

BOSTON PAINTERS STRIKE ENDS BY BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL'S BETRAYAL AND BOSSES' VICTORY

By TOM BELL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—The strike of union house painters, which has been in force since April 1, to enforce an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 an hour, has been called off.

The 2,250 union painters have returned to work at the old rate of wages under a three-year contract which prevents strikes and forces arbitration of wage disputes after the first year. This is the three-year "peace pact" of the Building Trades Employers' Association against which the strike was called.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MRS. NICK LONGWORTH, nee Alice Roosevelt, simply cannot keep out of the newspapers. She became famous by osculating the German crown prince in public. After that the rest was easy. Her latest accomplishment to merit the attention of the headline writers was when she signed her name to an advertisement for a beauty cream concern, for which Mrs. Nick gets five thousand dollars. Mrs. Nick may never have used that cream, but these women who are constantly "struggling for beauty" no matter how vainly, will still continue to hope and will purchase the cream that Mrs. Nick got \$5,000 for lying about.

SEVERAL European queens and princesses are making pin money by lending their names to advertising the goods of enterprising manufacturers. This shows to what a depth royalty has fallen. The wives and daughters of the proudest royal families in Europe must attach themselves to the advertising departments of beauty cream and soap concerns. And monarchy is but the hand servant of capitalism as a whole.

THE fact that Mrs. Wilhelm Kaiser paid a visit to the queen of Belgium, the first visit since her marriage to old "Mein Gott," may have political significance. Wilhelm recently wrote a letter to some of his supporters in Germany expressing the hope that they would keep his chair warm until he returned and take care that there were no tacks hidden in it when he decides that the time for his return is propitious. Splendid testimony to the success of the social democrats. Wilhelm's cousin Nicky, is not worrying about his throne.

KU KLUXERS continue to earn unenviable notoriety despite their pretensions to be the custodians of that hypocritical bourgeois morality, which flourishes so conspicuously in the United States. The kluxers would not have the people smile on Sunday if they had enough instruments of torture and enough Cromelians to use them. The kluxers started out to protect womanhood and to purge the country of liquor. They have turned out to be seducers and rape fiends and the allies of the bootlegging fraternity.

QUITE a number of people find their way into the radical movement because they mistake it for a protest against war, vice or some other evil which cannot be abolished or corrected under capitalism. Thousands of members of the socialist party were mentally kluxers and nothing else. They were anti-catholic, anti-alien, or else they thought the social problem could be solved if everybody refrained from consuming liquor, or tobacco or if women refused to bear children until capitalism became decent and respectable.

THIS covenanter type found its way into the ku klux Klan. Ninety five per cent of the socialists of Indiana joined the K. K. K. and the same is true of many western states. For collecting this refuse and segregating it under night shirts and pillow cases the K. K. K. deserves thanks. But this is a big country and the kluxes were not successful in making

Painters Curse Lack of Unity.
The painters have returned to work cursing the lack of solidarity among the building trade unions who refused to fight along with them, and even refused to call the union men off of jobs on which scab painters were employed, or aid the striking painters.

Bosses Now to Attack All Trades.
The employers' association is jubilant over this victory and is now out to smash the strike of building laborers which started Tuesday morning. If they succeed in this, the building trade unions of this city will be bound hand and foot for the next three years.

Carpenters First to Break Links.
The Carpenters' Union was not affiliated with the Building Trades Council owing to the jurisdictional dispute with the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and they renewed their agreement with the bosses for three years. This agreement embraces arbitration of wage questions after the first year, but no strikes are to be called.

Will Refuse to Have a Military Holiday
(Special to The Daily Worker.)
WASHINGTON, June 2.—War department officials today are working feverishly to perfect their plans for holding mobilization day on July 4. Acting Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis declared he hoped for an enormous turnout of "patriotic citizens" on July 4 and that "the defense test will be carried out on only a slightly smaller scale than it was last year."

WORKERS WILL IGNORE JULY 4 MOBILIZATION

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A. F. OF L. FAKERS, FRIGHTENED AT VISIT OF PURCELL FROM BRITISH UNIONS, READ REPORT ON RUSSIA

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A. A. Purcell, who was chairman of the delegation which the British Trades Union Congress sent to the Union of Soviet Republics last November and December, will be the principal British fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City in October. He accompanied the British delegation to Russia in 1920, and is largely responsible for the authoritative character of the report of the 1924 delegation, which has been published by the general council of the congress. That is why, in the offices of the U. S. chamber of commerce, the

GARY, FORCED ON DIET BY OVER-EATING, SHUNS STEEL TRUST HOSPITAL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 2.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, U. S. Steel corporation head, was taking life easy and seemingly thoroughly enjoying himself here today. He is on a diet under supervision of physicians at the Fairfield hospital, owned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, a steel corporation subsidiary.

Judge Gary is not a "hospital patient." He is stopping at a hotel with Mrs. Gary and is not confined to the hospital. He insists he is not sick and merely is undergoing the diet treatment on advice of friends who had taken the treatment and were enthusiastic in their praise of its satisfactory results. Gary ate too much rich food, his friends say.

REGIONAL MEET OF SOCIALISTS AT CLEVELAND

Abe Cahan's \$25,000 Is Bet on Bankrupt

By ALFRED WÄGENKNECHT.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, June 2.—The first of a series of socialist party regional conventions, financed by the Jewish Daily Forward to the extent of \$25,000 in yellow bills, flew the red flag of the auctioneer, not of the revolution. The morning session consisted of a goodly crop of testimonials. All who could talk, from the colonel from Kentucky to John Willert, the publisher of Cleveland, told of their past and what a husky organization their party used to be.

Willert again, for the 666th time, related the sad story of his expulsion from the Cleveland city council by the naughty chamber of commerce, so many years ago. But a strange

BRITISH POLICE WALL AGAINST REDS PUNCTURED

Foreign Delegates Appear, Talk and Vanish

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GLASGOW, Scotland, June 2.—The boasted powers of the British government to "keep out alien reds" was mocked thruout the British Isles today since yesterday's appearance on the platform at the convention of the British Communist Party here of two fraternal delegates from brother parties of the Communist International.

Marcelle Lebel, a woman member of the leading group in the French Communist Party and Dr. Stocker from the German Communist Party appeared suddenly, delivered speeches to the convention and disappeared as suddenly as they came. The army of Scotland Yard detectives which was watching every seaport and railroad station and the squad of secret service operatives which examined every person arriving in Glasgow railroad stations, were made the joke of Britain and the subject of a part of Stocker's lecture.

"If the British government thinks it can prevent a British revolution by petty means of forbidding foreign Communists from visiting here, it is childish and absurd. Sir William Joynton-Hicks' attempt to build a great Chinese wall around the working classes of each country only makes international proletarian solidarity a hundred times stronger."

The police, as is customary, are looking for clues.

Trotsky Takes Up New Duties.

MOSCOW, June 2.—Soviet leaders today saw in the first public speech of Leon Trotsky since his return a determination to devote himself to his new position as head of the scientific branch of the supreme council. In assuming the position he confined himself to technical discussion of economic development of the socialist state.

Gusher Blows In.

TULSA, Okla., June 2.—With a roar that could be heard for miles, a tremendous gusher blew in on Reservoir Hill, near here this afternoon. The flow is estimated by oil men to be at the rate of 52,700,000 cubic feet a day. The property is owned by D. R. Travis and C. W. Grimes.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE WORKERS IN HOT FIGHT

Battle Open Shop on Picket Line

By R. BAKER.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 2.—The Shoe Workers' Protective Union of Philadelphia is facing a fresh open shop drive conducted by the bosses' association thru several small shops recently taken into the association.

The trouble started when Colton & Mennies Shoe Co. refused to recognize the union working permits and the 15 union men in the shop refused to permit anyone without a union permit to work beside them.

Discharge Answered by Strike.
The union men, members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, were fired and immediately began picketing the shop. The work of the Colton Mennies shop was taken to another association shop, the Star Shoe Co., where the organized workers refused to touch the work from a struck shop and after an argument which resulted in a threat by the boss to hang out an open shop sign outside and the firing of several fitters the entire shop walked out.

At a special union meeting it was decided to fight this strike to the limit. The spirit and enthusiasm of the strikers and the union members assures them a complete and speedy victory. The entire difference lay in the fact that the union insists that the bosses must hire only union men with union working permits.

Lots of Cash to Break Strike.
It has been discovered from reliable sources that the bosses' association has a fund of \$6,000 to fight this strike. The union on the other hand at a special meeting unanimously adopted an assessment of 5 per cent of the wages of all workers in the union shops to conduct a battle against this new open shop drive and in addition to that have put out demands for a 44 hour week and yearly agreements in place of the present six months agreements.

Needless to say, members of the Trade Union Educational League are actively involved both in the strike and the general fight of the union against the open shop drive.

The picket line at the Star Shoe Co., has been enlivened with several conflicts between the strikers and a few scabs that attempted to do the work abandoned by the strikers. At least one of the scabs has received a lesson that will teach him not to work during a strike again. The police as usual tried to help the scabs with but little success.

CANADIAN BOSS PRESS AGITATES R. R. WAGE CUT

Overcapitalized Lines to Lay Load on Labor

By C. MCKAY

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
MONTREAL, June 2.—Canadian railway workers must beware of a drive on wages. The daily papers are whooping up the dangers of the railway situation. In 1924 the net operating revenue of the Canadian Pacific's revenues also declined.

Government statistics show that railway wages have increased only 57 per cent since 1913, the smallest increase for any representative occupation.

The Canadian National's difficulties are mainly due to overcapitalization and its vast mileage thru districts which originate little traffic.

New Bottom for 1925 Touched by Belgian and French Exchanges

NEW YORK, June 2.—French and Belgian exchanges declined to a new low for 1925 quotations: In the foreign exchange market today, in continuation of their steady drop since Mar. 1. Last week French francs dropped momentarily below the equivalent of 5 cents in American money and recovered to 5.02 cents. The opening quotation for francs today was 4.95 1/2 cents for demand and 4.96 cents for the franc for cable exchange. Belgian francs opened at 4.85 1/2 for demand and 4.86 cents for cables.

Spanish Painter Dies.
MADRID, June 2.—Pittoro Ettore Tito, famous Spanish painter, is dead here today in his sixty-fifth year.

Every sub you get during Red Week of June 15 to 21 is a sub to "make another Communist."

STOOL PIGEON WHO BOOSTED 1917 SCALE GOES TO DREAMLAND

MONESSEN, Pa., June 2.—The miners in this district are not going to accept the 1917 scale so soon as the coal barons expect them to, is shown by this little incident that took place in a mining town near here.

The coal company had hired a stool pigeon to loaf, and talk with the miners, about accepting the 1917 scale etc. He kept up his talk for some time till one of the miners in the bunch could not stand any more so he floored the bird, and sent him with the angels for several minutes.

When he woke up from his little nap he went looking for his higher up, the superintendent, who came out with a revolver, and acted hard, but no casualties were reported.

CALL TO FORCE HARD TERMS ON FRENCH DEBTS

Will Not Aid Credit Until Settlement

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The United States will see to it that France does not re-establish her credit, stabilize her currency, and return to the gold standard, it was hinted at the office of the secretary of the treasury, until France makes arrangements to pay her war debts to the United States.

Secretary Mellon declared he "does not believe it ever will be possible for France and other European nations to stabilize their currency without funding their seven billion dollars of indebtedness to the United States."

This statement was taken to mean that Wall Street, which holds most of the money bags of the world, will tighten its purse strings until France is forced into line.

All nations which have entered into

FRANCE, SPAIN CLOSING IN ON RIFFIAN FRONTS

To Bombard Northern Coast, Use Planes

FEZ, French Morocco, June 2.—The Riffian troops have established their frontier along the north bank of the Ouergha river, and a lull has occurred in the fighting. Meanwhile, however, the Spanish and French are completing plans for a combined assault on the Moroccans, with a view to completely exterminating them.

The Spanish airplanes are dropping bombs on the newly sown and ripening crops of barley and wheat in the vicinity of Alhucemas Bay. The air squadrons leave Melilla for the Alhucemas district every day.

The Spaniards plan to land on the shores of Alhucemas Bay within a few days. They will then attempt to capture the heights of Morro Neuva, from the defending Riffian army.

The French cruiser Metz arrived off Casa Blanca, Morocco, with a convoy of torpedo boats, and is expected to bombard the Riffians along the coast.

Primo Rivera has left for Fez, declaring he will aid in the extermination of the Riffian army.

The Riffians have brought up reinforcements on the Kiffan front, and are thought to be preparing an attack on the Fez-Taza railroad.

New York Suffers From Heat.

NEW YORK, June 2.—New York was experiencing another scorching day today only a slim chance for relief in "possible showers late this afternoon."

As an aftermath of a day in which the mercury climbed to 88 degrees and maintained an average of 77, one man was dead and eight others were suffering from prostration. The dead man was Adolph Berger, 48, Newark, N. J.

Only Clash Between Indians.

MEXICO CITY, June 2.—What first appeared to be civil strife between the states of Yucatan and Campeche was believed today to be only a clash between rival Indian tribes.

U. S. MARINES ORDERED TO BREAK GENERAL STRIKE OF WORKERS AT SHANGHAI AGAINST IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, June 2.—American marines, sailors and Italian marines were landed on Chinese soil today to break the general strike called by Shanghai workers to protest against the massacre of Chinese students and workers on Nanking road by British Sikh police and to demand apology and compensation from the international imperialists.

The diplomatic body at Peking—except Ambassador Karakhan of Soviet Russia—authorized the landing of 2,000 foreign marines if needed to break the general strike and wired such advice to Shanghai. Two hundred U. S. marines and two hundred Italian marines were at once landed from the four American destroyers and the Italian ship Libya, and placed on patrol duty.

U. S. Marines Break Strike for Jap Bosses.

These armed forces were assigned to the textile mill strike district, where the mill owners are Japanese and where the strike violence began by the murder of a striker by the police last week. This Hongkew district is a center of Japanese cotton spinning mills.

