailors examined, 500, or more than 80 per cent, were suffering from some ailment directly traceable to ill-ventilated and unsanitary factories.

It is further reported that most of the patients in the state insane hospital come from the congested districts of Greater New York. They worked in unsanitary, crowded, ill-smelling workshops and lived in congested, unsanitary tenement houses.

The Needle Trades Shops.

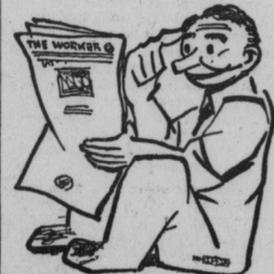
Most of the workers in the needle trades are very well acquainted with these overcrowded, unsanitary work rooms. They call them the "sweat shops," where they spend the best part of their lives in coining their health into profits. The high cost of floor space in the factory districts of New York city makes overcrowding almost inevitable.

Added to this congestion, there is almost always an unheard of disregard for ventilation, the windows being tightly closed in the winter. During the summer months the windows are opened, but even then we find that overcrowding, the body heat and odors, the dust of the machinery, the heat generated by the electric motors, etc., more than counteract the little fresh air which comes in thru the open windows.

In the morning, when the factory is first opened, the smell in the shop is most noticed in contrast to the air outside. One can generally hear the workers say: "The smell in here can knock you out." In an hour or two the workers become insensible to the smell and keep on breathing in the same foul air all day long. Many workers do not even go out of the shops for lunch, so that neither they nor the factories get any airing thru-out the day. It is little wonder then, that the health and strength of the workers is gradually undermined and many workers become mental and physical wrecks.

Observations.

In the good old days, before the restriction of immigration, one could see young, red-cheeked, healthy looking "greenhorns" from the "other side" pouring into the dress shops to earn a livelihood. A few months, or a year passed and a transformation took place in these workers (mostly girls). They became "Americanized," without pep, without color, anaemic, sickly looking appendages to the machines. This goes on year in and year out and very little is done to im-



What this fellow likes best in The DAILY WORKER is the stuff that he wrote himself. Did you ever write? See how you'll like it!

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Textile Machinery Improvement Don't Improve Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 22.—There are only ten workers in the Dewey room of the Arlington mill and these ten workers have to work like hell for 48 hours a week to make the immense wages of \$19.68. The wages for this room total up to \$10,233.36 a year; if the workers are all lucky enough to work every day for the full 52 weeks, which never happens.

The combined capital and property value of the Arlington Co. was \$19,000,000 in the year 1923-24, and we can stake our next wage out that they have increased it since then. Yet these cheese-faring pikers, who claim to be generous and good to us workers, are introducing a new machine that will throw ten of us out on the street.

The dryer and the Dewey machine used to be separate, but two weeks ago some sucker had a bright idea for the boss, and they have now fixed a sprayer on the dryer and whenever the cloth comes out, it is immediately sprayed, not by the men, who have hungry families to keep, but by the machine, that is hungry only for work.

To save one 19,000th part of their wealth the bosses will throw ten workers and their families, into the hell of unemployment.

They are not giving us other work like they say in their advertisement in the paper, they are taking our jobs away. We workers don't object to the machines helping us with our work, but there should be some way of keeping our jobs. The machines they are inventing now always seem to put us out of work and put money into the bosses pockets. Why is this?

Judge Killits Is Lenient with the Millionaire Kirby

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—Josiah Kirby, millionaire financier, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge John M. Killits on a charge of conspiring to influence prospective jurors in his federal trials for using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to two years in Atlanta and \$2,500 fine.

Previously Kirby was sentenced to seven and one-half years on the fraudulent use of the mails. Whether the sentences will run concurrently or in sequence is not yet known, but the lenient treatment Kirby has received thus far gives rise to the belief that the former will be the final decision.

Unlike the treatment accorded poverty-stricken criminals, Kirby is being given plenty of time to wind up his affairs. When sentenced in March the federal judge permitted him to go to California for three months in order to arrange his business. Kirby had no sooner arrived in the sunny climes when local attorneys spread the rumor that he was suffering from tuberculosis. Mr. Kirby is now given an additional month to enjoy himself before going to Atlanta, where it is believed he may have to spend a month or two until doctors in Cleveland can "prove" that he is dying from tuberculosis.

Judge Killits' courteousness is due to the fact that Kirby is not a class war prisoner. Kirby was the head of the \$30,000,000 defunct Cleveland Discount Company.

