

AMALGAMATED STRIKE 100 PER CENT

BATTLE SLUGGERS AND POLICE IN SHOPS AS SIGMAN MACHINE BEGINS FAKE TRIAL OF LOCALS

NEW YORK CITY, June 27—(By Mail.)—The battle began on two fronts between the membership of the New York International Ladies' Garment Workers and the traitorous Sigman-Parstein machine with the workers fighting in the shops and the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22, on trial at the Hotel Cadillac.

And two things were noticeable. One, the determination of the workers to have a union free from those who would betray their interests to the manufacturers, on the other was evident the utter bareness of the machine politicians.

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, P. O. Box 71 This address may have no significance to millions of American workers, but to those who have run afloat for the American capitalist judicial machine or to those who have interested themselves, in the victims of capitalist oppression or who have themselves participated in the class struggle on the side of the workers, the above address tells a story of suffering but also of heroism. Because Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of those places where the ruling class keep a bastille in which are incarcerated, among others, the militant workers who risk their lives and their freedom in the service of their class.

LEAVENWORTH is only one of many such places. Letters with a Leavenworth postmark are not strangers in the office of the DAILY WORKER. It is seldom a week passes that a message from some class war prisoner does not find its way to our editorial rooms. And it was rather a happy coincidence that a letter from the federal penitentiary of Kansas should be on my desk on the morning after the creation of an organization that bids fair to mark a new departure in the work of looking after those who fall on the battlefield in the struggle with the enemy, our casualties, our prisoners in the great war of all time, the class war.

AN army that would leave its wounded to die on the battlefield without making an attempt to relieve them, blind up their wounds and seek to restore them to health would be a poor army indeed. An army that would forget its prisoners, in the hands of the enemy, would be beneath contempt. Even capitalist armies as a matter of business take care of their wounded and remember their prisoners—after a fashion. What can be said in defense of the army of labor which allows the enemy to take its bravest and best, lock them up in its dungeons to die or become wrecked in health and discouraged by the forgetfulness of those for whom they have fought? Nothing.

THOSE who had the privilege of being present at the historic conference held in this city last Sunday and the wonderful mass meeting that followed it, cannot help but feel that the day when forgetfulness was the lot of our class war prisoners is past. That no more would defense be spasmodic, sporadic and sectarian, but would be all-inclusive and considered as first charge on the resources of the working class movement in the United States. The organization of the International Labor Defense is a red letter day in the history of the working class movement in America, and it will give me great pleasure to write to my unknown friend in Leavenworth.

(Continued on page 4)

STIRRING MANIFESTO UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE CALLED FOR DEFENSE

The National Conference for Labor Defense unanimously adopted a manifesto reviewing the condition of labor defense in this country and abroad and calling upon all workers to support the International Labor Defense, founded by the conference. On the manifesto committee of three were William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Robert Minor, noted writer and labor cartoonist, and James P. Cannon, chairman of the conference. The manifesto was reported by Dunne as follows:

THERE are not less than 128 workers confined in American prisons because of their political opinions and because of their activity in behalf of the workers' cause. A half-hundred more await trial. No crime has been proved against

any of these workers. They are in prison because they fought against capitalist exploitation and because they organized, inspired and led workers in the struggle for class

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THORNGREETS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Ex-Prisoners Given Big Ovation by Workers

Two thousand people gathered in Temple Hall Sunday night to acclaim the founding of the International Labor Defense by the conference that met during the day, in Ashland Auditorium. It was generally pronounced by those who attended as "the best meeting ever held in Chicago."

Cheers and applause greeted each speaker presented by the chairman, William F. Dunne. They were, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, James P. Cannon, chairman of the conference that met during the day, Ralph Chaplin, Andrew T. McNamara of the Machinists District Council of Pittsburgh, J. T. Hall of the American Negro Labor Congress, and Benjamin Gitlow who was recently remanded to Sing Sing by a decision of the United States supreme court.

James P. Cannon reviewed the work of the conference and stated, "This great gathering here is a confirmation of our belief that the workers in this country are bound together by the tie of common defense against the enemy and that, realizing this, they will unite in support of the organization we founded today to serve as the champion of the persecuted workers in this and all other countries."

Big Collection

Cannon's appeal for a collection to start the new organization on the way resulted in the table before him being piled high with bills gathered from

(Continued on page 2)

"THE OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA



Chinese Call June 30 Strike

SHANGHAI, China, June 29.—A general anti-imperialist strike thruout all China has been called to take place on Tuesday, June 30, when the Chinese will demonstrate in all cities against the bloody rule of foreign imperialist governments. The movement to drive out foreign imperialism has spread to India and the other British colonies, and Chinese Mohammedans have been sent from Peking to aid the movement for liberation.