Martial law continues and American Consul Cunningham wiredless a message to the American fleet now in summer practice at Chefoo to send more warships to increase the strength of the flotilla of four destroyers already here.

There are, besides these American ships, three Japanese, two French, one British and one Italian, the Libya, now here. All are of the gunboat or cruiser class.

White Guards Stop Handbill Distribution.

White guard units of foreign business men are forming and mobilizing to aid the international police terrorize the Chinese and prevent demonstrations against the imperialist powers.

Four girls were arrested yesterday for distributing handbills supporting the textile mill workers' strike and denouncing the united front of imperialist exploiters of the labor and resources of China. They point out America, Great Britain and France as supporting the Japanese exploiters when Chinese workers strike against

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U. S. WHITE GUARD DIES IN SHANGHAI AS CHINA WARS ON IMPERIALISTS

SHANGHAI, China, June 2.—(Bulletin)—T. G. Martin, an American dentist practicing his profession in Shanghai but acting as a member of the armed white guard of foreign businessmen called out to break the general strike, was killed while trying to ride down demonstrating strikers on Tibet Road. His horse was also killed. The other American troops opened fire with Lewis machine guns, killing many and wounding a great number.

The strike is now developing as a clash between Chinese and foreign imperialists. The whole Chinese population supports the students, except the Chinese chamber of commerce, which reneged its first approval when the general strike was called.

Every house, lamp post, door and shutter is covered with anti-imperialist posters. Fully 25,000 workers are out with the Japanese mill workers expected to join the strike tonight. Telephone service is limping under foreign supervision. Food is becoming scarce. The council has appointed a food controller and mobilized transport facilities, calling for volunteers.

Students of Peking, Hankow, Tien-tsin, Mukden and other points are rallying to support of the Shanghai strikers and making a national issue of the foreign concessions and extra-territoriality.

40,000 CHINESE WORKERS OUT IN GENERAL STRIKE AS MORE U. S. WARSHIPS RUSH TO BATTLE SCENE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, June 2.—Dr. T. G. McMartin of Seattle, Wash., a member of the American troop of volunteer corps, sustained a minor wound today when Chinese fired on a mounted patrol.

Following the shooting the "volunteers" turned a machine gun on the New World Theater where the Chinese workers were hidden and raked the building with hundreds of shots wounding three natives.

Hundreds were arrested, but all except fourteen were released following questioning.

The general strike is spreading rapidly and it was estimated tonight that 40,000 are out.

The American sailors landed today are guarding the power station. The U. S. S. Huron and other ships of the U. S. fleet are expected tomorrow and two British destroyers are enroute here from Pi-Hai-Pi.

WOULD POSTPONE MURDER TRIAL OF KLAN RAPER

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—An effort to secure a postponement of the hearing set for June 11 on the motion to admit to bail D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klink and Earl Gentry, alleged murderers of Madge Oberholzer, was to be made today.

William H. Remy, county prosecutor, accompanied by Charles E. Cox, retained by the Oberholzer family to prosecute the accused men, left for Noblesville to seek the postponement on the ground that Remy must be elsewhere on June 11.

Continue Bail Hearing.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 2.—The motion to admit to bail D. C. Stephenson (Continued on page 2)

Horthy Killed Two Hungarian Editors is Writer's Charge

BERLIN, Germany, June 2.—Regent Horthy of Hungary is accused of abetting the murder of Bela Somogy and Baiso, editors, in an article by Edmund Benicky, published in the newspaper, Az Est. The Hungarian government has seized all copies of Az Est.

Benicky asserts that he was present at a meeting between Horthy and a number of Hungarian officers, when someone said, "Bela Somogy should be thrown into the Danube."

"It is time to act not talk," Horthy replied.

Boston Storm Kills One.

BOSTON, June 2.—One man was killed and several persons were injured in a terrific electrical and rain storm, which swept across Massachusetts on the heels of the hottest day of the year.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL CALLS FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO FIGHT FOR CLASS WAR PRISONERS

Today in America there are over a hundred men in jail for their activities on behalf of the workers' movement. In California alone, eighty workers are confined under the infamous criminal syndicalism law of that state for being members of the I. W. W.

Despite absolute proof of a frame-up, Mooney and Billings still lie in prison.

Ford and Suhr, the courageous leaders of the hop-pickers' strike in California, have been in jail for more than ten years, and are now all but

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AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DESTROYS COLONY OF FILIPINO STRIKERS FOR SUGAR TRUST, IMPRISONING 77

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 2.—Seventy-seven Filipino strikers who were evicted from the sugar plantations a year ago, have been arrested and thrown into jail by the government, which has been hounding the strikers since they demanded a living wage from the American sugar trust.

The strikers, with their families, refused to be starved out. After sleeping in the open for many weeks, over two hundred Filipino men and women and children finally settled on a desolate stretch of land belonging to the United States government, located at Kapaa, Kauai.

The arrests were made under the direction of Attorney General William B. Lymer, who excused himself for acting as the agent of the sugar trust by declaring that the camp was a "typhoid menace." Not one case of typhoid had occurred in the camp, however.

The strikers declare that, deplorable as was their plight on the government land, their sanitary conditions were no better when they worked on the sugar trust plantations.

Torn From Families. Lymer conducted the raid at 4 o'clock in the morning. The strikers located at Kapaa were the most militant of those who opposed the sugar trust, and the government conducted the raid early to make sure that all were thrust safely behind the bars. The men were thrown into jail, being torn from their families, who have been made prisoners in charge of the Kauai welfare organization.

Twenty police officers, under Sheriff William H. Rice made the arrests. The strikers were charged with "trespass."

The government authorities have consistently hounded the strikers since the police shot down a score of the Filipino sugar strikers eight months ago. The strikers defended themselves, and four police officers were slain. A large number of strikers were then arrested.

The government had put up signs around the camp ordering the strikers to leave the government property, but the strikers had no other place to go. They had constructed shacks from old boxes and galvanized iron and old bits of lumber. These shacks were destroyed by the police after the arrest of the strikers. Guards were placed on the ground so that the strikers could not return.

Start Airplane Line.

Ten airplanes to go into operation in September when service is started over the Chicago-New York link of a proposed nationwide commercial air freight service will be ordered June 10, it was announced from the headquarters of the National Air Transport Co., Inc.

MOVIE PLOTTERS CONFESS AFTER THIRD DEGREE

Mary Pickford Gets Big Publicity from Case

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Whether grand jury action will be taken against C. Z. Stevens, Claude Holcomb and Adrian J. Wood, accused of plotting to kidnap Mary Pickford and other Hollywood stars in a \$1,000,000 ransom scheme, was to be decided at a conference of authorities.

Holcomb and Wood, according to police, were ready to plead guilty to conspiracy charges, following the third degree administered by police.

Stevens, determined to fight for his freedom, waited action today on a writ of habeas corpus filed in his behalf by attorneys employed by his wife, a former nurse.

Charge Arrest of "Movie Plotters" Is Publicity Frame-up

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Sensational charges that the arrest of three men in a plot to kidnap Mary Pickford for \$200,000 ransom, was a "gigantic frame-up" designed to give publicity to certain Los Angeles police officials, and "movie" stars, were made today by S. S. Hahn, attorney representing C. Z. Stevens, alleged "master mind" in the purported scheme.

Hahn issued a statement declaring if the men were brought to trial he would "laugh the police department out of court."

Overnite Air Mail Service

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The New York-Chicago overnight air mail service, connecting America's two greatest population centers, will be inaugurated July 1, postmaster general New announced today.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1) a clean sweep. Some of the type are still skulking around in radical organizations, mistaking crusades against spitting on the sidewalk and the prohibition activities of Andy Mellon for radicalism.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES has denied the story that appeared recently in the press to the effect that the ex-secretary of state offered to defend the United Mine Workers in their anti-injunction fight with the West Virginia coal barons. The original story was given prominence but the denial was used as a filler in six point type. Hughes is now practicing law. It would never do for him to anger the big fellows by fighting one of their most useful weapons. Of course, he would be justified in doing anything legal for money, according to legal ethics, but even the richest of unions cannot compete with the capitalists in paying lawyers' fees.

TWO Communists, one from Germany and the other from France entered Britain to attend the Communist convention in Glasgow despite the vigilance of Scotland Yard. The story government is now in a delicate situation since an investigation conducted by the British Trade Union congress proved that the Zinoviev letter which brought the present government into office was a palpable forgery. The report states that the present government is a collection of confidence men and it also hints that the labor movement should deal with Ramsay MacDonald who was the tool used, consciously or unconsciously by the Tories in springing the forgery on the public.

CHICAGO STREET CARMEN VOTE 'NO' ON WAGE SLASH

Union Heads Conferring with Company Officials

Employees of the Chicago Surface Lines voted unanimously at a meeting held in Carmen's Hall to reject the wage agreement offered by the company, which calls for a reduction in wages of five cents an hour and changes in schedules that would unfavorably affect the present working conditions of the men.

The union's contract with the company expired on June 1. Any agreement entered into will become retroactive as from June 1. President William Quinlan announced that a committee from the union will meet with the company and endeavor to affect an agreement. This will be referred to the men thru referendum ballot.

Two Airplanes to Search for Amundsen in Polar Wastes

LONDON, June 2.—Two naval airplanes will be sent by the Norwegian government Friday to search for the Amundsen polar expedition, according to news agency dispatches today from Oslo, Norway.

The planes are scheduled to leave Horten, near Oslo, Friday by boat for Spitzbergen, where they will hop off in the search for the missing polar flyers.

It was generally believed here that Amundsen's party had already set out for Port Columbia, 250 miles south of Greenland, but on foot. Authorities here believe his two planes were damaged in landing on rough ice.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.86; cable 4.86 1/4. France, franc, demand 4.95 1/4; cable 4.96. Belgium, franc, demand 4.85 1/4; cable 4.86. Italy, lira, demand 3.95 1/4; cable 3.96 1/4. Sweden, krone, demand 26.24; cables 26.77. Norway, krone, demand 16.77; cable 16.79. Denmark, krone, demand 18.74; cable 18.76. Germany, mark, unquoted. Shanghai, tael, demand 75.62 1/2; cable 76.00.

U. S. Marines Fight Chinese Workers

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unbearable conditions in the mills.

Recent Invasion of China.

The circulars also denounced as an insult and aggression the meeting of the foreign tax-payers which today met under the protection of 500 white guards at the city hall, where machine guns menaced the streets filled with Chinese, while the foreign tax-payers deliberated upon further curtailment of the rights of the Chinese in their own country. The points were the censorship by license of Chinese newspapers and printshops, and an increase of wharfage charges against the Chinese.

The meeting failed to bring a quorum, and adjourned after passing a vote of confidence in the municipal

CROUCH TO TAKE FIGHT BEFORE FEDERAL COURT

Red Soldiers Jailed in Violation of Law

By PAUL CROUCH.

HAWAII, Honolulu, 27th Infantry Guard House, June 2.—The next move in the fight of Comrade Trumbull and myself for freedom of speech and thought in the army will be action in the federal courts here. Our release will be demanded on the grounds that we were convicted for violation of the laws of Hawaii (by organizing the Hawaiian Communist League, alleged to be a secret society). According to military law, no one is subject to state or territorial law for his conduct while on a government reservation.

We have received no official notice of the reduction of our sentences. We know nothing of the cut except from the newspaper stories.

Fate is Uncertain.

The intention of the military authorities concerning those who were released without trial—Ebert, Cregue, Domagalski, and Nadeau—is uncertain. An announcement was made that three soldiers (presumably Ebert, Cregue and Domagalski) would be discharged for their connection with us. But they have been called before officials for examination and questioning several times and are ignorant of their fate at the hands of the authorities. Schwartz was returned to duty after two or three weeks at hard labor and apparently no action will be taken against him.

Demand Freedom.

Army regulations were violated by our confinement and trial. Regulations state that charges must be brot within eight days after arrest and trial within ten days after the charges have been made. But charges were not brot against us until March 10, despite our arrest on February 19. And I was not brot to trial until about twenty days after the charges were made against me.

Coolidge Plans to Force Hard Terms on French Debtors

(Continued from page 1)

preliminary negotiations with the United States have demanded better terms than were accorded Great Britain, but the American debt commission will consider the Great Britain settlement the basis for other negotiations, Mellon announced. The settlement with Great Britain provided for debt payments extending over a period of 62 years, with a minimum interest rate of three per cent.

The American debt funding commission will hold no meetings abroad, it was announced by state and treasury officials.

Cal Agrees to Plan

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Coolidge agrees with Secretary of State Kellogg, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and other members of the American debt commission that any debt negotiations between the United States and other governments should be held in Washington, it was stated officially at the White House today.

While it was explained that the president regarded the place for holding negotiations as a question to be decided solely by the commission, officials said there was no disposition to send American debt negotiators either to Paris or London for a conference on the French debt.

Indiana Bank Closes.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 2.—The Blackford county bank here was closed this afternoon by the state banking department at the request of the bank's directors.

The bank centempaltes voluntary liquidation, it was stated by officers who expressed the belief that depositors will be paid in full. "Frozen" assets were blamed.

Distribute a bundle every day during Red Week of June 15 to 21.

World Becomes Normal When Workers Join for Overthrow of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, altho Coolidge repeatedly reiterates that he will have nothing to do with the Workers' Republics, nevertheless, big business worries exceedingly much about Soviet tradé conditions.

James L. Patten, Chicago's multi-millionaire wheat gambler, is quoted as saying that as long as Russia remains out of the grain market, the grain trade of the world is likely to be periodically settled and nervous.

A financial writer, in replying to numerous inquiries he claims to have received about Russian conditions, asks himself a question and then replies to himself as follows:

"When, then, will Russia again be normal in the grain trade, normal in exports and imports, normal in home enterprise, normal in development of her resources? Not until the Russians change their business principles and the business character of their rulers."

No matter how much big business, and its government at Washington, tries to dismiss the problem forced upon it by the existence of Soviet Rule, nevertheless it is there. Even the "expert" writers of the kept press, paid to hide the repeated crisis that confront capitalism, confess that Bolshevism must go or capitalism will continue "unsettled and nervous." To be sure they dare not hint that capitalism must go. But that is the real alternative. It is either Communism or capitalism.