PASSAIC POLICE SHOOT AT GIRL STRIKE PICKET

Jail Textile Workers for Talking to Scabs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 22.—A new police offensive has started in Passaic. The police are now concentrating on making "battery and assault" charges against the strike pickets on the flimsiest excuse. A number of the strike pickets were clubbed and a girl strike picket was shot at because they had dared to talk to scabs and try to convince them they should join the strike.

Fifteen Arrests in One Day. Fifteen arrests were made in Lodi, Garfield, Wallington, Passaic and Clifton in one day of pickets who dared to approach scabs and ask them to join the strike.

Samuel Swaba, while walking past the Botany mill, was attacked by the police when he spoke to a worker. He was dragged into the mill by police thugs and badly beaten. He was beaten again as he was taken to the patrol wagon. Anthony Tath was arrested at a union meeting at 25 Dayton avenue as he was waiting to go to the picket line.

Shoot at Striker.

Luca Alfonzi was shot at twice by County Policeman Huesler and was later arrested by this bosses' tool. She had spoken to his mother, who is a scab, in front of their house. The woman ran into the house and her policeman son came out and shot twice at the strikers' feet.

Bomb outrages, which local papers continue to attribute to strikers, altho police have been "unable" to locate the perpetrators, were repudiated by the United Front Committee in the following statement:

Repudiate Bombings.

"The United Front Committee of Textile Workers, at its last meeting, after discussing statements appearing in the press of the various bomb explosions that have taken place in different parts of the city, definitely went on record that it most vehemently repudiates any suggestions that the bombings took place under the direction of strikers.

"The United Front Committee of Textile Workers is unqualifiedly opposed to such outrages. It knows nothing about them, and believing that this is but an attempt to discredit the strikers, is not surprised that the police have not been able to find the perpetrators.

Is it a Bosses' Frame-Up?

"The story is recalled of how in the Lawrence strike of 1912 William Wood, the head of the American Woolen Company, was convicted of having instigated several bombing outrages that took place in Lawrence during the strike. It is not at all unlikely that the bosses here may be trying the same trick. What do the bosses care for the lives of the workers, and if the bosses can instigate the throwing of bombs that would kill somebody and then fasten the blame upon the union or some striker, why not? It has been done before, as Lawrence shows, and the desperate situation in which the bosses find themselves at the present time may well result in their attempting it now."

Six Killed When Paris-Bordeaux Train Jumps Off Tracks

TOURS, France, June 22.—Six persons were killed and 30 injured when the Paris-Bordeaux express jumped the track at Vouvray, seven miles from here.



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID HOLDS OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 22.—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 Sandesky, youthful Passaic strike leader, spoke at two large open air meetings at Columbus Circle & 59th St., and Broadway & 96th St. A collection of \$62 was taken up.

The following meetings are to be held this week: Thursday, June 24, at Prospect Ave. and 163rd St. Friday, June 25, at Clermont Parkway and Washington Ave. Saturday, June 26, at St. Ann Ave. and 138th St.

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," to Beach City, in the hotel they meet Rosa'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. 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 the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. 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. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted with the wrangling small owners. However, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill and goes over to arrange for early delivery of new derricks at the lumber yard. The roads are bad. Dad goes to see a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Benziger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers."

III

Here was a moral problem which Bunny debated within himself: was Paul Watkins crazy, because of the way he behaved? If so, there must be a crazy streak in Bunny also, for he had been enormously impressed by Paul, and could not help thinking about him. He had paid a tribute to Paul's sense of honor, by resolving that he, Bunny, would permit himself the luxury of not being a liar—not even in trivial things. Also, the meeting with Paul had caused Bunny to become suddenly aware what an easy time he was having in life. The very first morning, when he opened his eyes, lying in the deep soft mattress of the hotel-bed, with its heavy linen sheets so smooth and white, and its warm blankets, soft as fleece, and striped the color of ripe strawberries—at once his thought was: how had Paul slept that night, without shelter and without cover? Had he lain on the ground? But grandmother, if she saw you even sitting on the ground in the evening, would cry out that you would "catch your death!" And down in the spacious dining-room of the hotel, the thought of Paul without breakfast had quite ruined the taste of grape-fruit in crushed ice, and cereal and thick cream, and bacon and eggs, and wheat-cakes with maple syrup. Paul would be going hungry, because he was too proud to eat food until he had earned it; and some strange perversity caused Bunny, in the midst of comfort, to yearn toward this fierce anchorite who spurned the flesh!