CANTON GOVERNMENT DEMANDS FOREIGNERS GET OUT OF SHAMEEN

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Canton government has sent a sharp note to France and Great Britain demanding that the island of Shameen occupied by the residences of foreigners, be given back to China. Consul General Douglas Jenkins cabled the state department today.

SEVEN-DAY WEEK IN STEEL TRUST STILL PREVAILS

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(FP)—Fifty-two per cent of the workers in the open-hearth furnace department of the steel trust plants worked 7 days a week, last year, according to a government report, while an additional 32 per cent worked 7 days one week and 6 days the next. This is more 7-day work than was done in any previous year. In the blast furnace department, 80 per cent worked 7 days a week, as against 58 per cent in 1914.

Electrical Workers' Convention

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(FP)—Between 200 and 300 delegates will take part in the 18th biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Seattle, commencing Aug. 17. The organization has 1155 locals scattered thruout the United States and Canada. Its membership as reported to the American Federation of Labor last year was 142,000.

Rush that Sub-Campaign ends July 1

CALLES DEPORTS TWO HUNDRED FOREIGNERS AS "UNDESIRABLES"

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Two hundred foreigners will be expelled from Mexico by the Calles government, it was announced today, on the grounds that they are "undesirable."

STANDARD OIL RIVAL FORCED OUT OF PERU

LIMA, Peru, June 28.—The one million acres of oil options of the Dutch Shell company in Peru, secured within the last eighteen months, are being abandoned, and the company has announced its withdrawal from Peru. It is being charged here that the Shell company carried on geological surveys and announced extensive drilling operations in order to bolster up their shares on the Amsterdam and London markets during the present depression.

Dutch-Shell Co. Gives Up One Million Acres

The one million acres of the prospective oil lands on which the Dutch Shell held options, are adjacent to valuable properties of the International Petroleum company, a Standard Oil subsidiary. It is announced that the Dutch-Shell company will withdraw from all Peruvian oil operations.

Belgium Considers Debt

BRUSSELS, June 29.—The Belgian cabinet today devoted its meeting to consideration of ways and means by which the Belgian debt to the United States may be discharged. A Belgian debt commission is scheduled to arrive in Washington next month to negotiate terms.

MASS PICKETING TIES UP SHOPS DESPITE STRIKE-BREAKING OF THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS' HEADS

The shops of the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor & Company in Chicago, which refused to sign an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are tied up by a strike which is one hundred per cent effective, according to statements of officials and from observations made by a DAILY WORKER reporter who watched the work of the pickets yesterday morning, the first day of the strike.

Mass picketing was in force, with officials of the Amalgamated parading with the striking workers in front of the shops. The strikebreaking efforts of the officials of the United Garment Workers failed to produce results.

The solid front presented by the strikers was not broken by the few stragglers who showed up in response to the advertisements inserted in the capitalist papers by the scabherders of the United Garment Workers and paid for by the International Tailoring Company.

Strike Headquarters. The strikers met at Hodcarriers' Hall, yesterday morning. This hall is strike headquarters. There was a one hundred per cent attendance at the meeting. There the strike was organized and committees appointed to carry on their respective duties. Confidence that the strikers would force the clothing bosses to their knees was apparent. Sam Levine, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, denounced the scabbery of the United Garment Workers and declared their object was to create confusion in the public (Continued on page 4)

CALLES OBEYS STANDARD OIL TRUST'S ORDERS

Federal Troops Sent Against Strikers

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Further evidence that President Calles of Mexico is attempting to meet all the demands of American imperialism, after bidding for the support of the Mexican workers by his defiant answer to Secretary Kellogg's note, is seen in his haste to obey the claims of American capitalists.

The Calles government has issued orders to expedite the cases of Alejo Garcia and Francisco Ruiz held at Puebla, charged with the murder of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, citizen of Great Britain. These two Mexican peasants are now awaiting the outcome of their appeal from death sentence passed last November.

Calles Acts Against Aggressives. One of the charges of the American imperialists in Mexico is that "agrarian abuses" occurred on the Evans' property. The Evans ranch is now under American management.

Calles is also speeding up the investigation of charges made by America that unlawful agrarian seizures are carried out on the estates of Arthur Shapton, at San Luis Potosi. Calles has informed the American charge d'affaires Schoenfeld, that he will persecute the agrarians.