Reports from the Soviet Republics indicate that the harvest days are coming in with bumper crops. Soviet Rule will this year be in the world market with huge exports of grain of all kinds.

That should make all capitalists nervous, especially since crops in the rest of the world are not so good, which will result in high prices. That means that Soviet Rule will be able to get new finances to keep up the work of reconstruction, to improve the life of the peasant. That means strengthening Bolshevism in its struggle against capitalism.

The oil wells under the Red Flag are gushing petroleum at a rate that was never known in the days of czarism. Huge exports are going to many foreign lands. Even Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust has bought its share.

The American oil business will gulp down just ten billion gallons of gasoline this year, 1925. That is 15 per cent more than last year, and automobiles, tractors, airplanes and oil-burning ships are being turned out in added quantities in this country, calling for more oil, at higher prices. The Soviets have oil to sell; the oil that the capitalist world needs, the oil that the capitalist world is compelled to buy, that it will pay increasingly good prices for, providing Soviet Rule with added strength to reconstruct and build.

The capitalist world says the Soviet world does not treat it "fairly," whatever that means. What the capitalists desire, it appears, is to invade and conquer the Soviet world with their capitalism, without allowing the Soviet world to permeate their territory with its Bolshevism. British imperialism, for instance, tried to stop the advance of Communism by denying admittance to foreign Communist delegates to attend to British Communist Party's convention at Glasgow. But the German and French delegates arrived in Glasgow just the same. They spoke for the German and French workers. They told of the conflicts within the capitalist world, of the workings of the Dawes plan, of the war in Morocco, of the necessity for the workers everywhere to end the rule of capitalism everywhere.

Let us paraphrase the declaration quoted above of the finance expert of capitalism's own press and put it this way:

When, then, will the world be normal in the grain trade, normal in exports and imports, normal in home enterprise, normal in development of her resources? Not until the world changes its business principles and the business character of its rulers; until capitalism that breeds imperialist rivalries, foments world wars on an ever-increasing scale, and threatens all civilization, has been overthrown and the rule of the World Union of Soviet Republics established in its stead. The issue is, "Communism or capitalism must go!" Very well, let capitalism go!

Strike of Boston Painters Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

three-year no-increase contract offered by the bosses.

Trades Council and Open Shoppers Work Together.

Most of the unions being intimidated by the "open shop" threat of the bosses and the stand adopted by Secretary Johnston, accepted the agreement. Those who refused were the painters, building laborers, electricians and plumbers.

The Building Trades Council further weakened any chance of a real fight being put up by declaring that no support would be given any union that went on strike. All trades returned to work pending negotiations except the painters.

Council Forces Scabbing.

Mass meetings of union painters voted unanimously to strike for the increase. On April 4 the strike was called and 2,200 painters answered the call. The bosses immediately hired as many scabs as possible to fill the places of the union men.

The business agent of the painters' union asked the council to order all union men off the jobs employing scab painters. This the council refused to do and the Painters' Union withdrew from the council. Many union men who refused to work along with scab painters were threatened with fines and expulsions if they did not return to work.

Some Queer Voting Results.

Some firms agreed to the new scale and about 700 painters were at work at the increased wages, and paid an assessment of \$2.50 a day during the strike.

International officials of the Painters' Union immediately busied them-

selves attempting a settlement and at last succeeded. A secret ballot taken by the union was declared to have resulted in 500 voting to return to work at the bosses' terms while 300 voted against.

The three-year contract ties the painters securely and the arbitration fraud will aid the bosses in keeping their wages at the same level during the life of the agreement.

Amalgamation or Annihilation.

The result of the whole thing, filled with jurisdictional squabbles, traitorous officials, and lack of solidarity, is that the building trade unions here are weaker today than before April 1. The disgust of the painters at the betrayal of the Building Trades Council and their withdrawal from the council will further increase the confusion and distrust among the unions. The need for education of all trades upon the amalgamation program of the Trade Union Educational League is more pressing than ever before.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

OSLO DENIES RUMOR AMUNDSEN HAS RETURNED FROM NORTH POLE

OSLO, Norway, June 2.—Authoritative denial was made today by government officials of reports that the Amundsen-Ellsworth north pole flyers had returned to Spitzbergen, and that one of the six members of the party had been killed. It was officially stated "there is no news."

GOLDEN WEST NOT EXACTLY PLACE OF HAPPINESS

Unemployed Find No Work Anywhere

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—Even that despicable company union and blacklist organization called the "Four L's" has to admit that industry in Oregon is slowing down. With loggers being laid off at many camps and a marked slump in the demand for labor in fishing, mining and other industries, employment is becoming harder than ever to get in the promised land of the Northwest.

Men are coming up the coast from California to add to the already acute situation. East of the Cascade range, employment is at its maximum. Sawmills and camps are fairly filled, but with the lull between planting and harvest farm work is slack.

Marshfield reports one large fir logging camp closed. Thompson-Kelly mill shut down. Cedar operations slowing. Sawmills reducing force. Veneer plants laid off the night shift. Farm work has, however, absorbed some unemployed.

Along the Columbia river several falling and bucking crews are laid off. Both camps of the Whitney company on the Tillamook line are closed. Labor turnover in lumber is decreasing. There is little call for farm labor.

IRISH FLUNKEY IS TREATED TO SCRAMBLED EGG

Gets Stale Hen Fruit on Nice Clean Uniform

NEW YORK, June 2.—General Owen O'Duffy, chief commissioner of the Irish civic guard, spent a busy time dodging over-ripe duck eggs yesterday while reviewing the 165th infantry, formerly known as the the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth."

The missiles hurled at the general were understood to be meant as a silent but odoriferous protest against the presence of a representative of the Free State government which is looked upon by the Irish masses as a tool of British imperialism.

Several plain clothes policemen, most of them of Irish extraction, routed their more rebellious countrymen and women and saved the general from an overdose of scrambled eggs.

Eleven Known Dead in Middlewestern Electric Storms

Eleven dead and a score injured, several probably fatally, was the toll left in the midwest today in the wake of a gradually diminishing heat wave which yesterday sent thermometers through the district climbing to new high marks for June 1.

The heat and the severe electrical and wind storms which brought some measure of relief, claimed four lives in Chicago, three in Cleveland, two in Des Moines, Ia., and two near Wayland, Mo.

Western Iowa was the center of a violent wind and electrical storm which played havoc in that region and in eastern Nebraska and southwestern Minnesota. As the storm moved east, the fury of the wind abated and at Des Moines, lightning took the human toll.

Missouri and southeastern Kansas also paid tribute to the wind in lives and property damage. Missouri's victims were killed when their rig was swept from the road by the gale. No loss of life was reported from Kansas.

Would Postpone Trial of Raper in Indiana Klan

(Continued from page 1) son, Carl Kilnack and Earl Gentry, charged with the murder of Madge Oberholzer, was continued today from June 11 to June 16.

In agreeing to the postponement Judge Hines of the Hamilton court set aside three days for the hearing starting June 16 and emphatically asserted it must be ended within the allotted time.

William H. Remy, Marion county prosecutor, who asked for the continuance, during the proceedings heatedly asserted that if defense attorneys were anxious to have their clients released soon "the state is willing to stick all the motions together and start the trial immediately." He got no reply.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN



BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

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KLUXERS BEAT CREW OF NEGRO SHIP; COPS AID

Negro Preachers Work with Employers

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 2.—(By Mail)—The "Negro" ship, the "Booker T. Washington" of the Black Cross Line, has been driven from the port here after 36 policemen, together with members of the Ku Klux Klan and carrying orders of the mayor, had come aboard and brutally assaulted members of the crew.

The police, after severely clubbing the Negro sailors and ordering the ship to depart, returned the next morning in a launch to repeat the order, which had not been obeyed because of the necessity of coaling.

The Cleveland regional convention proved this party bankrupt in principles and policies, in revolutionary spirit and activity. The national executive committee of the socialist party, the represented, understood its main duty at the convention to be to get subscriptions for the new weekly national headquarters intends to issue.

These preachers provided the smoke screen by raising objection to the dances which were being held every night on board the ship. Accustomed to appropriating the spare change of the Negroes hereabouts, the colored ministers said the ship's crew had no right to charge fifty cents for admission to the dances.

The Black Cross Line is a steamship company organized by the Universal Negro Improvement Association as a successor to the "Black Star Line," dissolved by the United States government on the ground that the selling of stock in the company was fraudulent, the stock being declared worthless.

Marcus Garvey, president of the Negro organization, is in the U. S. government penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., serving a ten-year sentence on the ground that he used the mails to defraud. Agitation for his release and for the cessation of the persecution of the Negro association has reached a great intensity among Negro workers. The recent call of the Workers (Communist) Party for a united front of all Negro and white workers to put an end to the persecutions and to demonstrate for the release of Garvey, has penetrated into this section and aroused much favorable comment among the wharf workers.

Shepherd Trial Drags Into Third Week Without Jury

The trial of William D. Shepherd on an indictment charging murder for the death of William Nelson McClintock was in its thirteenth day with its status virtually unchanged from more than a week ago.

Four sworn jurors, accepted eight days ago, were in the box and two other veniremen tentatively accepted by the state, awaited examination by the defense when the proceedings were resumed. Neither state nor defense, both worn weary by the tedious effort to empanel an acceptable jury, were willing to venture an opinion as to how long it might be before the actual taking of testimony would begin.

The only other interest in the case centered on the finding of Robert White, missing witness, claimed by both the state and defense, but even this had simmered down to a waiting game with defense attorneys looking mysteriously wise when questioned about it. White was known to have been in Pittsburgh yesterday, supposedly ready to return, but where he was today again became a question.

Persians Revolt Against British. SIMLA, British India, June 2.—The Persian British garrison at Kwash is besieged by Perso-Baluch tribes, it is reported, the garrison suffering heavy casualties.

BOMB SQUAD THROWS TWO BOXES IN RIVER, FAKING ANOTHER 'PLOT'

NEW YORK, June 2.—Fears of a plot to blow up the city's transit lines were expressed by police today following the discovery of two mysterious wooden boxes on the Third Ave. elevated line. Believing the boxes to be infernal machines, police threw them into the East River.

One was on the 99th Street station and the other was on the 89th Street station. One of the detectives sent to examine the boxes said he received a shock while picking one of them up. The boxes were first put into pails of water and later thrown into the east river without being opened. Someone is probably looking for his crates today.

Police then began a search of all subway and elevated stations "to make certain the boxes were not part of a concerted plan of bomb throwers," they announced.

Forward Invests \$75,000 in Bankrupt

(Continued from Page 1) silence was noticeable regarding the expulsion of 40,000 members of the language federations, and the states of Ohio and Michigan by the socialist party national executive committee in 1919, because of their loyalty to the revolution which gave us Soviet Russia.

Not at All Promising. Now the socialist party comes back to Ohio, laments its weakness and complains about loss of vitality. Cut the vitals out of an organism and it is not going to function long thereafter. And when the socialist party lost its militants, lost those who could tell an honest-to-goodness revolution when it occurred, lost the army of actives who demanded affiliation with the Third International, then it itself was lost. Today it lives on hopes for a resurrection. It is so far gone that even the quick political doctors that possess it look at it askance and wonder when it will kick its last.

The Cleveland regional convention proved this party bankrupt in principles and policies, in revolutionary spirit and activity. The national executive committee of the socialist party, the represented, understood its main duty at the convention to be to get subscriptions for the new weekly national headquarters intends to issue.

Did it read an analysis of the present situation in the United States, the inroads that class collaboration is making into the unions, the open shop offensive of the capitalists, the coming war and the imperialism of the major powers? Not a word! Did it even review its heralded victories in Belgium, its coalition with French imperialism, its "stabilization" policy in Germany which has now thrown fatty Hindenburg into its lap? Not a word! Mind you, a regional convention of the party and not a line of theoretical, or even organizational direction from headquarters.

The comrades came to see Debs. He presided. And the feature of the afternoon session was not a debate upon how to broaden the daily demands of the workers in an effort to lead them to revolution, but the presentation of a nice big cake to Gene. The ridiculousness of the situation, the whole local of Jamestown, N. Y., (eleven members, count them!) coming to Cleveland with a cake for Debs, nicely tucked away among the delegations' shirts and undies, a portly woman comrade marching down the aisle of the so-called mass convention of one hundred, handing the big heart-shaped cake to Gene—it could only have been funnier if she, in approved movie slapstick style, had thrown the cake at him.

There was an agenda. Organization, propaganda, American Appeal, finance,—this was it. The pearl contributed upon the question of organization was by one Stelly, who had just come from Yonkers, N. Y., where, he claimed, he has just organized a socialist party local of 150 members (Krumbein, please note!). The modus operandi was: 1. Enter the town. 2. Look up the comrades. 3. Get a list of citizens. 4. Call on them personally, fill them full of enthusiasm, good will, optimism, bring them to tears if possible and sign them up!

Under propaganda, Van Essen of Pittsburgh suggested that the party at least ought to organize study classes. With this we could not disagree as we, one after another, heard these many months utter sweet nothings. The American Appeal, the national weekly which is to be born in January, 1926, caused the only heated discussion, for Jos. Sharts of the Miami Valley Socialist was present, and he wanted some consideration for his sheet. But, and this is peculiar,—a delegate from Pittsburgh arose and made a real argument for centralization. Sharts lost. Some socialist party member must be sitting in on us in Pittsburgh, we fear. All the towns pledged themselves to secure thousands of subscribers, and so ended this number on the program.

The Jewish Daily Forward, that veteran assassin of Soviet Russia had ladled out \$25,000 to again inflate the party, the comrades were given to understand, under the discussion of finances, that their dollars would have to fly to the rescue of the yellow thousands of the Forward would not last long. May we make a guess? May we guess that the Forward \$25,000 was given with certain stipulations? May we go so far as to say that one of these stipulations is to soft pedal all reference to Soviet Russia?