The morning after the meeting at Mrs. Groarty's, Bunny had sat under a palm-tree in front of the hotel, hoping that Paul would come by. Instead, there had come Mrs. Groarty and her husband, bringing Mr. Dumpery, and followed by Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, with their temporary friends the Jewish tailors. It was a deputation from the "medium lots," explaining that they had continued their meeting until one o'clock that morning, and had decided to rescind their community agreement, and go each man for himself; now the "medium lots" wanted Dad to take their lease. Bunny told them that Dad was out in the field with the geologist; they might wait for him, but Bunny knew how emphatic Dad was about off-set wells, so there was no chance of his taking a small lease.

After which Bunny took a seat on the bench next to Mrs. Groarty, for the purpose of finding out whether Paul had revealed himself to her. Bunny confessed to her that he had done something very wrong the previous evening; he had failed to lock the kitchen door after looking out on the porch. Following his program of telling the exact truth, he stated that somebody had gone into her kitchen and taken some food; Bunny had promised not to tell who it was, but it was someone who was very hungry, and Bunny had felt sorry about it. If Mrs. Groarty would let him—and he hauled out his little purse.

Mrs. Groarty was all aglow with pleasure at the delicacy of feeling of the aristocracy; she had quite fallen in love with this strange little fellow, who was so pretty to look at, with sensitive red lips like a girl's and at the same time had the manners of an elderly marquis, or something like that, as Mrs. Groarty had come to know such persons in moving pictures. She refused his money, at the same time thinking what a shame that her fortune had not been made earlier in life, so that her children could have worn such lovely clothes, and learned to express themselves with old-fashioned elegance!

(To be continued.)

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS TO FACE ANGRY RANK AND FILE AT JUNE 25 SESSION OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LONDON—(FP)—While members of the British Trades Union Congress general council refuse to reveal all the facts connected with calling off the general strike until the labor conference June 25, a spirited debate goes on between the left and the extreme right.

Ramsay MacDonald, J. R. Clynes, C. T. Cramp and others approve the action taken by the council. Others denounce it as a cowardly betrayal. The division of opinion within the council was revealed by Secy. A. J. Cook of the miners.

Fight Right Wing. "We have been fighting not only against the government and the owners, but against a number of labor leaders, especially the political leaders, whose position has been compromised." Cook told an audience of 5,000 miners.

"When the story is written some men will forever hang their heads in shame," he continued. As an example of servility on the part of the council he told how a committee went to see Baldwin, "but the prime minister had gone to bed, and a big chap came in and said: 'Gentlemen, it is time to get out.'"

The London Daily Herald which is controlled by the Trades Union Congress censored Cook's speech for making a bare reference to that. The labor weeklies, which for the moment are united in opposition to the general council, printed it in full. Get Answer June 25. Members of the council are in a sad predicament. One of them, H. H. Elvin, addressing a central labor body replied to every other question, "I cannot answer that, you will have to wait till June 25." He denied the charge that the strike was ended by timid compromisers. Elvin disclosed that negotiations which led to the end of the general strike had been in the hands of Hicks, Swales, Tillett, Bromley, Pugh, Wallden and Thomas. He

pointed out that most of these were either left or with the left wing tendencies and yet they were unanimous in the decision to call off the general strike.

At the same time members of the general council admit that no preparations for the struggle were made until a day or two before the strike was called. The government had prepared months ago. It is also pointed out that the strike was not general, that only sections were called out at a time, thus allowing the government to make gradual adjustments. At no time during the strike was there any break in the solidarity of the workers. Against the few thousand who stayed at work, hundreds of thousands came out from industries not called on strike.

The recent Labor party victory in a London by-election is proof that the public is in sympathy with labor and the general strike on behalf of the miners. The seat was previously held by a Conservative having been lost by the Labor party on account of the forged Zinoviev letter in 1924. The general strike was the predominant issue. Baldwin and other members of the government on the one hand, and important members of the Labor party on the other contested the election bitterly. The voters refused to give the government a vote of confidence and J. P. Gardner, the Labor party candidate, got a majority of 3,611.