Calles Against Strikers. The fact that the Calles government is acting as a strikebreaking agency for the American property owners is shown by his aid to the Jalapa Light and Power company, in the state of Vera Cruz. The employees of this American owned company went on strike, and the owners were forced to suspend their service. Now Calles' (Continued on page 4.)

DAILY WORKER MAKES BIG HIT AMONG TAXI DRIVERS IN TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY, June 29.—One hundred and sixty copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold last night in the Times Square district by a comrade to taxicab drivers employed by the open shop Yellow Taxicab corporation, thus giving the DAILY WORKER its first appearance in the Rialto district. This edition of the DAILY WORKER had an article exposing the rotten conditions that these drivers are subject to. This marks an agitation preliminary to a drive soon to start, to organize these drivers who are known to be the lowest paid and the most exploited workers in the taxi industry in this city. The drivers actually made grabs for the papers, so overjoyed were they of the exposure of their exploiters. Many of them bought more than one copy so as to give to their fellow workers in the garage to read.

PROGRESSIVES WIN SEATS IN COAL PARLEY

Convention to Act on Left Wing Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker.) SCRANTON, Pa., June 29.—The tri-district convention of the anthracite coal miners, members of the U. M. W. of A., opened here and elected Chris Golden, temporary chairman. John L. Lewis was elected permanent chairman. He was to arrive tonight. Credentials were read and over five hundred delegates were seated, including many progressive miners. After Major Durkan of Scranton welcomed the delegates to the city, lauding the "good will" and "understanding" between the coal miners and the operators, a vote of thanks was called for. The delegates remained seated, refusing to vote approval of a class-collaboration speech. Clint Golden then spoke on the Brookwood, labor college. One delegate made an appeal for aid to the striking textile girls in the local mills, who have been working for six dollars a week. The program of the progressive miners, which was distributed to the delegates, was scrutinized by the officials on the platform.

SPECIAL PAGE FOR ANTI-IMPERIALIST WEEK TOMORROW

Tomorrow the DAILY WORKER will devote a Special Page to the war against imperialism. It will contain special material that is arriving thru Moscow about the latest developments in China. This material is sent us by the International Press Correspondence. Since the cable tolls are too costly, this material must naturally be sent by mail. Special articles suitable for Anti-Imperialist Week appear in this issue including the contribution on the situation in Morocco by Ali Kemal Fauladi. Saturday's issue will be an Anti-Imperialist Special. Send in your orders to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Amundsen in Oslo July 4. OSLO, Norway, June 29—A royal welcome will be accorded Roald Amundsen here, when he arrives July 4, from his airplane trip into the arctic regions.

THIS PAGE

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

THE T.U.E.L.

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

KNIT GOODS WORKERS IN SHARP FIGHT

Show Spunk in Trying to Organize Philly

By LENA ROSENBERG.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—After the Federated Textile Workers' Union decided to admit the Knit Goods Workers' Union into their ranks the members of the Knit Goods Workers are now more determined than ever to carry on their organization campaign to organize all the workers in their industry.

A leaflet was printed and distributed calling a mass meeting of all knit goods workers for Thursday night. When the bosses noticed the leaflet they ordered their workers to work overtime on that night and since the workers are not organized they did come after nine; and those who were not members yet, joined, and showed that they are determined to have a union in Philadelphia.

The executive committee had a meeting and decided not only to call mass meetings but also shop meetings and thus hasten the building of the union.

With the enthusiasm and determination that the workers showed there is no reason why the Knit Goods Workers' Union should not become one of the strongest unions in Philadelphia, especially when the Federated Textile Workers have pledged to help them both financially and otherwise.

1924, A YEAR OF LOWER WAGES AND FEWER JOBS, SHOWS FEWER STRIKES WITH FEWER STRIKERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

A decrease of 18 per cent in the number of strikes and lockouts in 1924 as compared with 1923 and of 12 per cent in the number of workers involved in such disputes reflects the uncertainty as to the future course of business which prevades both sides of the industrial struggle. Faced with a world situation indicating the progressive inability of capital to give old-time prosperity with full employment both employers and unions appear willing to maintain some sort of industrial truce.

The 1,227 strikes reported to the U. S. department of labor in 1924 is the smallest number in any year on record except 1922. Measured by the number of workers involved in disputes strike activity in 1924 was below that in any previous year.