For at the mass meeting next day, the four speakers occupied the rostrum—Sharts, Kirkpatrick, Harkins and Debs—only Debs mentioned Soviet Russia and he only once. There was an immediate burst of applause, but when he linked this Soviet country with England and Germany in the same breath, this applause died as spontaneously as it had arisen.

The Class War—What For? Eh, George. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, the spellbinder, the champion money getter and literature seller of the party, worked awfully hard to sell the American Appeal to the mass meeting. The audience remained frozen in its seats. Out of 1,500 people present, comrades a few, the rest coming to

attend the celebration in honor of Debs' fifty years in the labor movement, only two took five Appell cards each, and several more took two cards each. Kirkpatrick was exasperated—quite wild, we would add. And his closing remark was—"Sit there and do nothing and we'll get nothing and get nowhere." But the audience could not help it. That's the kind of a party it is.

Leo Harkins next tried his hand at a collection. Tho many in the audience could have given \$500 easily, when he asked for this sum, none gave. Nor did any of the many middle class participants give even \$100, or \$50, or \$25 or even \$10. When donations of \$5 were asked for two hands went up.

Diagnosis of Disease. Joseph Sharts, as chairman, was also not a howling success. Why should a chairman of a party that is trying to stage a comeback say, confess rather, that if anything could kill us we would have certainly killed ourselves because we chased rainbows, were misled by emotionalisms, followed false leaders up blind alleys. Then he referred to the audience as the international union of grave diggers with Debs as its business agent.

The grave they were digging trying to dig capitalism's and it was a big one—and so the throat arose that the social democrats were not even good grave diggers, for in all instances where they had been given an opportunity to bury capitalism, they had failed to cover the corpse.

Debs—A Relic of Past. When Debs came in all arose. But there was no cheering. A solemn manifestation of good will toward the veteran. Debs made his usual speech. Sharts had referred to the Debs' Canton speech for which Debs was indicted and imprisoned, mentioning the persecution of Ruthenberg, Wagenknecht, and Baker in the Canton workhouse as the incident which made Debs' speech at Canton particularly bitter. Debs talked long about his trial, imprisonment, and in his usual characteristic way, stated and restated that he felt no resentment nor bitterness towards anyone who had caused his incarceration.

Not at all an attitude to develop struggle and militancy among the workers, we would say. His speech dealt with no concrete situation of the day, no exposition of the battle of the workers upon dozens of fronts, from the colonies in the East to the workers under the heel of imperialism in the West. Just generalities, some moralizing plenty of platitudes, play words.

Local socialists had entered into a united front with the Cleveland police department, and arriving upon the scene with immense bundles of the DAILY WORKER, we were prohibited from disposing of them. The lieutenant of police frankly informed us that the socialists had requested protection against us, not only at the hall entrance, but for blocks either way from the hall. The first order issued was not to allow any literature or periodical to be sold or given away. This order prohibited the disposal of not only the DAILY WORKER, but Sharts' weekly also was made to suffer.

The next order that came forth after we had demonstrated our opposition and the police officer had called up headquarters, was that we could give away the papers but could not sell them. The agreement the police made with the socialists undoubtedly was that nothing should be sold near the hall. When we arrived with a daily, this agreement would hardly hold water. And so as not to violate the agreement made with the socialists and to save their faces, the police allowed everyone to give away their wares.

Bankrupt Needs Auctioneer. This first regional convention is interesting as an indicator of socialist party methods. The aim is, to build a party. The socialist way to do this is, not to talk much class struggle for this may drive some away; not to take a concrete stand upon anything, because all may not agree; not to say anything about Soviet Russia because also some may welcome a few words in its favor, others will object. Eschew principles, policies and action—bring them all into the fold—what we want is a crowd and a mailing list for the weekly, that's all. These are the slogans of the socialist party, at one time a big business, now bankrupt and flying the red flag of the auctioneer, not of revolt.

STINNES, GERMAN PLUTE, SEARCHES OIL IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, June 2.—Otto Stinnes, son of the late German capitalist and industrial leader, passed a comfortable night and was recovering today, physicians said from a hurriedly performed operation late yesterday for appendicitis. Stinnes had come here to establish oil stations to serve vessels of a German steamer line proposed for operation between his country and Mexico.

STATE AND COOK COUNTY CROOKS CONTINUE FIGHT

Control of the Assembly Goal of Politicians

(Special to The Daily Worker) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—Cook county's revamped battle cry of "no taxation without representation" was characterized at the state capitol today as "childish prattle" nurtured to the full bloom of hallucination by political policies dominating a Chicago newspaper organization.

Commenting on the action of the Cook county commissioner in directing County Treasurer Patrick J. Carr to withhold almost \$5,000,000 of taxes now due the state, Governor Len Small declared the board had no authority to issue instructions to the treasurer and that the treasurer would "continue to pay the taxes just as he had in the past, always as late as possible."

"For ten years," the governor continued, "Cook county has been in arrears with her state taxes." "This reference to secession from the state means nothing. As long as I am governor, Cook county will be a part of Illinois. I need cook county and Cook county needs me."

Iowa Storms Kill Several, Damage Crops and Homes

(Special to The Daily Worker.) DES MOINES, Ia., June 2.—Several dead, scores injured, property destruction estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a virtually unbroken drought in western Iowa, today marked the paths of a series of violent thunderstorms that swept this state late yesterday.

Peter Brown, farmer, and George Stephenson, were killed by lightning in Des Moines. Stephenson died of heart failure when a bolt struck near him. Two other persons were stunned. One of them was Pat Wilcox, 18, a golfer.

Fourteen were injured and \$250,000 damage was done at Sioux City by an 85-mile wind.

Two were hurt and great property damage done at Waterloo. A \$100,000 fire was caused by an early morning storm today at Cedar Rapids.

Crazy Juror Delays Trial LINCOLN, Ill., June 2.—His trial suddenly halted when Richard Seefeldt, a juror, suddenly became mentally deranged. Joe Gardner, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Steven Hunter, was informed today a new panel of petit jurors had been ordered to report Monday for continuance of the case. Seefeldt's condition was discovered when he began singing loudly, talking incoherently and making wild statements about the trial.

Teachers Must Obey SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—William Jennings Bryan, declared "there is no such thing as evolution," as he passed thru here on his way to Campaign. "This teaching of evolution and the increasing insignificance attached to god almighty by schools is general is the live issue of the day," Bryan said. "A teacher must respect the wishes of his employers on all subjects upon which the employers have deep-seated convictions."

Cotton Crop Good WASHINGTON, June 2.—The condition of the cotton crop on May 25, 1925, was 76.8 per cent on normal, as compared with 65.6 on May 25, 1924, and 72.0 the average of the past ten years on May 25, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today.

Kills Husband—Attends Party SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—Hot words, blows, two shots—and while Arthur Ball, 40, writhed in pain, with two bullet wounds in his abdomen, his wife tossed a smoking revolver on the floor and calmly returned to the midnight party at which she was entertaining friends.

Afghanistan Revolt Imminent. LONDON, England, June 2.—British forces in India are moving to the Afghanistan-Indian frontier as the result of reports of an imminent general uprising against the British in Afghanistan. The rebels favor a Soviet form of government, the report states.

R. R. Trust Gets C. and E. I. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway, with properties valued at \$97,000,000 and operating 945 miles thru the coal producing counties, will soon be bought by the Pennsylvania system, it was authoritatively reported here.

Doheny to be Let Off. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The United States may not prosecute Edward L. Doheny for the return of the Elks Hill naval reserve lease any further, it is announced here. The case will probably be settled out of court.

N.Y. Sets Payroll Pay Loss Pace

By JAY LOVESTONE

NEW YORK is again setting the pace. This time it is in the payroll loss and in the decrease of employment for the last month. Most of the industrial districts show declines in employment and payroll for the last month. But the New York losses are bigger than the average, according to the figures just made public by the New York state industrial Commissioner, James A. Hamilton.

From March to April factory payrolls showed a big loss. For the week of April 15, wages of forty percent of the factory workers show a drop of 35,000,000. This is a loss of 4 per cent in one month. At the same time the total employment of the state dropped two per cent.

The tendency in New York state is significant especially in view of the fact that the general industrial situation in the country is usually estimated by striking the average of the conditions in the empire state with the figures of the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Precisely a year ago the decline marking the worst phase of the last depression had begun. Then, the wage decrease was about the same as this year, tho the 1925 drop in employment is not as big as the corresponding drop of last year.

The average factory wage for April in New York was \$27.65 per week. This is approximately the same wage received by the workers at this time in 1924. In the metal industry, however, especially in the ship yards, the wages are lower than last year. The automobile industry is the only one to show any substantial increase in wages over last year.

The women workers of the state have been hit harder by the wage reductions than the men. In the

clothing shops, shoe and textile industry the wages of women workers suffered marked reductions last month.

The copper mills, the railway equipment shops, the hardware factories, and the heating apparatus manufacturers showed the heaviest losses in the metal industry. It is interesting to note that this decline in the metal industry has been continuous since February.

The curtailment of production was also evident in the textile industry which reported reductions thru nearly every line of manufacture.

Ordinarily the workers engaged in the turning out of building materials show an increase in wages at this time of the year. This year no such increases are reported. In the brick yards part time is very noticeable. Within the last year wages have dropped in this industry from \$24.39 to \$19.70 a week.

The two clothing centers of the state, Rochester and New York City, show losses in payrolls. In New York City the loss was seven per cent and in Rochester it was six per cent.

The heavy New York payroll loss compares with a loss of 0.2 per cent in the Illinois industrial district for last month. But the loss in the latter section has been continuous. New York also led the Illinois industrial district in the extent of the decrease of number employed. The latter section showed a loss of 1.3 per cent for the same time as compared with New York's loss of two per cent.

Economists the country over are keeping eye on industrial developments in New York which has always been considered somewhat of a weather vane in the economic developments of the country.

THIRD SOVIET CONGRESS FLAYS ZANKOV REIGN

Condemns Murderers of Bulgarian Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 2.—At a session of the Third Soviet congress of the U. S. S. R. adopted the following resolution against the Bulgarian white terrorist: "The Third Soviet congress of the Union Socialist of Soviet Republics considers it its duty and honor to declare before the workers of the whole world, and before all peoples and states that the working class and peasantry of the Soviet Union are indignant over the unparalleled atrocities of the Zankov government."

"Only the handful of professional murderers that passes under the name of the Bulgarian government is capable of eradicating the blossom of the working population, of strangling and shooting thousands of people, of reeling galleons on public squares and to vivifying medieval tortures, of erecting all this with hypocritical phrases about the protection of christian civilization.

Condemn Zankov Hangmen "The Third Soviet congress feels nothing but contempt for the campaign of lies and slander directed against the Soviet Union in connection with the explosion in Sofia, with the intention of hushing up the crimes of the barbaric hangmen. In the name of millions of workers and peasants the Third Soviet congress of the U. S. S. R. expresses its indignation and contempt at the Bulgarian hangmen who are stained from head to foot with workers' and peasants' blood. The Soviet congress sends its fraternal greetings to the Bulgarian proletariat and peasants who are fearlessly fighting for the liberation of the Bulgarian people."

Honor Martyrs "The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union express their deep conviction that sooner or later the ranks of the Bulgarian people which have been welded together with the blood of its best sons, will achieve victory in the liberation struggle."

The Soviet congress honored the memory of the heroic victims of Zankov reign of terror by rising from their seats.

Dope Peddlers Held SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.—Branded the "most notorious" dope peddler ever caught in Springfield, Mrs. Opal Bappel, 30, was scheduled to be taken before a United States commissioner here today to answer.

Soviets to Study U. S. Journalism. LONDON, England, June 2.—Six young citizens of the Soviet Union are to be sent to England and America to study journalism, and will afterwards enter the Soviet Press Institute, it is reported here.

NO SLACKNESS IN CHICAGO'S BUILDING WORK

Ten Million More This May Than Last May

More than \$42,000,000 in new buildings was authorized during May, according to the records of Commissioner of Buildings Frank E. Doherty. This is \$10,000,000 more than was authorized in May last year and is at the rate of \$1,500,000 for each working day.

Altho the total operations are slightly less than the April record, the decrease does not mean that the unprecedented boom is beginning to subside, said Chief Plan Examiner Edward H. Nordlie.

Permits for 3,231 apartments and 904 residences were granted during the month, making a total of 15,485 new apartments and 4,249 residences since the first of the year. During the same period last year new apartments numbered 13,700, while new residences total 3,650.

ALLIES' NOTE TO REICH DELAYED FOR TWO DAYS

Charges Germany with "Illegal" Armed Force

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 2.—Germany must wait two days longer for the delivery of the long-awaited disarmament note from the council of ambassadors. Because of the absence from Berlin of Foreign Minister Stresemann the note will not be delivered until Thursday, instead of today as scheduled.

The Luther government has requested France to delay publication of the note, giving the conditions with which Germany must comply before evacuation of Cologne, at least twenty hours and preferably twenty-four hours after its official delivery.

The note will charge Germany with maintaining a larger force than she agreed to under the peace treaty. France is making the note an excuse for keeping an army in Cologne.



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RED WEEK—June 15 to 21

LABOR DEFENSE IN APPEAL FOR NATIONAL DRIVE

Urges Fight for Class War Prisoners

(Continued from page 1.)

Many Cases to Fight.

Rangel and Cline, in a Texas prison since long before the war, have been neglected by the movement for activity in which they were imprisoned. Sacco and Vanzetti are in the shadow of the gallows. Fred Merrick and nine other Communists in Pittsburgh are this moment facing prison; Ruthenberg, Foster and the thirty other Communist defendants in the Michigan trials, are still in jeopardy. Two Hawaiian soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, have been sentenced to brutal terms in prison for their sympathy with the workers' movement.

Hundreds of foreign-born workers are being deported for their activities in the labor movement.

In other lands, scores of thousands, the victims of the white terror, cry out for help.

Defends Class Prisoners.