Zion Hospital Burns. ZION, Ill., June 22.—Seven hundred persons, including twenty-five invalids, today were driven to the street when the huge four-story Zion home here was destroyed by fire. The rambling wooden structure, which occupies an entire block, burned for four hours before the combined fire departments of Zion, Waukegan, Ill., and Kenosha, Wis., were able to check the flames.

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 Anaconda 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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The Watson-Parker Bill Begins to Function

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

A WASHINGTON dispatch sent out by the Federated Press informs us that "astonishment and indignation were shown" by rail officials when the names of the Coolidge appointees to the Railroad Board of Mediation, provided for by the Watson-Parker bill, were made public.

The disappointment shown by the railway union officials seems to be commensurate with their belief in the Watson-Parker bill as a "labor" measure.

It may be that the arrogance of the Coolidge administration and the belief of the industrial and financial lords whose agent he is, that the recent supine attitude of the railway union heads makes it possible to force them to swallow anything, will be the salvation of the railway unions which have been fooled into believing that the Watson-Parker bill has any other essential purpose than to "companyize" the existing unions and make them mere efficiency and welfare adjuncts of the great transportation systems.

THE record of the Coolidge appointees certainly smells to high heaven when measured even by conservative labor standards.

The general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, which united with the heads of the railway unions to boost the Watson-Parker bill, states that the appointments were "a complete surprise" and the Federated Press correspondent goes on to state that railway executives had expected a different set of men to be appointed.

It is not likely that the railway managers are disappointed altho they may be surprised.

TO believe that the rail executives are anxious for the appointment of men who would be favorable to railway labor is to believe that the millennium has arrived.

SAMUEL Winslow, who fought the Berkeley railway labor bill as chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, is the Coolidge choice for chairman of the mediation board.

Ex-Governor Morrow of Kentucky is the second Coolidge appointee. He is a former member of the defunct railway labor board. He is a labor-hater of the fire-eating southern variety. While governor he sent state troops against the steel strikers in Newport, allowed a military reign of terror to be established there and in Covington. The Kentucky coal miners know Morrow well. The militia was always held in readiness for duty in the coal camps during his term in office.

WALLACE W. HANGER, another member of the old rail labor board, is the third appointee. Hanger is one of those Washington hangers-on, frequently seen in close consultation with legislators when railroad matters are under consideration and whose connections with railway interests are more than suspected.

The fourth appointee is Hymel Davies, one of the conciliators of the department of labor.

The fifth appointment has not been made as yet.

THE railway union heads seem to have adopted a weak and humble "trying-to-get-along" attitude following the passage of the Watson-Parker bill. According to W. M. Clark, vice-president of the Railway Conductors, the rail union heads proposed no one for the mediation board, contenting themselves with telling Coolidge that they insisted only that no former anti-labor members of the old railway labor board be appointed.

Apparently they trusted to the "fairness" of the president believing, it seems, that they had by their support of the Watson-Parker bill shown enough conservatism to be favored.

THE railway union heads, and especially the heads of the four brotherhoods, have acted through on the belief that the railway managers and the railway workers have special interests in common that can make a united front possible with both forces gaining from the agreement.

For the union heads this may be true but certainly it does not hold true for the majority of the "brotherhood membership or for the membership of the shop craft and other railway unions.

LIKE all other arbitration and conciliation measures, the Watson-Parker bill, to function for the workers, must be administered by a workers' government.

Its mediation provisions, under existing circumstances, serve only to delay and hamper the exercise of the organized power of the unions. Peace in the industry is paramount. Once having accepted this theory, the railway unions must reject strike action or place themselves in opposition to the law.

In favoring the Watson-Parker bill the rail union heads have stressed, time and time again, their desire for peace. They have evidently convinced Coolidge that they want peace so badly that they will stand for anything. Consequently, Coolidge has appointed open enemies of the rail labor unions who will pass on the wage demands of the brotherhoods before the ink on the Watson-Parker bill is dry.

SELDOM has there been such an exhibition of concentrated stupidity as that found in the railway union journals while the passage of the Watson-Parker bill was pending and since its ratification.

Even Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, usually a little saner than the average run of trade union editors, gets off this choice bit of piffle in the June number:

The most significant fact about the Railroad Labor Act is that the majority of railway executives have decided to quit fighting the labor unions and recognize them as a vital part of industry. In other words, the railroad unions have won their century-old struggle for the right to exist and protect their members' welfare as workers.

RAILWAY executives, or any other group of employers, never cease fighting unions as long as the unions are fighting for the right "to exist and protect their members' welfare as workers."