AUSTRALASIAN LABOR BOYCOTTS MORGAN'S FLEET

Protest Imprisonment of U. S. Unionists

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
MELBOURNE, Australia. (By Mail).—Speaking on behalf of a million organized workers in Australia, the Melbourne Trades Hall Council has issued a manifesto calling upon the Australian workers to refrain from any social function in connection with the visit of the American fleet as a protest against the action of the United States government in holding radicals in jails.

The manifesto points out that "a large number of the members of the American working class are still lying in the United States jails serving long and brutal terms of imprisonment for alleged offenses under the American espionage act and criminal syndicalist laws. Their only crime is that they dared to oppose war and conscription and dared to advocate industrial unionism and socialism.

After pointing out that protests have already been made to the American consul and the Australian parliament for presentation to President Coolidge, the manifesto says:

Attack on All Workers.

"The Australian labor movement considers the action of the American authorities in attacking members of the American working class organizations to be an attack upon the cardinal principles of the labor movement, namely: Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right of combination, all of which are embodied in the American constitution. We, therefore, join with the workers of all lands in calling upon the people of America to demand from their government the release of all such prisoners.

PLASTERERS "REPLY TO" UNION BRICKLAYERS—AND VICE VERSA; BUT BOTH DODGE AMALGAMATION

By CARL HAEBLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The jurisdictional struggle between the Plasterer and the Bricklayer international unions which is interfering with building operations all over the country has settled into a long range fight for publicity since the negotiations in Washington broke down.

TEXTILE UNION IS STRONG FOR AMALGAMATION

By TOM BELL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIDDEFORD, Me.—(By Mail).—The tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives opened here in Loom Fixers Hall with 55 delegates representing 22 locals attending. The membership of the union, which is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., is about 10,000.

President James Tansey of Fall River, Mass., read his report of the past year. This report outlines the lobbying activities carried on at the various New England state legislatures principally on the 48-hour bill. The depression which struck the textile industry about two years ago has greatly affected the union thru decreased membership. At the highest peak just after the war the membership was about 17,000, and today reaches barely 10,000.

Unemployment in New England districts covered by A. F. T. O. locals amounts to from 25 to 40 per cent. Wages have been cut from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent. The report draws attention to the fact that over-production is the cause of the unemployment among textile workers, and urges that the practice of the bosses in running the mills 24 hours a day be stopped.

No Centralization.

The report of the treasurer shows that \$14,000 was spent in strike benefits during the past year. The amount spent on national officers' salaries is \$600 a year, wages being paid them only for actual time lost attending to union business. National officers, such as president, secretary and treasurer, are usually paid officials of local unions. There is no attempt at centralization of power and finances in the hands of the national officials. On the contrary there is a decided sentiment against any centralization and for giving locals and local councils autonomy.

The most important question to come before the convention is the relation of the union to the Federated Textile Unions of America. This organization is a federation of the independent textile unions organized in 1921. The unions of lace operatives, Brussels weavers, full-fashioned hosiery workers, silk workers, carpet workers, the International Spinners Union, Amalgamated Textile Workers and the A. F. T. O. participated in the organization.

This federation of independent unions grew out of the need for unity of action against the bosses, but only got as far as a loose federation which collected money to help various strikes. At the present time the A. F. T. O. is practically the only body of any importance in the federation. Proposals will be made to the convention to secure the affiliation of the small unions in the federation to the A. F. T. O.

Strong for Amalgamation.

There is no question of the strong sentiment in this organization for amalgamation of all textile unions. In the past negotiations were carried on with the United Textile Workers Union (A. F. of L.) for the purpose of uniting their forces. These negotiations came to an end because the U. T. W. officialdom showed that they wanted to swallow the A. F. T. O. instead of having a real amalgamation based on the wishes of the rank and file.

The officialdom of the U. T. W., especially McMahon, has no standing among the A. F. T. O. membership because of his continual betrayal of the textile workers. The sentiment of the membership regarding amalgamation was clearly expressed by W. L. G. Batty, business agent of the Loom Fixers local in New Bedford, when he stated: "We believe in the unity of all workers as a matter of principle."

Today the ceremonial opening of the convention was gotten over with and for the next two days the convention will plunge into real business.

Automobile Production.

The department of commerce announces May production of motor vehicles as 332,714 passenger cars and 43,308 trucks, of which 364,363 passenger cars and 41,415 trucks were made in the United States, and 18,351 passenger cars and 1,888 trucks were produced in Canada.