Why do so many of the best fighters of the working class languish in prison? Why are the instruments of organized capital able so easily to frame up and keep in long confinement some of the ablest and most active exponents of the cause of the workers? Why are the victims of capitalist conspiracy forgotten and their families neglected? Because the forces of protest are not organized.

Because there is no aggressive movement to keep the workers of America alive to the need of defense and to recall to them that many brave and forgotten fighters still lie behind prison bars.

The executive committee of the Labor Defense Council, realizing the need for such a movement, issues the call for a national conference to convene at 10 a. m. on June 28, 1925, in Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, and that invitations be extended to all existing defense organizations, individuals who have distinguished themselves in the struggle against persecution and for amnesty, ex-political and industrial prisoners, and all working class organizations.

Institute Nation-Wide Campaign.

The conference shall devise ways and means to:

1. Initiate and centralize nationwide campaigns for amnesty of all class war prisoners, for the repeal of all criminal syndicalism laws, to oppose anti-labor legislation, and against persecution and deportation of foreign-born workers.

2. Collect material and give publicity to all facts pertaining to working class persecution, to publicly expose brutal treatment of political prisoners and expose secret anti-labor activities, such as labor spy systems, etc.

3. Provide legal and moral aid to all workers attacked for expression of opinion or for working class activity.

4. Give material and moral aid and comfort to all prisoners who have been incarcerated for expression of opinion or for working class activity.

5. Supply material support for the families and dependants of such prisoners.

6. Protest against terrorist activities against workers in other lands, and to give moral and financial aid wherever possible to the victims of such terror.

7. Merge all forces willing to cooperate in this work into a broad national organization, based upon individual and collective membership that will stand as an ever-willing and ever-ready champion for the defense of all workers, regardless of their political opinions or affiliations, attacked thru the courts, or otherwise, for their activities in the labor movement.

Called On June 28.

The Labor Defense Council believes that this conference will realize these aims. It is fully confident that supporters of this proposal will come forward in imposing numbers and make the conference of June 28 the starting point for a great defense organ that will unify all forces friendly to the American workers' movement into a solid bulwark against the attacks of predatory capital upon any and all workers of whatever belief or affiliation.

Rally to the support of the June 28 conference!

Unite all forces for Labor Defense!

Passport System Abolished.

NEW YORK.—No passports will be required to enter our territory Saturday, June 13. We ask all comrades to take advantage of it and pay us a visit.

The Brownsville branches of the Workers Party and Young Workers League have arranged a banquet, concert and ball for that evening, also a sketch by the Foster Junior Group. The Red Goat will be read at the dinner. Our new address; 1844 Pitkin avenue.

Discuss Marriage Laws.

WEST BADEN, Ind., June 2.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention here today took up the cudgels for uniform marriage and divorce laws.

Five thousand subs for Red Week.

The Work of the Agitprop Organizer

By M. RAFES.

AT the present time, when many sections are undergoing extensive reorganization on the factory nucleus basis, it is a suitable moment to raise the organizational questions involved by the various forms of agitation and propaganda work in the factory nuclei.

The creation of factory nuclei opens out fresh opportunities of mass agitation to the party. Here we can divide the totality of the workers in shops and factories into several categories: 1. Members of the party and of the Communist youth organizations; 2. A considerable number of workers sympathizing with and supporting the party, reading our party literature regularly or irregularly, but not joining our organizations; 3. The mass of neutral workers, influenced but slightly either by our propaganda or by the propaganda of parties hostile to us; 4. Those who sympathize with and support other parties organizing the working masses, and finally; 5. The members of these party organizations.

It is obvious that we must differentiate our work with the utmost care in order to adapt it to these various strata of the working class. The formation of the factory nuclei is the first prerequisite for an organized influence to be exercised upon the whole of these strata, enabling their various trends of thought and feeling to be recognized, and enabling work to be properly organized and distributed among the Communists employed in any given workshop or factory. Agitation and propaganda work are exceedingly complicated, and demands a careful calculation of the forces at our

disposal, a careful discussion of the causes of this or that success or failure. The factory nucleus must possess a special organ, competent to regulate, prepare, and lead the whole of this work.

THE most important form of preparation for Agitprop work among party members consists of systematic party education, and in the study of the fundamental principles of the party program and party tactics. Workers sympathizing with the party must be invited to take part in every meeting and every session of the factory cells, and on every such occasion some question of general political life or some matter pertaining to the factory or shop should be discussed. This must not be done in the form of an agitation speech, but must be a carefully prepared report explaining the connection between the urgent daily question under discussion and our program and main lines of tactics, and thus enabling generalizations to be drawn from the events of daily work, and the audience induced to take part in the discussion of the most important questions of our party work.

An intimate acquaintance with the whole of the members of a nucleus renders it possible to select those members possessing superior abilities and most closely connected with the party, and to form separate circles for the study of the theory and practice of Leninist Marxism. (See Syllabus for Elementary Party Courses, published in "Inprecorr." No. 5, January 15, 1925.)

THE best of these comrades should then be selected for training in the party schools or educational opportunities provided by the organization. From time to time burning questions

of the day may be made the opportunity for organizing large meetings, and at these smaller reports should be given, but in a more popular form, and approaching nearer to an agitation speech.

WHAT is known as "individual agitation," plays an important role in influencing persons sympathizing with the party. The organ entrusted with the Agitprop work must prepare the necessary material, and the nucleus bureau organizes this individual work. Every Communist is "allotted" one or more of these sympathizers, and it is his duty to enter into conversation as often as possible with these, to visit them at their homes, and to discuss questions of interest to them from the standpoint of the party. This is the best preparation for the entry of such sympathizers into the party.

The distribution of party literature, including the factory newspaper, is one of the very most important branches of mass agitation and propaganda. The propagation of our literature must be carefully thought out and organized. It is an entirely inadequate procedure to simply give a workman a single copy of a newspaper, periodical or pamphlet; the impression made by its perusal must be carefully noted, conversation must be entered into on the subject, doubts explained, etc. This is best accomplished when the distribution of party literature is so organized that one and the same person invariably undertakes the work in a certain vocational group of a factory or works, or in a certain group of workers. Here it must not be forgotten to take into account the difficulties incident to this work, the necessity of counteracting as far as possible the

reappraisals undertaken by the works management or the police.

It is very necessary to keep up a continuous search for fresh fields of agitation for the party. The attempt must be made to make use of the bars and restaurants frequented by the workers of the works of factory in question. It is possible to use these places for the distribution of literature, and for some forms of mass agitation.

IMPROMPTU meetings and organized meetings must also be accorded their place. But not these alone. The experience won in the mass work of the Russian revolution has led to the development of two forms of work forming the greatest attraction for the great non-party labor press: the "verbal newspaper" and the "agitation trials."

The nucleus co-operates with the youth organization to organize small groups of workers (including non-party groups) in the careful preparation of this form of agitation for without this it cannot be successful. A small group of editors is organized, and these divide the roles among them: leading article, current news, telegrams from the Soviet Union, factory notes, humorous supplement, letters from the country, etc. For each of these departments a five minutes' article in the liveliest possible form is required and an editors' meeting is arranged, etc.

The agitation trial requires careful preparation and frequently resembles a theatrical performance. Roles are divided, masks frequently worn, and then some person or body is put on trial: the Russian proletariat, a social democratic minister, the social

democratic party, a factory owner, etc. This is to be so arranged that there are judges, public attorney, defending barrister, witnesses for and against, etc.

It will be seen that various forms of agitation and propaganda work may be created. Every form requires careful preparation, organization and study, and thus implies the formation of a special organ. The nucleus work done in the Russian C. P. during the last few years has led to the development of a form of organization of agitation and propaganda work (Agitprop organizer), aided by a small commission. This Agitprop organizer has to be a member of the nucleus bureau, and is appointed by this bureau for this work. The commission is formed of three to five members of the nucleus. The Agitprop organizer collaborates with the commission in working out their scheme of work, and submits this to the nucleus bureau for confirmation. The commission divides the various departments of work among its members, and meets regularly for the purpose of giving an account of work done and exchanging experiences. The Agitprop organizer must give a regular account of his work to the nucleus bureau, and finally to the general meeting of the nucleus as well. At the present time it is still impossible to determine all the details of this work.

We intend to submit this question to the whole of our nuclei for careful discussion, and expect that the experience gained within the next few months will enable us to lay down more definite rules for the best forms of work and organization.

A. F. OF L. FAKERS FRIGHTENED AS PURCELL COMES

Begin Reading Report on Russian Visit

(Continued from page 1.)

American Federation of Labor, many of the biggest industrial corporations in the United States and in all quarters where the vast Russian experiment in working class rule is being watched, this report is now being read. Friends and foes are getting ready for Purcell's visit.

Who Purcell is.

In the front section of the 250-page volume containing this latest report by spokesmen of British labor on the Soviet state, Purcell is described as a member of the furnishing trades since 1891; a member, many years, of the social democratic federation; member of Salford borough council six years; sectional secretary and then organizer, furnishing trades; parliamentary candidate, 1910; elected at Coventry, 1923; successful arbitrator in co-operative and other labor disputes; elected by general council, Trades Union Congress, 1919 and ever since; elected by Trade Union International Conference, Vienna, 1924, as president; president at 1924 Trades Union Congress; vice-chairman, general council.

Open Shopper is Alarmed.

His reputation has convinced Ralph Easley of the National Civic Federation that Purcell and his friend Wheatley, recent minister of health, who may also come to Atlantic City, are dangerous.

The Russian report, however, is signed by Herbert Smith, head of the Miners' Federation, who was a fraternal delegate to the Cincinnati convention; by Fred Bramley, secretary to the congress and to the delegation in Russia; by Ben Tillett, John Turner of the Pattern Makers, John Bromley, M. P., of the Locomotive Engineers, and by two advisory delegates who had seen official service in Russia during the war.

A Taste of the Report.

On page 17 of the report Purcell and his associates give this conclusion on political affairs: "Finally, the delegation is of the opinion that the Soviet system of representation and its scheme of constitutional and civil rights, so far from being undemocratic in the widest sense of the word, give in many respects to the individual a more real and reasonable opportunity of participation in public affairs than does parliamentary and party government.

"In other respects, such participation is still severely restricted. For the system has as yet been kept under close control by its originators with the tacit consent of an immense majority of their fellow electors. This consent can be accounted for partly by the energy and efficiency with which these leaders carried the country thru one crisis after another, and partly by loyalty to the pioneers of the revolution. "But this permanence in power is a result of past circumstances—not of the present constitution. Under that constitution there are certainly as great—and possibly greater—possibilities than elsewhere in respect of popular government, political peace, and social progress."

Regulation Not Truce of Enemies.

This is a sample of conclusions on various fields—economic, industrial, educational, social, and so forth—investigated by the British labor veterans. They are as offensive to anti-radical experts in the United States as are the opening remarks on labor conditions:

"In Russia the workers are the ruling class. . . . In Russia we have a regulation of the workers' rights that they have put upon themselves for their own well-being. Elsewhere we have a restriction of the workers' rights put upon them by the wealthy. Such regulations are in Russia the result of agreement between the workers and their own expert governors and managers to whom they have entrusted their institutions and their industries, their factories and their farms. Elsewhere such regulations are the result of treaties and truces between the entrenched interests of a wealthy ruling class and the assaults of a working class that as yet never rules but only rebels."

Juniors of Chicago, Attention!

On Saturday, June 6, the city central committee of the junior section of Chicago will convene. Every group must send down two delegates to this committee meeting. The meeting will start at 2:30 o'clock at 19 S. Lincoln St. and every comrade must be there in time. Important business will be taken up and it is imperative that every delegate be present to this gathering. Be sure that your group is represented, Saturday. If you are a delegate do not fail to attend.

War Secretary Still Sick.

BOSTON, June 2.—Mrs. John W. Weeks and her son, Sinclair Weeks, were called to the bedside of Secretary of War John W. Weeks, at Phillips House, Massachusetts, general hospital. Mother and son decided to remain indefinitely, it was stated. Secretary Weeks' condition was reported unchanged.

Distribute a bundle every day during Red Week of June 15 to 21.

The Workers Party in Action

"Minor" Tasks for Major Accomplishments

By WALT CARMON

THE Communist International has given to the American Communist movement, indications of the road it must travel if it is to play its historical role. It has done this briefly but completely. Not only with an adjustment of major policies but with specific mention of "minor" ones; not only what we are to do, but also how.

Particularly at this time, it is essential to stress this part of the advice to the American Communist movement from the leading world Communist body in its decision on the American question:

"As the Workers Party is at present constituted, it is still altogether too weak to collaborate with sufficient effectiveness in the proletarian mass movement of this great country. This natural weakness was particularly evident in its election campaign. As long as the Workers Party does not AT LEAST DOUBLE ITS MEMBERSHIP, it cannot be said that it fulfills the requirements of an American Communist Party."

QUITE plainly, it is essential for us to grow, to strengthen our ranks—to build. We must set ourselves to the task. How we are to "fulfill the requirements of an American Communist Party," the Communist International specifies clearly:

"Under no circumstances should it underestimate in any way the importance of such "minor" tasks as the circulation of the DAILY WORKER."

This is the first among other methods it suggests for the building. With other methods, by "establishment of new organs, the development of the Workers Monthly, the publication and distribution of good propaganda literature, the organization of party schools, recruiting weeks, etc." But FIRST (and we repeat with emphasis the very specific reference) . . . "the circulation of the DAILY WORKER."

Decisions of the Communist International are not accidental—nor are they voiced indiscriminately. They are born of the collective experience of the world Communist movement and given carefully to its various sections for guidance. The emphasis on the circulation of the DAILY WORKER is the emphasis placed on the means that has served every section of the world Communist movements.

IN Russia, "Pravda," with its circulation of over one half million (a fact only recently celebrated thruout the Communist world); in France, "Humanite," with a circulation of over two hundred thousand; in Germany "Rohte Fahne," so hated by reaction—these and other great Communist papers have been one of the "minor" means for the great Communist accomplishments.

The executive committee of the Communist International in its report to the Fifth Congress on the various sections of the world Communist movement "Between the Fourth and the Fifth Congress" lays special emphasis on the Communist press in the reports on each country.