If unions cease to be unions and become what the Watson-Parker bill intends that they shall—efficiency organizations of the railroads interested in boosting the profits of the industry

in return for some slight share in these profits—then of course the employers will stop fighting because they, the employers, have won.

JUST how a distinction can be made by rail union heads between the Coolidge administration, which has given the railways everything they have asked for, and the railway executives who have asked for and received from the Coolidge administration practically everything they could think of asking for, is hard to understand.

The complaint made by the rail union heads amounts to saying that Coolidge has not appointed men who are "fair" to the railway unions to administer the Watson-Parker bill. But this is the same as saying that Watson-Parker bill is a good law which it is not and which the Locomotive Engineers Journal is forced to acknowledge it is not when it says the bill "does not give them that more vital right—a direct voice in the control of the industry in which they have invested all that they have, their labor and their lives."

HOW explain then the support of the Watson-Parker bill by the rail union heads?

It secured their support because they are weak in two directions:

1. They believe, or profess to believe, that railway managers, the spokesmen of the big banks which control the railways, have interests in common with the union membership.

2. These rail union heads are awed by the power of the railway capitalists and have lost confidence in the will of the workers to struggle.

THEY want peace even if it means the extinction of the unions as fighting organizations. These rail union heads have come to the point where they fear strikes just as much as do the railway managers. They are businessmen, not labor men.

But American railway capitalism is not content merely with a law which will slowly throttle the labor unions. It insists upon further guarantees in the persons of known agents of the railways like Winslow and Morrow.

THE enthusiasm of the rail union heads for the Railway Labor Board was just as feverish when this anti-

labor machinery was organized. They went up and down the country telling the workers that it was a great victory for labor.

But the railway labor board hampered, fought and helped to plunder the railway workers. Then the rail union heads, together with the railway executives, conceived the brilliant scheme incorporated in the Watson-Parker bill. It also was hailed with enthusiasm which will show a striking decrease as the days pass and the real purpose of the bill becomes plain to thousands of rank and file railway workers who may not be so well-acquainted with congressmen and senators as are their officials but who do not need anything else than the futile struggle to make an anti-labor bill into a weapon for labor to convince them that united fronts with the bosses are poor methods to secure higher wages and better working conditions.

THE trouble with the Watson-Parker bill is not that Coolidge gives additional gifts to Caesar by his appointments but that the bill itself was conceived in shame and is the fruits of an illicit alliance between labor unions and the exploiters of labor.

When are the heads of the railway unions going to learn that railway capitalists do not favor legislation that will strengthen labor unions and that union officials who are so naïve as to believe that crying peace in a world of class struggle will earn for their members anything but the kind of kicks just administered by Coolidge, are playing into the hands of enemies whom they alone believe to be friends?

BUILD the unions into fighting instruments is the only way to answer the railway executives and the finance capitalists whose agents they are. Peace comes only when labor's organized power brings it. It cannot and does not come by making unions into bodies more afraid of strikes and more interested in profits than are the railroad managers themselves.

As for Coolidge the strikebreaker, his appointees to administer the Watson-Parker bill are the type one would expect him to choose but they are no worse than the bill itself.

British Capitalism's Internal Conflict

Conflict has broken out openly in the ranks of the Baldwin government.

The die-hards, led by Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, have broken cabinet discipline and are making public speeches urging severance of relations with Soviet Russia.

Baldwin, altho encouraging the campaign against Soviet Russia in the first instance, now is forced to call a halt.

The landlord and big banking groups want the Anglo-Russian treaty abrogated but Baldwin, tied up with industry and commerce, cannot afford to take the responsibility of a further decrease in British foreign trade that would result from a breaking off of relations.

It probably needs only some such a typically tory act as the abrogation of the treaty on the flimsy and discredited pretext that the Soviet government and not the Russian unions are backing the strike of the British miners, to produce a deep-going political crisis comparable to that which occurred during the general strike.

The economic crisis is becoming worse daily.

A general election will follow a defeat for the Baldwin cabinet which the Churchill-Birkenhead wing is working for. But unless the die-hards are figuring on a more open dictatorship than has appeared as yet in England, their policy is an insane one.

Recent municipal elections have shown that the labor policy of the government has been made a burning issue by the general strike and the miners' strike.