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

CHICAGO NEGROES WILL MEET TO PLAN LABOR CONGRESS

The local committee of action for Chicago of the American Negro Labor Congress is arranging for a large Negro labor conference to be held the latter part of August.

WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE T. U. E. L. LEADERSHIP

A Little Battle Saves Old Worker His Job

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29.—The importance and the effectiveness of shop committees under the leadership of T. U. E. L. militants was well demonstrated in the Royal Upholstering shop when the boss, Mr. I. West, requested the chairman of the shop, Dave Milgrom, to refuse to give work to an elderly worker, J. Park, on account of his age. West insisted that Park was 60 years old and should be sent to an Old Age Home.

Milgrom, who is the chairman of the shop as well as the chairman of the T. U. E. L. in the Upholsterers local Union, immediately called a meeting of the workers in the shop, of whom there are about 25, and explained the case to them, together with a recommendation that the boss be instructed to start no discrimination against any workers and especially against fellow worker Park, who has given the best of his life and energy enriching the Royal and other upholstering companies.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted and Mr. West notified accordingly.

Next day Mr. West approached Milgrom in an altogether different and pacific spirit to discuss the question of Park, and agreed that Park should remain in the shop but that certain work requiring exceptional skill and speed be not given to Park provided he has other work to do.

Although the Royal is a union shop, the workers there realize that a militant shop committee is essential in making the boss live up to the Union agreement.

Crafts Back Hodgecarriers.

BOSTON.—That there may yet be difficulties in settling the Boston building trades strike of various crafts is indicated by the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union which is asking an increase from 65 and 70 cents per hour to 77 1/2 and 80 cents per hour.

The adjustment board of the United Building Trades Council and the carpenters and bricklayers have agreed to support the hod carriers in their demands for arbitration to go into effect at once instead of accepting the proposal of the master builders that the matter be deferred until April 1, 1926.

Food Prices Rise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The retail food index issued by the U. S. department of labor thru the bureau of labor and statistics shows that there was an increase of about one-half of one per cent in the retail cost of food in May, 1925, as compared with April, 1925. The index number (1913 equals 100) was 150.8 in April, and 151.6 in May.

Another new Sub.—Makes another Communist.

HAS FAMILY LIKING FOR YELLOW DOG

Farrington "Sees No Harm" in Blacklist!

By GILBERT ROGER,
(Worker Correspondent)

DOWELL, Ill., June 29.—Farrington sees no harm in the mine operators' blacklist (application card) scheme, known here as the "Yellow Dog."

The president of Local 3708 U. M. W. of A. sent in one of the application blanks to President Frank Farrington and asked him what he thought of it.

Farrington's reply was that he did not see any harm that could be done by signing the application.

Yet anyone (besides Farrington) who studies the application can see that its purpose is to use discrimination against some of our brothers of the U. M. W. A.

If you happen to be one that has a strong back, weak brain and not too old, also not too many children if married, then you have a chance of receiving employment. It should be understood that if you have many children, you would be entitled to more compensation if you were injured while in employment.

If you cannot qualify on the above, then you have little chance. Yet Farrington says: "I do not see any harm," etc.

Here are some of the questions the "Yellow Dog" asks: "How old? Are you married? How many children under 16 years? Citizen? Where did you work last? What were you doing? Why did you quit? Where will you reside if you receive employment? Name and address?"

Then, after you fill them out, the boss says, "We'll let you know when to come back."

GERMANY HARD ON WORKERS WHO DEMAND RIGHTS

A nesty to Class Prisoners Refused

BERLIN.—In the first months of the year 1925, in the "freest republic of the world," 273 trials against 1,456 workers took place. Of those 1,110 workers were sentenced to 966 years and nine months of prison and three to death.

These sentences were divided as follows: To death, three persons; hard labor, 231 years and one month; jail, 507 years and six months; fortresses, 228 years and two months; fines, 71,171 gold marks.

Release the political prisoners! Provide Red aid!

Two Workmen Badly Hurt.

Nick Cannaxu, 1332 Cleveland Ave., and W. Ganty, 1030 N. Avers Ave., were seriously injured when a brick wall of a building on which they were working at 1016 E. 43rd St., collapsed. They are in the Chicago hospital.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 80 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

MINERS' WIVES MUST LABOR IN THE INDUSTRIES

Many Take in Wash, Others Enter Shops

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Coal mines in the United States are generally located at a distance from factories. Wives and daughters of the miners cannot keep the homes going for the men who dig the coal, and at the same time have a wide variety of employment offered them near at hand, with which to increase the family income. The only jobs they can get are heavy and ill-paid. Coal miners' women folk are not getting a fair chance in life.