THIS emphasis must be made by every single member of the American Communist movement on the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party—the DAILY WORKER. This emphasis must of necessity be, to be a practical Communist emphasis, put into immediate and concrete ACTION.

The way this can be done, the ex-

ecutive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party suggests in a detailed fashion thru the letter sent out by the executive secretary for intensified action that it asks from every party unit and member during Red Week of June 15 to 21. Specifically: 1—Every party member must become a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER; 2—Get at least one new subscriber in the shop, trade union, from another worker you know; 3—Order a bundle of the DAILY WORKER (given free of charge) to distribute door to door in working class sections, in the union—among workers everywhere.

Simple plans, simply done—in fact the very easiest task that can be performed by a Communist or other militant worker—and with a full week to do it in. Yet it is this easy, "minor" task that will play such a great role, says the Communist International—in building the American Communist movement "to fulfill the requirements of an American Communist Party."

THIS has been said recently: Without a daily newspaper the Communist Party cannot form any adequately important factor in any country. The Communist International makes this specific in its decision on the American question.

The members of the American Workers (Communist) Party are not yet fully aware of the role the DAILY WORKER plays in our party, they have not fully appreciated the importance of the DAILY WORKER (nor the Workers Monthly and all Communist Literature) as, not a "minor" activity to be relegated and restricted to the least capable comrades only (and appended to other activities if time allows) but as A MEANS by which all party activity is conducted.

The role of the DAILY WORKER in the American Communist movement must be considered by a greater section of our membership in the light of the well known words of our great teacher Comrade Lenin:

"THE role of the newspaper is, however, not confined to the mere propaganda of ideas, to the political schooling and winning over of political allies. The newspaper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator, but a collective organizer."

One thought remains from these words on the importance of "Our Daily" to the American Communist movement. Will you—a Communist, or with the Communists in their struggles—at least during RED WEEK of June 15 to 21—perform a "minor" task for great major accomplishments?

Plutes Favor Boy Scouts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June.—The Illinois commerce commission today authorized the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad to announce a special round trip fare of \$1.75 to all bona fide members of the Boy Scouts of America, between Peoria and Bath, effective June 14 and expiring Oct. 1.

'MOTHER' BLOOR STARTS ON 3,000 MILE JOURNEY

Covers 100 Miles on the First Day

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 2.—Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor, sixty-year-old Communist fighter, yesterday began the three thousand mile journey from coast to coast for the DAILY WORKER.

An all-day farewell party arranged by the militant workers in the San Francisco Bay district and assisted by the Young Workers League was attended by hundreds who came to wish a successful trip to this courageous comrade who at sixty years of age begins a journey that will carry her to speak at all the important centers on a direct line from San Francisco to New York, to organize for Communism, to speak for the only English Communist daily and to bring the message to fields as yet unorganized.

Leaving Berkeley at three o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, June 1, "Mother" Bloor made the first one hundred miles without paying a cent of railroad fare as she had originally planned, covering the first fifty miles in an auto truck.

Meetings will be held tonight in Sacramento. Following these "Mother" Bloor proceeds to Reno, Nevada.

At every step made by this veteran Communist fighter, bundles of the DAILY WORKER have preceded her. These have been enthusiastically received and the DAILY WORKER is now reaching workers in new corners of this country.

Like the Daily Worker, "I'm feeling fine," wires "Mother" Bloor. "The first response has been the kind that puts new fighting spirit into me and the ease in reaching one town after another on schedule without the use of the railroads makes the prospects for success most rosy.

"THE DAILY WORKER is going like hot cakes and subs are coming with the response."

NOTE:—New bulletins will appear advising of the progress of "Mother" Bloor in this spectacular journey of organizing for Communism.

Bergdoll Eludes U. S. Sleuths.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The government's effort to get war-time draft-dodging cases off the federal court dockets does not apply to Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, now thought to be hiding in Germany, it was announced at the department of Justice today.

The case pending against Bergdoll will hold its present status, officials said, in the hope that he will be captured in an effort to return to the United States.

FOREIGN FILM FIRMS BID FOR RICH MARKET IN SOVIET UNION

A leading French film producer, the Phocsa company, has made an offer to the Soviet Union to produce a picture in exchange for distribution rights in the U. S. S. R. Nor is the picture to be some artistic version of ancient society—it is to be a propaganda film, according to "The Film Daily," and its name is "The Force and Grandeur of the Soviet." "The trade paper's headline complains that "France Flirts with Soviet."

Another news item reports that a noted Italian producer, Gonnare Righelli, who made some of the leading European current features, among them "Oriente" and "The Queen of the Dells," is in Russia to shoot his exterior, and that the noted actress Maria Jacobini, is in the cast.

Film Market Immense.

The Soviet Union film market is recognized as one of the most important and richest in the world today. Ninety millions people have undergone an awakening possible only in the stress of revolution, and they have a government whose sole concern is it is to make accessible to the workers and peasants the best products of the brain and brawn of their fellow workers thruout the world.

The only restrictions imposed upon outside agencies which seek to exploit this field of production and distribution, is that the Russian people shall share in the benefits drawn from such films as are made in their country, and that their revolutionary struggles and sacrifices shall be presented in a true light to their fellow workers thruout the world. The desire of the capitalist world to use the films only for counter-revolutionary propaganda, as well as to hog all returns for themselves, has thus far curtailed foreign participation in the Russian cinema.

Soviet Production Increases.

The pre-eminence of American technique is recognized in the Soviet Union and the help of American producers, especially of such independ-

ents as the "United Artists" group, would be welcomed. In the meantime, however, the Soviet's production is going steadily forward, new actors and directors are being developed out of the workers' ranks, and new inventions of technique and machinery are reported from time to time. All Soviet films sent to the United States are distributed thru International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Workers' organizations, as well as theaters can rent them at reasonable rates.

RED WEEK—June 15 to 21.

"Progressive" Loses to Smith in Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Eugene Smith was re-elected as president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, by a vote of 985, against 818 cast for E. W. Morcock, on May 27. Of the 2,100 members of the local, over 1,000 are employed in the government printing office.

Smith has led a fight against Public Printer Carter, who dismissed a large number of the employees—all union men—last February. Smith's supporters charged that Carter was backing his opponent, who is employed as a proof reader in the government shop. Morcock claimed to represent the "progressive" as against the Lynch or "regular" element in the I. T. U.

Delegates chosen to the I. T. U. convention were W. C. Austin, T. C. Sharp, C. I. Mallard, Jacob Wagner, alternates, Frank Johnson, John A. Parker, F. S. Hussey and Carl V. Eckdall.

Every sub you get during Red Week of June 15 to 21 is a sub to "make another Communist."

WHO IS BEHIND THE CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS?

The YOUNG WORKER, the weekly organ of the Young Workers League of America, carries on a strenuous campaign against these camps in every issue.

In the latest issue of the

Young Worker

there is a special story exposing these camps which turn out as fast as they turn out cannon-fodder.

L...dorsed by the A. F. of L. at the El Paso Convention

the Citizens' Military Training Camps have become a burning issue to every left winger in a trade union. For this action of the El Paso convention not only connects the machinery of the American Federation of Labor up with the War Department, but thru this action the bureaucrats are collaborating with the big open shop employers in supporting this strike-breaking institution.

You will want to be well informed about the C. M. T. C.'s. Send bundle orders and subscriptions to

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PEONAGE FARM EXPLOITERS GET LIGHT SENTENCE

Prejudice Against Peons Says Judge

ANDERSON, S. C., June 2.—Four men were sentenced to imprisonment in the Atlanta penitentiary after their conviction in the United States court here on charges of conducting a peonage farm. However, typical of southern justice, Judge H. H. Watkins stipulated that the sentences should be suspended in one year.

Guy Hall, on whose turpentine farm the Negro, Thomas Washington, was held prisoner, and forced to work for the turpentine manufacturers, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined \$1,000 on the peonage charge and two years' imprisonment and \$500 fine on a charge of conspiracy to violate the federal law against peonage.

Bruce Hall, Dewey Simpson and Asbury T. Jones, found guilty on the conspiracy, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each, and fined \$500 for Hall and \$250 for Simpson and Jones.

Judge Wilkins gave no reason for the suspension of the sentences, but it is understood that race prejudice against the Negroes whom the prisoners beat and exploited, prompted him to make the sentences light.

U. S. S. R. Puts Thru Electrification Plan for Suburban Roads

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 2.—Electrification of the railways of the Soviet Union has been started, according to information received from Moscow by the Russian information bureau in Washington. Several of the Moscow suburban lines are being electrified and also the Suram mountain pass section of the Transcaucasian railroad between Tiflis and Batumi. In all, ninety-four miles are being completed, according to the information. An additional 105 miles will shortly be begun, including the electrification of Leningrad suburban railways.

The general electrification program, it is stated, calls for the electrification of suburban and mountain lines and eventually for the establishment of electric trunk lines adapted to the transport of trains up to 7,000 tons. Urban trolley systems are also increasing their mileage this year. Before the war 35 cities had electric street railways. During the war and the civil wars about half of the lines went out of business. By 1920 fifteen had ceased operations altogether and eight were running only four months of the year. By the end of 1924 the pre-war mileage was restored and lines had been opened in three additional cities.

The volume of traffic has doubled in three years, though still somewhat below the pre-war figures. About a thousand new cars will be needed this year, of which 385 are already being built in Russian factories. The budgets of almost all the enterprises, says the bulletin, show an excess of revenues over expenditures.

SCHOOLS USE ANTI-SOVIET LIES SENT OUT BY STATE DEPARTMENT TO PREVENT RECOGNITION BY U. S.

VALPARAISO, Ind., June 2.—That teachers in the public schools are cooperating with the state department at Washington to flood the schools with anti-Soviet propaganda was disclosed here when a teacher of history, J. Adams, read a dispatch sent out by the state department, which attacked the Soviet government.

Adams told his pupils that the Soviet Union should not be recognized by the United States, and gave as "proof" the government propaganda against the Soviet government. The statement sent out by the state department was headed "Confidential." It was dated Dec. 19, 1923, but is still being used in the schools.

The state department document declares: "The department of state made public today the text of instructions given by Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, to the Workers Party of America. The department of justice has assured the authenticity of these instructions.

Then follows the statement alleged to have been made by Zinoviev, another one of the famous forged "Zinoviev letters," which have been manufactured wholesale by white guards for the purpose of preventing recognition of Soviet Russia.

Bryan Raised Price of Virtue as His Own Fortune Piled Higher

WASHINGTON, June 2.—W. J. Bryan, interested in the Coral Gables land market, was recently talking daily to crowds on the beauty and value of Florida real estate and climate, and he was reputed to be getting \$1,000 a day for this effort.

This calls to mind a story that has been going the rounds of Washington since the Commoner announced that he would give a \$50,000 house, representing 10 per cent of his real estate gains, to a church organization, and would devote himself henceforth to writing.

The story goes that Bryan and Raymond Robbins were discussing the menace of great fortunes a dozen years ago during a campaign, and that Bryan, laying a fatherly hand on Robbins' shoulder, remarked earnestly: "Robbins, you know, and I know, that no man can earn a million dollars honestly." Robbins agreed. A year or two ago they were again together, and it happened that the same topic came up. Again Bryan laid the authoritative hand on his friend's shoulder, and looking almost pleadingly into his eyes he said: "Robbins, you know, and I know, that no man can earn three million dollars honestly."

Capitalist Court Says Only Two Pickets Can Walk Street at Once

NEW YORK, June 2.—Modification of an injunction writ against the American Shoe Workers' Protective union legalizes picketing to the extent of two pickets at a time, and says the pickets may give out strike circulars to employees. The strike is against the Sigman & Cohen Shoe Co. Supreme Court Judge Faber granted the modifications.

Every sub you get during Red Week of June 15 to 21 is a sub to "make another Communist."

ARMY ENGINEERS HATE UNIONISM, SAYS A. F. OF L.

Discovers "Democracy" Fraud 8 Years Late

By LAURENCE TODD. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Better work for a private contractor than for an army engineer in charge of construction of public work, any day, is the attitude of the organized building trades interpreted, by Secretary Tracey of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

The issue is raised by a claim that the army engineers are planning to build the \$14,000,000 Arlington memorial bridge by direct employment of day labor.

"Our contact with army engineer officers," said Secy. Tracey, "has taught us in the building trades that most of these officers think in terms of coercion, of military discipline, and they have no use for unions nor any interest in the human element in the work. There are exceptional men among them, of course, but most of them would like to answer any suggestion of a strike by calling out a firing squad. Their training molds them that way. They treat a union spokesman like a dog."

Garment Workers on Strike in Toronto

NEW YORK, June 2.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reports the calling of a strike in Toronto, Canada, against the Royal and Continental Cloak Co. for breaking an agreement.

More War Maneuvers.

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 2.—The United States navy's dirigible Los Angeles left her mooring mast at the naval air station here at 10:08 o'clock today to fly to Annapolis, Md. She will tie up to the mast ship Patoka in the Chesapeake Bay of the naval academy there, probably about 2 o'clock.

Your Union Meeting

First Wednesday, June 3, 1925.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Name of Local and place of Meeting. Lists various unions and their meeting locations.

STRIKE ON GULF SOUTHERN BOAT BROUGHT FLOGGING TO ONE I. W. W. TWO MISSING MAY BE MURDERED

NEW YORK, June 2.—All of Florida's floggings of labor men are not in the turpentine camps. The latest story of the lash is told at the headquarters of the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the I. W. W. from the report of Delegate Robert F. Bierley who was arrested in a ship strike at Miami, with two companions, and taken into the countryside where all three were savagely beaten.

Bierley fears the other two sailors were murdered. The flogging crew separated the men and he has not seen them since. Fruitless inquiries have been made by local organizers of the union in Boston and New Orleans, where Fogelberg and LaMonica, the two victims, had lived. No trace of them has yet been found.