In Chiswick a tory majority of 472 was turned into a labor majority of 541. In Hammersmith a tory majority of 1,955 was turned into a labor majority of 1,637. In Ladysmith a tory majority of 1,072 became a labor majority of 1,146.

In all these districts a larger number of voters went to the polls than in previous elections, and the majority of the population is of a lower middle class character.

Commenting on this significant development, the Workers' Weekly says:

"The general strike has crystallized class consciousness in scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workers who previously were, at best, craft conscious. . . . That experience taught the workers more in ten days than ten years of Communist propaganda."

In this situation defeat for the Baldwin cabinet and a general election means a tremendous increase in the labor party representation.

It means also that such schemes as the forged "Zinoviev letter" and the Daily Mail's campaign against Soviet Russia because of the aid sent by the Russian unions to the miners, are falling rather flat in a country where millions of workers are learning rapidly the lessons of their first great preliminary struggle with British capitalism.

Then Keep Them At Home

Lynn J. Frazier, the farmer senator from North Dakota, is the first to respond to The DAILY WORKER'S demand that congress investigate the death blast in the Gary steel mills that brought death to 14 (official report) and grave injuries to scores more.

Frazier does not hold out great hopes for an investigation. The senators and representatives are in a hurry to return home and get into the political campaigns locally.

On such occasions it is the interests of the workers and farmers that receive least attention.

But the present congress has shown no desire to concern itself with labor's problems under any conditions. It has had plenty of time to investigate the strike of the Passaic textile workers. Yet it has carefully shelved every attempt to bring to light the facts surrounding this struggle.

Even had the Gary disaster taken place during the beginning of the present congressional session, some excuse would have been found to push it aside.

This should not stop the workers, however, in their demands on these agents of the exploiters. Every possible pressure must be brought to bear on them while in session. Then when they fail to respond to the demands of labor, as they will, it will be easier to convince the masses of workers to forget to vote for them at the next election. When they come home, they will be kept home. Some labor spokesman will be sent to Washington instead to raise the voice of the working class in this den of parliamentarians protecting the interests of Wall Street thieves.

Frame-Ups Must Stop!

The workers of the entire world are registering their anger at the persistent efforts of the Massachusetts authorities to send Sacco and Vanzetti to their death in spite of the overwhelming proof that they are innocent.

The chief "crime" of these two workers in the eyes of the capitalists and their government is that they uncovered the crimes of the department of justice against two other workers, Elia and Salsedo. Now the workers of America and the world are responding to the call of Sacco and Vanzetti, and it is a fitting tribute to the determination of labor that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die that the Mexican workers have picketed the United States consulate at Mexico City, demanding life and freedom for the two intended victims.

Among the demonstrators in Mexico City was Julio Mella, a Cuban whose persecution, like these others, was flamed across the labor movement by workers' demonstrations that forced his release. He may, it is said, be returned to Cuba and again subjected to persecution. If so, the world solidarity of labor must again be invoked.

Not only are the world's workers, particularly those of America, showing by their mass demonstrations that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die, but they are showing in the doing of this duty, that the few timid leaders in the labor movement who try to make them believe that the day of demonstrations are past, are wrong, and that the day of demonstrations in this country is just beginning.

The Struggle in Great Britain

By EARL R. BROWDER.

(Part VI.)

Forging a Left Wing.

TO some extent the deep ferment going on among the British masses is reflected by Lansbury's Weekly. A few quotations from the issue of May 22 will show the process at work. After a critical review of events, it concludes:

"The fight itself was the victory. . . . Not to have called the general strike in the miners' aid would have killed trade unionism in eternal dishonor. . . . What, then, of the General Council? In view of their avowed attitude it is idle to reproach them for not having carried out a successful revolution. This was an object for which they never aimed. . . . They hoped to carry through a strike for a limited aim—a strike within the framework of capitalism. This hope was clearly vain as soon as the government had decided to use all the forces of the capitalist state to crush it. . . . In the fright and flurry of the end the council failed. . . . Our job is to overhaul our own machine, to make certain that when we march out again, as before long we shall, there shall be no failure of courage, or organization, or leadership to deny to the workers the socialist commonwealth whose achievement alone will be peace."

"The determination to keep the issue purely 'industrial' meant that the strike was never intended to be won. . . . The capitalist state displayed all its forces against the strikers; but the strikers were only using half their forces against the state. . . . You cannot fight the state with kid gloves on. . . . Never again must we make the mistake of entering the struggle unprepared. . . . There are no 'industrial' or 'political' questions; there is only the labor question. And the labor question is socialism."