That is the substance of a report which the women's bureau of the U. S. department of labor has prepared, based on data collected by the U. S. coal commission of two years ago.

Take in Washing

It is a depressing story of how the burden of life in coal mining camps is thrown upon the shoulders of wives and daughters.

Of the 500,000 women involved in this study, some 100,000 have been forced by economic conditions to become wage earners. Three-fourths of the bituminous miners' women live in such remote places that they can earn money only by doing washing or cleaning, taking lodgers or boarders, or doing some similar work in the mining community. Anthracite miners are so located that one-third of the women are restricted to this sort of jobs. Large numbers of the daughters of anthracite miners are employed in factory occupations in towns near their homes.

No Conveniences.

Instead of making such necessities as light and water readily available in the miners' houses, the report finds that along with their remoteness and desolate surroundings the miners' homes are singularly devoid of these things. Running water was found in only about one-fifth of the 80,000 houses studied, in 811 communities. Only 3 per cent had a bathtub or shower, and only 4 in 1,000 had inside flush toilets.

Running water in the house, it is explained, means, usually, one faucet in the kitchen. Rates for the use of additional faucets, or for attaching a hose from this faucet to carry water to another part of the house, were prohibitive. The miner's wife must carry water in a pail from this one faucet to the stove, bathtub or elsewhere. Of the bituminous camps, only 4 per cent had complete sewer systems.

Such things as parks, reading rooms, libraries, rest rooms and girls' clubs were almost wholly lacking in the mining communities.

BIRMINGHAM WORKERS ELECT DELEGATE TO NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—The Mechanics, Workingmen's and Women's Industrial Organization of Birmingham has elected a delegate to the American Negro Labor Congress. It is quite fitting that southern organizations which feel the pressure the hardest should look to the coming congress as a new era in the life of the American Negro.

Negro Labor Body Calls Pittsburgh Conference in Aug.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—The Pittsburgh committee of the American Negro Labor Congress announces its intention of calling a local conference about the middle of August, inviting to it all organizations having Negro members. And between now and the date of the conference will visit all meetings possible in an endeavor to get delegates to the Pittsburgh conference. The conference will then select delegates to the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago beginning October 25.

Nearst Buys Society Sheet.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Town and Country, a periodical read by "society" people, has been purchased by William Randolph Hearst.

Philadelphia, Notice!

Weber Printing Co.

350 N. FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS TO READ ON IMPERIALISM

For a better understanding of this subject of great and growing importance to the worker

READ:

- IMPERIALISM, Final Stage of Capitalism.....15 Cents
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- OIL AND THE GERMS OF WAR.....10 Cents
By Scott Nearing.
- DECLINE OF CAPITALISM.....35 Cents
By E. Varga.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
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IN the far-off days of 1911, when the imperialist dogs in Europe were straining at the leash for international manure, Morocco almost furnished an occasion for a premature declaration of the great war.

THE PLACE of honor on the anti-imperialist front belongs to the valiant peasants of the Rif—numbering not more than 300,000—who, under the leadership of Abd el Krim, have been fighting, it is now almost half a decade, against the hordes of imperialism.

As Lyautey was getting himself ready, the diplomatic preparation in Paris for the French offensive against the Rif was coming to its culminating point after a long and tortuous detour.

ONCE the diplomatic maneuvering was over, Lyautey found the necessary pretext to declare war against Abd el Krim. The frontier between the Rif and the French zone had been left purposely undefined.

As new element has entered the world economy to hasten the lapse, it is the consciousness of a dirty which the advanced proletariat of the imperialist countries forward the subjugated peoples of Asia and Africa.

Labor Fakers and Scabs

There is a strike on at the present time in Chicago involving about one thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Two shops refused to sign an agreement with that union, when their demands for concessions were refused.

Then there appeared on the scene in the role of a strikebreaking recruiting agency, the United Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This brazen piece of scabbery is not a new phenomena in the American labor movement. But it might be expected that some other city less noted for its devotion to even the simplest principle of trade unionism would be selected by the labor scab agents to do their dirty work.

The officials of the strikebreaking United Garment Workers' Union, will not succeed in delivering the goods to their paymasters. The rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will see to that.

Meanwhile Germany—then making its unfortunate debut as a rival to the older imperialist powers—was given compensations elsewhere in Africa, and England was assured, in return for its neutrality in the Moroccan partition, complete freedom of exploitation of the riches of the Nile valley.