Arrested at Bosses' Orders. The strike that led to the lashings took place on the Lake Gunn, a steamship of the Gulf Southern Line. Bierley says they were arrested at the instance of one of the ship's officers and taken to the Miami police station where they were held incommunicado for 36 hours. Then they were fung into automobiles, handcuffed, and rushed for the outskirts of the city.

Blackjacks were freely applied as the cars sped outward, the delegate reports and his narrative continues as follows: "One of the gang wearing an American Legion button, while taking the handcuffs off my wrists, took twenty dollars out of my pocket. He didn't get all as I had some of it in another pocket. I have not seen the other fellow workers since and I fear they may have been killed. The next morning I took the highway and came as far as Pensacola and was again arrested, while walking thru. Thirty-six hours later I was released and I came to Mobile."

Secretary-Treasurer T. P. Sullivan of the union says no stone will be left unturned to find and succor the other

Boy Scouts Prepare Youth for Murder and Strikebreaking

By STANLEY BALCHUNAS.

What is the difference between the boy scouts and the Young Workers' League? That's not a hard one; the boy scouts are organized by the capitalist while the Young Workers' League is a Communist organization.

What does that slogan of the boy scouts "Be prepared" actually mean? This ought to start you thinking. It means that the boy scouts must be ready to be killed off when the capitalists start a war.

The boy scouts are given medals for saving some one, which everybody should do, while in the future they will be given medals for killing in a war or killing some workers in a strike.

The boys join the scouts for the fun which they are told they will get, but they are unconsciously made tools of the capitalist.

All of us should try as much as possible to get a worker's son to join the Juniors or the Young Workers' League and not the boy scouts.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.



BUILDERS AT WORK Philadelphia Takes Lead from Milwaukee Minneapolis Gaining on Leaders

THE battle for leadership in the Second Annual Sub Campaign is becoming a hot one in the last three weeks of the campaign. Now that the race has been extended to July first (due to Red Week of June 15 to 21) the victory may go to most any city. This is anybody's victory—be sure to see that your local is right among the leaders in

THE RACE in the Second Annual Sub Campaign

(Only locals having a quota of over 100 subs are listed in this column)

Table with 4 columns: City, Subs Sent In, Quota, Percentage Filled. Lists various cities and their progress in the sub campaign.



Monessen, North Cohoes and West Allis Fight It Out

Mining Tows Among Leaders

AMONG the locals having a quota of less than one hundred subs, Monessen—thru the efforts of the Young Workers League led by Comrade Leo Kauppila—still holds the lead with two other locals right on their heels.

Monessen, Pottsville, Pa., Pittsburg, Kan., and Frankfort Heights, Ill.—four towns in three different coal fields—are right among the leaders to show what militant workers think of "their paper."

Look for your local in this list of the race in

The Second Annual Sub Campaign

Table with 4 columns: City, Subs Sent In, Quota, Percentage Filled. Lists various cities and their progress in the sub campaign.

PRINTERS OF NEW HAVEN ASK WAGE INCREASE

Bosses Try Stalling Off Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (By Mail).—Typographical Union No. 47 of this city has placed a demand for higher wages before the newspaper publishers. The present scale is \$41 a week for compositors, which the union wished increased by \$8. But when the local committee met with the owners, who refused to treat with the committee, the union committee reduced the increase to \$3.

The scene then shifted to New York City, where President Lynch met with the head of the publishers. An offer of \$2 a week increase was made to the local union, provided the agreement was drawn up for three years, instead of two. The first dollar was to be granted in Jan. 1926, and the second in May, 1927. The local union refused.

Last Sunday, it was decided to call a meeting for Tuesday, to take a strike vote, but instead the strike committee urged no action be taken until June 1. The agreement had expired May 1. The men are determined to get the minimum of \$3 a week increase, payable as from May 1.

The demand of the New Haven Local seems mild, compared to Hartford, Conn. (an open shop hotbed) where the wage scale was \$45 a week. Recently, the Hartford Local won two weeks off on vacation each year with pay, and payment for holidays and illness. Sanitary conditions, which were better than in New Haven now, were considerably improved.

WORKERS GIVE FOR RELIEF OF IRISH VICTIMS

Famine Sufferers Are Aided by Unions

The situation among the famine stricken peasants of the West of Ireland is not improving, according to a letter received at the office of the Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee, at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., from Robert Stewart, executive secretary of the Irish section of the International Workers' Aid.

The American workers are responding to the appeal for aid to their brothers and sisters in Ireland and many generous contributions are coming from local unions throughout the country.

Unions Lend Help.

Newport Lodge No. 119 of the International Association of Machinists, Newport, Rhode Island, sent \$35.00, with the following letter: "Enclosed find check for Thirty-five Dollars, (\$35.00). This amount was donated by Lodge No. 119, I. A. of M. to help relieve distress amongst the Irish Peasants and Workers in Ireland in the districts affected by the food and fuel famine.

"With best wishes to you in your noble effort to relieve distress amongst these unfortunate people, I am

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,

"James J. Tiernan, Rec. Secretary."

Promptness Necessary.

The United Women's Club of Madison, Wisconsin, sent \$10.00 and a donation of \$14.00 came all the way from Anxox, B. C.

One dollar now is better than \$20.00 three months from now. Send in your contribution at once to Irish Workers and Peasants Relief Committee, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois.

Eaters of Embalmed Beef Given Trinkets by the Government

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Silver stars and citations for gallantry in action against the Spanish in Cuba and insurgents in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war were awarded several forgotten heroes by the war department today.

Five thousand subs for Red Week.

LOST:

At the T.U.E.L. Picnic Saturday, May 30 at the Altenheim Grove

One Pair Shell-Rimmed Spectacles

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5122. Figured and plain crepe are combined in this attractive model. It is also good for the new prints now in vogue as well as for linen and kasha. The pattern is cut in 8 sizes; 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated will require 1 3/4 yard of plain material 40 inches wide and 2 1/2 yards of figured material for a 44-inch size. The width at the foot is 2 yards with plaits extended.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

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Mr. Churchill's Bankers Budget for Great Britain

By J. T. MURPHY (London)

WHATEVER else may be said about Churchill's budget, this much has to be said—it is a bankers' imperialist budget! The incidence of the relief of taxation, coincident with the return to the gold standard, point most clearly to the bankers and link the budget to the Dawes report.

The introduction of the tariff policy directed against foreign countries along with preferences to the colonies of Great Britain, simultaneously with the increase of military expenditure, make it perfectly clear that to describe it as an imperialist budget is no exaggeration.

Mr. Snowden has described it as the "worst rich man's budget in modern history," but has nothing to say about its real imperialist character. He would have the navy and air estimates reduced a little and he thinks that "the state of our industries," do not warrant the application of the insurance scheme with which he is very much annoyed. Sir Alfred Mond supported Mr. Snowden and Sir Alfred is the voice of big business, Sir Robert Horne the conservative leader of the federation of British industries re-echoed the story. All the critics were therefore mainly concerned as to how best to help British capitalism and we can pass it along without worrying much about it.

THE first feature of the budget speech was that dealing with the return of the pound to the gold standard. Last year at this time there was a fierce discussion going on in banking and industrial circles as to the advisability of this project. It appeared that they were on the verge of further inflation. The industrialist elements of the F. B. I. were pressing for it and the labor party were not averse. The scales were weighted in the opposite direction immediately the Dawes report was put thru and American money began to flow towards Britain and Europe.

The bankers have won and the industrialists still cry out without avail. It is clear from all the evidence that this has been accomplished by the collaboration of Wall Street and the English bankers. The government has already purchased sufficient dollars to cover the July and December payments on the American debt, covered any retreat they may have to make with arrangements for credits between the government and the United States federal board and the American banks. "Great Britain," says the Evening Standard, "is now more than ever vulnerable to the weapon of financial pressure. . . . We are, in

short, giving the United States a power which, while it may not be to America's interests to use it, remains always uncomfortably in the background." This "disquietude" is echoed by others, but it was the only way possible for British capitalism to regather its forces. American-Anglo collaboration in matters of finance is the only cover under which Britain can even steady herself down the decline, and the bankers have decided on it.

OTHER factors play their part, of course. It is interesting to be able to lend money that is depreciated to the state and get interest and repayments in appreciated currency. This profitable business is revealed in a further part of the budget dealing with the national debt. Mr. Churchill was very proud of the debt reduction. It amounts this year to somewhere about £40,000,000. In 1920 the debt stood at £7,828,779,000. It is now £7,646,000,000. So, altho taxation has yielded for national debt purposes in five years some £1,750,000,000 the debt is only reduced by £182,000,000. The difference between the two sums has gone into the pockets of the patriotic investors in war stocks, mainly the banks.

But the industrialists are growing for another reason. They cannot yet see how the restoration of the gold standard is going to help them a great deal with regard to the problem of markets. There is a divergence between dollar prices and pound prices. Whereas British prices are up 71 per cent above 1914 level, dollar prices are up only 62 per cent. This difference in price level places the British exporter at a disadvantage, which annoys the British industrialists who reckon on America as their principal competitor, and accounts for their objection to the latter being strengthened by the government's action in relation to the gold standard.

It also accounts for the fact that, simultaneously with the concerted efforts to restore the pound, we are faced with a general offensive against the workers' wages and hours of labor. The whole business has to be put thru at the expense of the working class. Mr. Keynes projects that it will now be necessary to reduce wages 2 shillings in the pound, that is, 10 per cent.

WERE these the only features of the budget it would be bad enough for the workers, but the remaining features are still more blatant pieces of class activity directed to the support of the richest elements. Death duties have been increased it is true, but the living millionaires have received a free gift of £10,000,000 per annum by the reduction of the super

tax on "unearned income. Besides these, all those with incomes over £250 per annum receive a little gift amounting in all to £32,000,000 per annum.

While these little gifts are being handed round to those who are in clover, the workers come in for a bit of rough handling. Mr. Churchill has stolen the thunder of the labor party with regard to old age pensions, and pensions for widows, but has decided to do it at the expense of the workers, by imposing a tax of four pence per week for men and two pence per week for women who already pay the national health insurance and the unemployment insurance. Of course it is said that the employers are to pay 4 pence and 2 pence per week too and the state an equal amount. But it does not work out that way. The miners, for example, under the national wages agreement pay 87 per cent of the employers' insurance, while everybody is quite convinced that the remainder is passed on to the price of commodities.

DON'T want even that, because they are anxious for prices to come down. The net result can only be an intensification of the fight to reduce prices by reducing wages and lengthening the working day. At the same time the worker cannot escape the payment by any means whatsoever. If he gets a job at all, it is stopped out of his wages. Hence, the poor, out of their poverty, are to be poll taxed to insure the boss from any responsibility for either old age, widowhood, sickness or unemployment.

It only requires the extension of this scheme along the line of the Mond proposals and the workers will also be levied to subsidize broken down industries. Already unemployment and health insurance cost the worker 13 pence per week off his wages. To add a further four pence per week just at the moment that wages are again being reduced all round is a pretty heavy dose and is bound to affect trade unionism. The average wage of the skilled worker in the engineering industry is 57 shillings per week. Of this he has to pay 1 shilling, 5 pence insurance and 2 shillings per week for his trade union. It is obvious therefore that this new taxation is no godsend. But Mr. Churchill consoles him by reminding him that the labor government reduced his taxes last year, but politely ignores the fact that the cost of living is higher, and the tax relief has gone into the pockets of the trusts.

THE reward for all this is to be in the form of pensions for widows to the extent of 10 per cent per week which is about five shillings per week

lower than what is allowed by the board of guardians as poor law relief. The allowance for the first child is 5 shillings per week, for the others 3 shillings per week. This scheme is to come into operation on Jan 1 next for all those who have two years' payments. Old age pensions at 65 years of age come within the scheme and are operative from 1928.

This departure from state pensions on a non-contributory basis is the point upon which the labor party is laying stress. The Tories have stolen the thunder of the labor party so far as the widows and pensioners are concerned and transferred the payment for it direct on the workers. For sheer impudent class war legislation for social amelioration it would be hard to beat.

After relieving the rich and penalizing the poor it is of importance to observe the nature of the remaining program. Expenditure on the navy and air forces goes up £5,000,000. This is introduced at a moment when recruiting and military demonstrations are receiving more attention than they have received since the war, and certainly much more than before the war in 1914. The budget emphasizes the fact that however pacific the language of the British ruling class may be to America or any other country, there is very little of a pacifist nature in their deeds. The budget begins the tariff war by re-introducing the McKenna duties and imposing new taxes on the import of silk goods. For raw materials and partly manufactured materials, Britain is practically dependent on foreign supplies in which France plays no small part. The McKenna duties are taxes on automobiles, motor parts, clocks etc. directly aiming at the continental and American trade.

With these barriers against the foreigner the government has decided to make concessions to the colonies by granting preferences on dried fruits, etc. agreed upon at the empire conference in 1923. It will be remembered that this conference was composed of tory premiers, and paved the way to the general election which made possible the return of a labor government.

THE plan of campaign for imperial recovery has come full circle. Two years have elapsed and the labor opposition has been transformed into an appendage of the imperialists with little chance of making a real opposition to their policy for a long time to come. Certainly on this occasion they will meet with no serious opposition. Most of it will be of a vote catching character in which the remnants of the liberal party will vie with the Mr. Snowden and MacDonald.

Both will talk about the extra burdens placed on "industry." Both will complain about women's silk stockings and underwear costing more. While the labor party may get a little extra capital out of the situation by saying that the pensions should be on a non-contributory basis.

The Tories will undoubtedly make the fullest possible use of this labor party line in other circumstances. For example, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hayday have howled about the heavy burden on industry which the insurance tax will impose. Mr. Hayday said: "Mr. Churchill's budget, we are told, was to help industry. By his pension scheme he will do more harm than a dozen strikes or lockouts. . . . The heavy burden on industry will handicap most heavily those trades—mining, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, etc., which have been hardest hit in the present depression. On top of their present difficulties, the Churchill poll tax may prove to be the last straw that breaks the camel's back."