THE NEW LEADER, the official organ of the Independent Labor Party, edited by H. N. Brailsford, is much more clear spoken, the less emotionally left, than Lansbury's. We pick the following sentences from the issue of May 21:

"The end was a surrender. It finds us sore and indignant, because the General Council has left the miners to fight on, under the lash of hunger and alone. . . . Above all, it (the movement) must seek out leaders who will fearlessly carry out its will. We are not defeated—unless we are weak enough to acquiesce in this defeat which our leaders inflicted upon us. . . . We are told that our action was unconstitutional. The charge falls upon those who make it. The constitution was not functioning. . . . In such a situation, if parliament fails this great body of men, they must resort to self-help. No constitution will stand unshaken while industry resists the demand for a living wage. . . . The entire organization of the recent strike was weakened by ill-considered compromises and a com-

plete lack of definition as to its intended effect. . . . The events of the past fortnight will have strengthened the feeling in the movement that in all serious disputes the general strike must be frankly used as a political weapon. . . . The two historic cases of its successful use have left their mark upon labor's education. The Russian general strike in 1905 forced the czar to create the duma, and the German strike of 1921 decisively defeated the Kapp putsch. . . .

"We must realize that a general strike is based just as surely on issues of life and death as any other kind of warfare. . . .

"The nerve of the leaders failed them, and in their anxious haste to end a struggle which was too big for them they snatched at the straw of the Samuel settlement, and sank."

THE GLASGOW FORWARD carries two opposite judgments on the strike, one from Mr. John Wheatley, and the other from Ramsey MacDonald. Wheatley says, in part:

"Not only had the T. U. C. deserted the miners, but they had gratuitously thrown their own members to the wolves. The T. U. C. had given Mr. Baldwin more than he asked, and surely a great deal more than he expected. Even now their conduct is incomprehensible. . . . I have no doubt that when everything is known, cowardice will occupy a prominent place. . . .

"From the first moment of the struggle, and, indeed, before that, prominent labor leaders were whining and groveling. The day before the general strike was declared we were told by one of the men who were going out to lead us that defeat was certain. Others of great influence, instead of going out to proclaim the justice of the workers' cause, spent their time damping the ardor of the courageous by wringing their hands and talking about the 'tragedy.' The real tragedy was that in its hour of trial the labor movement was deserted by those in whom it had placed its greatest trust."

Mr. MacDonald, in a confused article, comes to but one clear conclusion, namely, that the general strike is no good. He says:

"The general strike can only be a demonstration, and for real help in a long and enduring struggle the best help that unions can give each other is money. We shall hear less in our generation now of alliances for fighting purposes."

ONE more quotation from an outstanding right-wing leader will complete the picture of crystallizing differences within the Labor Party as reflected in the leadership. Speaking at Bournemouth Friday, May 21, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., declared:

"The whole idea of trying to settle anything by such a method (as the general strike) was a delusion. . . . National progress would not be found along the line of the dominance of any one class within the state."

Without question the overwhelming majority of the members of the British trade unions support the left-wing

leadership and agree most heartily with its criticisms. MacDonald and Thomas are in bad standing with the masses. That the left-wing leaders themselves are dangerously muddled is not yet clear to the masses who are sure, for the time, to follow those in the highest places who criticize with sufficient vehemence the surrender of the General Council.

ALREADY members of the General Council who sense this fact are preparing themselves for an "about face" on their own actions. This began on Friday, May 21, by a statement to the press, signed by members of the General Council, A. B. Swales, George Hicks and Ben Tillet; in rather vague terms this statement points out the tremendous power demonstrated by the strike, greets the assistance from the Russian unions, mildly rebukes Thomas for signing an admission that the strike was a "wrongful act," and concludes that:

"We feel assured that our class, having demonstrated its oneness, will again prove a national and international oneness and courage in aim and purpose. The capitalists must realize that the right to live and the right to greater citizenship are above any petty fogging law."