THE world has gone thru a complete "bouleversement" since those idyllic days when the imperialist powers could play in that way with the destiny of the peoples of northern Africa.

The great war has dealt a fatal blow to imperialism and has brought out, and continues to bring out in increasingly acute forms, its inherent contradictions. Northern Africa—like the rest of Africa and Asia in their different degrees—refuses to be the playground of imperialist ambitions.

The new war of freedom of the victims of imperialism stretches from China to Morocco; and already the imperialist front is heavily dented. Of the approaching destruction of imperialism, the guarantee is not only in its internal weaknesses but also in the will to freedom of its outraged victims.

In December of last year, when the renewed Spanish offensive under the personal direction of Primo de Rivera had definitely broken itself against Rifman resistance, Abd el Krim chased the Spaniards as far out as the sea littoral, where the presence of Spanish naval units alone saved the retreating remnants of the army of occupation from disaster.

MEANWHILE Lyautey, the French high commissioner in Morocco, was holding himself in readiness for the proper "political moment" to hurl himself against the Rif. He had asked for and obtained from the successive governments of Poincare and Herriot in Paris the necessary reinforcements in men and money for what he well knew would soon, once engaged, assume the proportions of a colonial war and not be confined to a punitive expedition against a rebellious tribal chief.

For Abd el Krim—as Lyautey, being on the spot, had good reasons to know—is more than a rebellious tribal chief; he personifies a world factor in its local application in Morocco; he is the chief of a revolutionary movement of liberation from imperialist domination.

As Lyautey was getting himself ready, the diplomatic preparation in Paris for the French offensive against the Rif was coming to its culminating point after a long and tortuous detour. It was not for the love of Rifman independence that the French government allowed its citizens to furnish arms and munitions to Abd el Krim to be used against Spain.

While, precisely to avoid this contingency—namely, the appearance of France on the Mediterranean coast facing Gibraltar—England was forced, by the bankruptcy of Spain as an imperialist power, to fall back on the possibility of creating a Rifman buffer state by allowing surreptitious and unofficial help to reach Abd el Krim.

However, in the vague "No Man's Land" between the two frontiers there is the region of the Ouergha whence the Rif receives a portion of its food supplies. The appearance of Rifman soldiers in the Ouergha, not with a warlike motive, gave Lyautey the precise point of departure for his long-prepared attack against the harkas of Abd el Krim.

All imperialist wars are fundamentally wars of aggression. The French war against the Rif is such a war, both in its motive and the way in which it has been opened by General de Chambrun acting under orders from Field Marshal Lyautey, himself inspired by the Caillaux-Briand-Painleve combination evolving, with the support of the socialist parties, at the Palais Bourbon a shameless policy of imperialist aggression in the interests of the bandits of high finance.

Abd el Krim has taken up the challenge of Lyautey. The Rif-

As new element has entered the world economy to hasten the lapse, it is the consciousness of a dirty which the advanced proletariat of the imperialist countries forward the subjugated peoples of Asia and Africa.

The French Communist Party representing the advanced proletariat of France, has on this occasion taken its stand on the side of the Rifman. In its manifestoes it has proclaimed its complete solidarity with the Rifman independence.

Worthy of its revolutionary science, the French Communist Party has sent forth to the French soldier in Morocco the audacious slogan "Fraternize with the Rifmans!"

A Canadian Budget and Coming Elections

By Maurice Spect

IN the debate on the federal budget, the Hon. Mr. Robb acting minister of finance in the "liberal" king government, claimed there was a "surplus."

In no less a measure than the recent Royal-Union Bank merger or the class struggle in Nova Scotia, the federal budget throws a glaring light on the condition of Canadian capitalism— which lives increasingly by the intense exploitation of the Canadian masses.

The condition of the Greek working class is pitiable. Thousands of refugees have been shipped back there after the disastrous war with Turkey to die by starvation. The army and navy eat up most of the public revenues and taxation is almost unbearable.

HOW was this huge debt incurred, to whom is it owed and who is expected to "pay the price" for it? The expansion of the national debt to the sum of two and a half billion dollars was largely due to dominion participation in the late imperialist world war.

It remains now for the workers of Greece to learn that their only hope lies in unity with the workers and peasants of the Balkans and Asia Minor, unity in the struggle against their own militarist government and the imperialists who set worker against worker as in the Greco-Turkish war—unity under the banner of the Communist International.

The Boy Scabs

From distant China comes the news that Boy Scouts in Hong Kong are taking the place of striking messenger boys.