THE employing class will thank the labor party for this argument when they meet the trade unionists who want increases of wages, and it wants very little imagination to hear the employers address, say, the engineering unions as follows: "You agree that four pence per week per head for the insurance scheme may prove likely to break our backs. Why then do you come to us with demands for one pound per week per head advance in wages, for the engineering workers? Is this not likely to send our industries to perdition?" Thus, once again the labor leaders' concern for capitalist industry will be used to defeat the workers.

So the tory government can afford to smile. They will say and do say that while the labor party was talking about pensions, the tory party found the practical ways and means of introducing them without delay. True, they say it means a small effort more must come from the workers, but then if they have to wait until the state can afford to give the pensions, they will not get them for many years to come because everyone is so poor and industry has yet to be restored to normal.

With this kind of reply ready, with an enormous press to help them, they will then reckon up the account and see that the wealthy class has succeeded in entrenching itself, relieved itself of considerable taxation, paved the way for a bigger navy and bigger air force, taken definite steps to hold the empire closer to the "mother country" and prepared the way to fight the foreigner. In short the budget is a real British imperialist budget.

Another Offensive Fizzles

Ever since the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia raised the standard of revolt against the forces of capitalist-feudalism in the once mighty Russian empire and carried that standard to victory over the dead body of the enemy, the capitalist class of the world have never given up hope that they would be able to restore the old order in Russia.

Plot followed plot with monotonous regularity. At first, frontal attacks were made on the Soviet republic. When those failed; when it was discovered that the workers' republic was able to stand off all such attacks, more devious methods were resorted to.

The capitalist powers vainly tried the sword. They tried economic isolation and starvation. That also failed. Today, without the loan of a dollar from any capitalist government the Soviet Union is building up its productive power as a strong and powerful basis for the socialist economy of the future.

But capitalist plotting has not stopped by any means. It should be noted that in the forefront of all this plotting was the British government. Perhaps Britain figured in the background, rather than in the foreground. But Britain was the guiding brain.

The famous offensive opened by the late Lord Curzon went on the rocks. The Soviet Union still stands. Curzon is resting under the architecture of Westminster Abbey.

But the empire is persistent. The latest move of the tory government is to attack the Communist International and organize a conspiracy to get every government in Europe present Russia with a joint note demanding the expulsion of the Comintern from the Soviet Union. This was expected to find universal favor among the bourgeoisie and it was not expected that the working class organizations not affiliated with the Comintern would care what happened to it. The tory government figured that the British labor party would be at least neutral.

But the tory government should know that MacDonald is not as useful a tool of the robber empire today as he was when he turned loose the forged Zinoviev letter for the greater glory of the Tories, his own undoing, and to the detriment of his party. The beneficiary of Sir Alexander Grant's biscuit factory has lost caste with the workers since then. When Joyson Hicks, home secretary, sprung his attack on the Comintern, there was such an explosion in the British labor movement, politically and industrially, that the Tories decided, discretion was the better part of valor.

In reply to questions asked by labor members in the British house of commons, the tory ministry stated that the government had no intention of threatening to break off relations with Russia over the activities of the Communist International. It did not admit that its decision was arrived at after France and Italy refused to bite.

The Soviet Union has more allies than the capitalist powers are aware of. Besides its red army and red fleet, millions of workers in all countries look on the Soviet Union as their only fatherland.

Another Lackey Passes

In Thomas Riley Marshall died one of the meanest political prostitutes of American history.

Marshall was born in a small country town of Indiana, "educated" in a third-rate college in another small town and after wandering between careers as preacher or lawyer, settled down to a life of village legal mediocrity. Without distinguishing mark other than the degree of his softness to other men's wills, his quickness and shamelessness to do a job without question, Marshall was the one of a thousand of his kind who might have been chosen for the governorship of Indiana in the slump year of 1908. The same qualities caused him to be chosen as a vice-presidential dummy on Woodrow Wilson's ticket in 1912, and again in 1916.

Marshall as vice-president became the pun-making buffoon of the United States senate during a time when such a buffoon was a real asset in cloaking the stern realities of the most terrible of world history heretofore known. As the clown of the Woodrow Wilson court, he produced the vapid humor that best suited the lowest stage that had ever been reached in the pre-Harding days by bourgeois intellectual culture. Marshall became known for what the capitalist hack writers choose to call "wit." This reached its height at the time the I. W. W. organizer Frank Little was murdered by a lynching party of businessmen at Butte, Montana. On that occasion, the vice-president of the United States was quoted for the pun which expressed the current feeling of the American bourgeoisie for that early beginning of fascist terror:

"A LITTLE hanging goes a long way."
This will live in the memory of the American working class.

The after-war industrial chaos, with hunger and misery, "deflation," wages, with strikes and the growing awakening of the class which is to be destroyed and the undertaker of capitalism, brought from Marshall the final expression of his weasel-wisdom:

"What the country really needs is a good five-cent cigar."

The name of Thomas R. Marshall may appear, written small, in the dusty records of the future. Or it may be seized upon by some future historian to show a peculiar phase of "decaying, dying capitalism"—the necessity of hoisting into places of prominence of the least talented, the weakest and meanest of men.

The oil profiteer, Doheny, of Teapot Dome infamy, now an agent of the Standard Oil trust, and Calles, the "socialist" president of Mexico, constitute the latest "united front" against the Communists. Welcome to more opposition of the same kind.

Scab coal from "the south" drips with the blood of the workers. Sixty dead in the Coal Glen, North Carolina, disaster, and now six more slain in an explosion at Piper, Ala. Coal miners' blood is cheap, especially in the non-union fields.

The vote was unanimous at the meeting of the Chicago Street Carmen's Union, "AGAINST ALL WAGE CUTS!"

Bishop Kelley of Oklahoma denied that the catholic church is in politics. Well, neither is the ku klux klan for that matter.

The Political Significance of Hindenburg's Election

By J. LENZ (Berlin)

ON the 12th day of May Hindenburg, the Kaiser's field-marshal took the oath of loyalty to the constitution of the republic, which, according to the promises of the first government, the government directly set up by the people, was to become a socialist republic and which is now openly represented as being a "monarchy without a king."

The so-called republican papers are not quite clear as to the question whether it is a triumph for democracy and the republic that a representative of monarchist ideas has taken the oath of loyalty to the constitutional republic, or whether the monarchist danger, against which the so-called republicans are supposed to have conducted the election campaign, continues to exist in a more acute form as result of Hindenburg's election.

CONTRARY to the stupid idea of socialist "theoreticians"—who praised the candidature of the "republican bloc" as the best representative of the "economic" interests, and represented the candidature of Hindenburg as a disagreeable episode which crossed the plans of the German bourgeoisie, of its leading group, the heavy industry and its political party, the German people's party—the Communists, right from the outset, have clearly pointed out that the candidature of Hindenburg is not a candidature of the nationalist junkers and the petty bourgeoisie, not a rebellion of the nationalists against the treaty of Versailles and the Dawes plan, but on the contrary, that he is the most suitable candidate of the bourgeoisie for rendering its policy of the Dawes plan popular among the masses, and before all

among the nationalist petty bourgeoisie.

Both as regards foreign and home politics, the tendency of the policy of the big bourgeoisie is determined by the fact that German capitalism can only maintain its existence with the aid of international capitalism, and before all of American and English capitalism—which fact found expression in the treaty of London.

WITH regards to home politics, the carrying out of the Dawes plan renders necessary a firm government and state power, which is exclusively at the disposal of the heavy capitalist concerns, in order to be able to trust the enormous reparations burdens upon the working masses without the danger of encountering any serious resistance.

As far as foreign politics is concerned, the German bourgeoisie, which in spite of its dependence upon foreign capital cannot abandon an imperialist foreign policy, must endeavor, while remaining dependent upon other imperialist powers and by taking advantage of the imperialist antagonisms, to win back a little more freedom of action and prepare for the restoration of German imperialism. The offer of the guarantee pact, which was made by the Foreign Minister Stresemann on behalf of the government which stands under the decisive influence of the German nationalists, is an attempt, by means of an offer of armed help against Soviet Russia and by recognition of the frontiers of France, to obtain an alleviation of the conditions of "disarming, a free hand in the Eastern policy and a colonial mandate of the league of nations. In adopting this course the German government believes that it can take ad-

vantage of the differences between England and France by courting the friendship of England, whilst, as a matter of fact, the English government, following the old policy of maintaining the balance of power, intends to make use of Germany as a counterweight against France.

IT is quite evident that Hindenburg's candidature would have been impossible if the English ambassador in Berlin, who, as is known, exercises a decisive influence upon the policy of the German government, had made any objection to this candidature. The efforts of the English press to reassure French public opinion regarding Hindenburg's election, are a clear indication that English imperialism at present regards the restoration of the German bourgeoisie, not as a threat against itself, but as a positive factor against France.

The election speeches which the controllers of the nationalist party machine drew up for the "National Saviour of Germany," Hindenburg, persistently emphasized that in the event of his election, Hindenburg would not make any change in the present foreign policy of Germany. The first governmental act of Hindenburg, before he actually assumed office, was the speech which he caused to be delivered by the Reich Chancellor Luther after he had had a conversation with the latter and which culminated in the assurance of Germany's unchangeable loyalty to international treaties.

IT is certain that nobody in the world will take a peace speech of Hindenburg any more seriously than the peace talk which Wilhelm the last was wont to indulge in on every possible occasion. It is certain that Hin-

denburg cannot rely upon any other class than the bourgeoisie, as the German nationalist petty bourgeois were only given their beloved field marshal in order to win them the more securely for the policy of the big bourgeoisie.

Thus it is not the war of revenge against France that has become an acute danger as a result of the election of Hindenburg, but rather that war which, according to the program of German heavy industry, has every probability of breaking out, the "legitimate war" of which Briand spoke at the last session of the league of nations, the league of nations' war against the common enemy of all imperialists—against Soviet Russia.

After the election of Hindenburg the Stinnes organ saw the consolidation of Germany, which has been thereby created, among other things, in the fact that the guarantee pact and the entry into the league of nations—the two definite measures by which Germany is to take her place in the front of world imperialism against Russia—will not give rise to any further difficulties in home politics, as Hindenburg takes the responsibility for them, while resistance on the part of the nationalists was only to be feared so long as it appeared that only Stresemann bore responsibility for them.

A German nationalist weekly paper gave expression to the meaning of the Hindenburg election by saying that if Hindenburg were to summon the German people against the red danger all would respond, whilst it is not certain whether all would have responded if the hated republic had issued the call to arms.

IT is also undeniable that the election of Hindenburg means a

strengthening and consolidation of the power of the bourgeoisie in the sphere of home politics. This is also expressed by the statement that Hindenburg stands for exactly the same program of casting the burden of taxation upon the working masses as his "republican" opponent Marx, but that Hindenburg is much better able to render this policy palatable to the broad masses of the petty bourgeoisie and to render the bourgeoisie state power a still firmer and reliable element against the proletariat than it was in Ebert's time.

It is certain that, for the bourgeoisie, the restoration of the monarchy is only a question of expediency but a republic in which the whole state apparatus is in the hands of convinced monarchists and which, as the product of the defeat of German imperialism has never won the sympathies of the nationalist bourgeoisie, very well served its purpose. The German nationalist papers assert that Hindenburg, as a man of honor, will keep his oath of loyalty to the constitution, but they immediately add that for Germany the "most suitable" form of state, i. e. the monarchy, can only be introduced by legal and constitutional means. In fact in a republic in which the idol of the monarchy has been elected president by a popular vote, the abolition of the republican form of state can be realized by constitutional means.

THE election of Hindenburg is not a mere chance and should not be regarded as an historical error, but it is a stage in the advance of the restoration of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie, which advance will be continued until the proletariat, as the leader of all the exploited and oppressed, calls a halt to it.

FACTS FOR WORKERS

By JAY LOVESTONE, Director, Research Department, Workers Party

Facts About the Coal Industry in Illinois in 1924.

Number of Mines.....	1,032
Total tons of coal mined.....	72,308,665
Number of employes.....	99,765
Average number of days worked.....	140
Number killed in the year....	184
Number injured in the year	3,895
Number employed to every one killed.....	542
Number employed to every one injured.....	25.52

Based on the last annual report of the state department of mines and minerals.

Passengers on St. Louis Steamer Are Marooned on Bar

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—A thousand persons, marooned all night when the big river steamer St. Paul went aground on a sand bar in the Mississippi river ten miles north of St. Louis, were brought to shore today after a half-dozen river crafts had succeeded in dislodging the vessel.

Every subway get during Red Week of June 15 to 21 is a sub to "make another Communist!"

SUPREME COURT JUDGES EXEMPT SELVES OF TAX

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The supreme court of the United States decided today that the salaries of federal judges, even of the lower courts, can not be included in taxable income and subjected to the federal tax. The decision was in the government's appeal in the case of Judge Samuel J. Graham, Baltimore, Md., who paid \$585 taxes on his salary for 1919 and 1920, and whose suit to recover was won in the lower courts.

Our Readers' Views

Selling The "Daily" in Boston
To the DAILY WORKER:—We wish to commend you on the appearance and general excellence of Monday's issue of the DAILY WORKER, of which we ordered 500 for special distribution in Boston. It carried a purposeful selection, location and display of news matter.

It is hard selling the papers, arriving so late in Boston where the dubs get Hearst's fake news two or three days before it never happens. They are so busy with baby comics and cross word puzzles, that they have neither time nor sense enough left to catch Hearst at it.

However, we sold and distributed a bundle to the high school students and the teamsters, then dashed to the

other end of town in time to see the striking building laborers' meeting breaking up. As the labor faker officials, guard was away from the doorway for a moment, we were able to see to it that every single man passing out of the hall had a DAILY WORKER.

When the last two huskies—officials of the union—saw the paper, their eyes widened. "What—The Worker?!" and looking out the door the street was full of men, every one was reading the strike news. It looked like a snow bank. The labor fakery flew into a rage and charged us. We retreated to the sidewalk. As we left three or four hundred men were in the street smiling at us, many waving the paper, all unquestionably friendly.

We are firmly convinced that the paper can be sold on the streets of Boston, if the delay in arrival can be overcome. Fraternally, Reguera and Ross.