"On the following day three more members of the General Council issued a public statement, signed by Ernest Bevin, R. B. Walker and A. H. Findlay, which indicates that these leaders 'had been deceived.' It says in part:

"Recognizing our responsibilities as members of the General Council, as well as the tremendous feeling aroused by the calling off of the strike, and very natural desire for information concerning Mr. Baldwin's repudiation of the Samuel Memorandum. . . . We therefore urge Mr. Samuel to speak without any reservation. Will he deny that consultations took place between himself and Mr. Baldwin on the terms of the Memorandum? Very terms of the Memorandum were put forward to the General Council and finally accepted in good faith by them on the definite assurance that they would be accepted by the government as a basis for negotiation. On that understanding the general strike would be declared off and the lockout notices withdrawn."

In today's papers (May 24) Mr. Samuel very cynically denies that Mr. Baldwin knew anything about the Memorandum until after the unions had already surrendered unconditionally.

TOWARDS these timid steps, by which signers of these statements wish to clear themselves of the stain of treachery before the labor movement, the general attitude of the membership is reflected in the Sunday Worker (issue of May 23). It says:

"We welcome the statement issued by Swales, Hicks, and Tillet the other day, just as we do the other declarations in today's Sunday Worker. It is a sign that the tremendous volume of protest growing articulate amongst the workers against the shocking collapse of the General Council on May 12, is finding some response amongst some members of the General Council."

"The workers must continue the pressure, in order to make the comrades concerned realize that the bolder their attempts to reverse the shameful decision of May 12, the more resolute and enthusiastic will be the mass support behind them. . . .

"How can our friends on the General Council correct their mistakes? By carrying the proposals put forward by the miners to the railway and transport unions regarding the transportation of coal; by making arrangements to feed the workers, by insisting that the conference of executives be held immediately, instead of at the end of June, and that it take emergency measures to redeem the mistake, including the necessary changes in the General Council."

"That is the way to overcome weakness. And the workers will back you up, if you give them deeds, not words."

THE WORKERS WEEKLY, organ of the Communist Party, is more outspoken in saying definitely what is on the minds of the workers. Under the heading of "Cashier the Cowards," it makes the demand for an immediate meeting of the combined executives, which shall receive a reckoning from the General Council, and plans made for continuing the fight and backing up the miners. It closes by saying:

"The principle of 'All power to the General Council' was more than vindicated by the promptness and

FAIRBANKS SAYS HE IS HIGHLY IMPRESSED WITH SOVIET FILMS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, June 22.—Douglas Fairbanks told newspaper men here that he was very enthusiastic over several Russian films he has seen since he is in Europe. "One of them was as fine as picture as I have ever seen," said the movie star. "A Soviet representative has been negotiating with our organization for aid in developing Russia's picture industry," he said.

steadfastness of the rank and file. But clearly the composition of the council must be changed and that at once.

"Whether it is 'conscience,' 'constitucionalism,' or 'cowardice,' that caused them to do it—those responsible for the surrender must be removed from any position in which these diseases operate to the general detriment of the massed millions of the rank and file."

The writer has tried to give in this series of articles, the story of the greatest strike, its history, its outcome, its effect upon the movement, and the present situation on May 24th. Deep forces are at work, the miners are still out, and no one can yet say with certainty just how far the face of Britain may be changed before the struggle terminates.

AMSTERDAM STILL "CONSIDERS" GIVING AID TO BRITISH LABOR

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The central organ of the Soviet labor unions, "Trud," expresses the hope that the loan of a million pounds which the Amsterdam International is considering lending for the benefit of the British workers who have in consequence of the general strike lost their work, will soon be put into practice.

It is also believed that assistance for the British miners whose need is very great, is included. The repayment of this loan must, however, not be placed upon the shoulders of the exhausted British workers, but thru international subscription or as it is done in the Soviet Union, thru a donation of a part of the wages.

The "Trud" recalls the words of Oudegeest at the beginning of the financial assistance from outside organizations and that the question of financial support could only arise later and that the strike would hardly last a month.

Today when the miners have already been locked out for seven weeks and the number of the unemployed after the general strike has increased considerably, Amsterdam must show finally whether or not it is really prepared to lead an international support action. The working class of the Soviet Union is doing its best, but its help alone is not enough.

No Coal to Britain.
Apart from material assistance, it is necessary more than ever before to prevent the export of coal to Great Britain, particularly as the British government has announced its intention of encouraging the import of foreign coal. Unfortunately the interna-

Worker Is Killed at the Russell Dock on the East River

NEW YORK—(FP)—June 22.—Henry White, employed by the Russell Dry Dock company on the East River, was killed when a rope attached to an engine entangled him and threshed his body about the engine room.

SEND IN A SUB!