It is therefore not surprising that members of this organization should play the role of scabs whenever there is need for their services. Like the American Legion, ostensibly neutral in the struggle between the workers and the capitalists, the Boy Scouts are at the service of the ruling class.

Workers who have children should not underestimate the drawing power of organizations like the Boy Scouts. They are given uniforms, trained by prominent individuals, allowed to parade and indulge in many forms of activity that appeal to the young.

These capitalist interests point to the deficit on the Canadian National Railways, for instance, as due to the "inferiority" of government-ownership, and suggest as a means of wiping out this deficit, an offensive, not on the fixed interest charges, but on the railway workers' wages.

The Canadian Pacific Railway (privately-owned) has a total mileage of 19,103 miles—has a capitalization of \$623,969,000 or \$32,000 per mile. The Canadian National with a total mileage of 26,751, has a capitalization of \$2,207,000,000 or \$84,500 a mile. The National Ry. System must therefore pay interest (on bonds, debentures, loans etc.) on the sum of \$1,581,000,000, a matter of \$75,000,000 a year.

A New Holy Alliance

By SHACHTMAN.

LET us paint one more black stain in the already besmirched volumes of socialist history. In Brussels, there was recently organized an "American-Belgian Friendship Union" under the presidency of the crown prince Leopold whose tender old grandfather used to carve rubber out of the sinews and ivory out of the bones of thousands of Negro slaves in the African Congo.

THE earnest efforts of the Communists to achieve a united front may not have succeeded so well up to this time, and the socialists may well be proud therefor. They have achieved their united front. This latest example is of the standard type: From Morgan, Cardinal Mercier, and M. Hyman, to Lafontaine, Brunet and M. Vanderveide. A new holy alliance of imperialist capital, the league of nations, political touts, pacifism and the second international, crowded together under the shelter of holy water poured by the infallible representative of Jesus Christ, all of them chanting the sacred hymn:

One for all! All against the workers!

THE squabble between the government and the tory opposition over the reality or otherwise of the budgetary "surplus" is a maneuvering for election position this coming fall.

So much for the protection of the farmer. How about the workers? Last winter there were close to one hundred thousand unemployed. All this time the government agencies were working overtime artificially stimulating immigration by means of lying propaganda abroad. The immigrants came into the country only to swell the army of the workless.

Chinese Workers Call Nation-Wide Strike for June

(Continued from page 1)

Three hundred white guard Russian refugees, who fought the Soviet Government are acting as strikebreakers in Hong Kong, having been transported there on the Canadian Pacific Express, to replace the Chinese strikers.

Excessive Foreign Demands.

CANTON, June 29.—The American consular general has attempted to coax the Chinese to accept the owners' rule and go back to work after visiting the secretary of Chinese Civil Governor, here, he announced he had made no headway.

Shipping Piles Up.

HONG KONG, June 28.—The shipping here is still completely tied as the result of the strike of Chinese crews. More than twenty British coasting ships and ocean liners tied up in Kowloon Bay.

1924, there was a reduction of 4.7 per cent or an actual reduction of \$148,378 of duty paid by all the farmers! It is no pleasant spectacle to see the farmers so shamelessly betrayed by unscrupulous politicians who have wormed themselves into their graces under the banner of the "progressive party."

So much for the protection of the farmer. How about the workers? Last winter there were close to one hundred thousand unemployed. All this time the government agencies were working overtime artificially stimulating immigration by means of lying propaganda abroad.

For months the miners of Western Canada carried on a desperate struggle against a wage reduction of \$1.17 a day. They were finally starved into submission by the operators and their union organizations broken by company unions. The whole world is aware of the heroic struggle of the Nova Scotia miners against a wage-reduction of ten per cent dictated by the monstrous British Empire Steel Corporation (BESCO).

THE French and British are further fortifying Shameen, the foreign quarter, bringing in many machine guns. All foreign women and children have been withdrawn from Canton.

The Chinese troops occupy positions opposite Shameen. The French demands show that the foreign imperialist governments tend to fight for the privilege of continuing to plunder China. The French demand, it is reported here, an indemnity of half a million dollars for the shooting of one French citizen, "a squarer," the disarming of Chinese troops, the ending of the Chinese strike and the deportation of the Chinese Governor.

ALL the usual signs and portents point to an election this fall. Appropriations have already been made for public works in constituencies of strategic importance for the government.

An effort is being made to take the Empress of Asia out of port, and white guards were given the strike-breaking jobs.

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