

Daily Worker Annual Subscription Drive Now on in Full Blast! GET IN ON IT

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II, No. 128

Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year, outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE lack of bringing about unity in the trade union movement, nationally and internationally, in order to more effectively wage the struggle against capitalism is one of the most important immediate problems of the workers of the world. And in view of the charges of disruption hurled at the Communists by the social democrats it is interesting to watch the developments in the negotiations now taking place between the red international of Moscow and the yellow international of Amsterdam.

WHO are the disruptionists? Who are sincerely in favor of unity? No honest worker will have any difficulty in reaching a conclusion on this question if he will read the correspondence between the two organizations, published in the European press and in the DAILY WORKER. It is quite evident that the leaders of the Amsterdam International are placing every obstacle in the way of unity, going even so far as to refuse a meeting with representatives of the Russian unions, the latter only demanding an unconditional conference.

SO outrageous has been the conduct of the officials of the Amsterdam International that a great wave of protest has arisen over Europe against it. This is most apparent in England, the backbone of Amsterdam. Lest some of our readers might think that the opposition to the Amsterdam obstructionists which is growing in England comes mainly from the Communist elements, I will quote the following editorial comment from *Lansbury's Labor Weekly* on May 30:

THE Russian Trade Unions have replied to Amsterdam by asking again for an unconditional conference. The Amsterdamers, however, are still trying to make them promise to join up with the International Federation of Trade Unions as a condition of being allowed to confer with it. This, of course, is sheer obstructionism. The I. F. T. U. leaders abroad don't want unity, and this is their way of trying to stop it. The next move is with the British representatives; for the I. F. T. U. will think twice before it turns them down, at the risk of losing their support. They must press for the absolutely unconditional conference that obviously ought to be called.

The Russian reply makes it plain that they want to come in, and that they won't stickle about the exact wording of the I. F. T. U. statutes. But they want to be assured that they are really being invited in as friends. (Continued on page 6.)

LETTERS FROM CHINA TELL OF BITTER STRUGGLE OF CHINESE WORKERS AGAINST ALIEN BOSSES

(Editors Note: On Saturday we printed a letter from Shanghai, China, written by Comrade Sinbad. We have received more letters from him showing the conditions which led up to the present uprising against the foreign imperialist invaders. We are sure the readers will be interested in these letters which throw light on the situation in China, darkened so much by the capitalist press in this country. Today we are printing his second letter; another will be printed tomorrow. These letters, written at the time the first strike broke out in February, reveal the conditions against which the Shanghai workers are striking today, as the first strike was beaten by hunger. Now the workers are out again, on the same demands, with the strike becoming general and political.)

By SINBAD

The Mill Strike Feb. 15, 1925. The first publicity that the strike in the Japanese owned textile mills gained was on Monday when the facts of a demonstration by the workers on Sudy were known. On Monday there were 20,000 men and women that had refused to enter their factories until certain demands had been fulfilled by the Japanese owners. The demonstration that was held on the lots adjoining the factories but was interrupted. (Continued on page 3)

Don't you be a campaign shirker—get subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER!

GOVERNMENT BACKS A COMMERCIAL AIR FLEET TO FURTHER WAR PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Plans developed for commercial aviation in this country were prompted by a study and report made by the war department and turned over to leading business men, of commercial aviation in Europe, it was revealed here.

The New York and Chicago air-line, soon to be established, also has the support of the government, which is endeavoring to build up a commercial air fleet. The fleet could be easily converted into a war fleet, it is explained.

CONTEXTRIE STRIKE NOW TAKES OUT 800 WORKERS

St. Louis Sweatshops to Be Cleaned Up

By MARTIN A. DILLMON. (Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—The opening gun has been fired by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in its offensive against St. Louis unscrupulous sweatshop clothing factories, as a result of which about 800 workers, largely girls, are on strike and others are expected to quit their post shortly. The strike is in protest against the wholesale discharging of employees for union membership. The big issue is union recognition. The strikers also demand a 25 per cent increase of wages, 44-hour week and time and a half for overtime work.

Amalgamated organizers have been in the city for months conducting an organization drive. The campaign of necessity was secret, as the shops invaded were most hostile to labor organization and known possession of a union card meant immediate forfeiture of one's job. The campaign of unionization has been highly successful, according to General Organizer Frank Rosenblum, commander-in-chief of labor's offensive. Other shops will be "pulled" wherever the union's demands are rejected or where a concern attempts to discharge employees for joining the union.

Curlee Shops Centre of Fight. The strike thus far only involves the S. H. Curlee Clothing company, the most anti-union, "open shop" industry in St. Louis. Finally came the Amalgamated with its quiet organization drive. A few days ago seven Curlee employees, known to have joined the union. (Continued on page 2)

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR GETS INDORSMENT OF CHICAGO MUSICIANS

Local Union No. 208 of the International Musicians Federation, has indorsed the American Negro Labor Congress, organized by Negro workers.

The president of the union has sent a letter to the offices of the Labor Congress, at 3455 Indiana Ave., room 8, wishing the Congress success, indorsing its aims, and announcing its full co-operation.

BULGAR WHITE GUARD MURDERS 50 WORKERS HELD AS PRISONERS

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, June 9.—The newspaper *Vreme* prints a dispatch from Sofia today stating that fifty prisoners accused of belonging to a Communist organization were murdered by their military escort near the railroad station at Ichtiman while being transported chained together. The soldiers—who are white guards—try to explain that the Communists tried to escape, so the soldiers shot them.

BRING CROUCH, TRUMBULL HERE ABOUT JUNE 26

Place of Confinement Not Yet Announced

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 9.—Paul Crouch and Walter Trumbull, now imprisoned in the 27th Infantry guard house at Schofield barracks near here, for defending the Soviet Union against newspaper attacks, will be sent back to the mainland on June 26, if their sentences are approved by the war department at Washington. As yet their destination has not been announced, and they do not know where they will be confined.

The two United States soldiers were arrested in March, charged with the "crime" of being Communists. They were sentenced to 40 and 26 years in the federal penitentiary. Their sentences were later cut to three years and one year following a world wide protest against their imprisonment for their opinions.

DOCK WORKERS ON STRIKE HERE FOR BETTER PAY

From two to three hundred dock workers are on strike at the Goodrich Boat docks, at East Water St., North Dock. The strikers, who generally only get a chance to load freight only about three or four hours a day, and who have been paid 30 cents an hour and one meal, are demanding forty cents an hour. Another demand is decent food.

The freight handlers declare that the food given them has been too rotten to eat, worse than prison food, and they demand food that at least, does not smell bad.

Police have covered the docks, and the West Madison street employment offices are sending many workers to do strike breaking duty. They are not told there is a strike on.

The Goodrich company sends from 12 to 15 boats to Milwaukee, Racine, Benton Harbor, Muskegon, Grand Haven and other ports. The strikers are unorganized.

COURT DECISION IN GITLOW CASE SETS PRECEDENT

Opens Way for Attack on Other Communists

(By Labor Defense Press Service)

The decision of the United States supreme court against the appeal of Benjamin Gitlow and upholding as constitutional the New York state criminal anarchy law, constitutes the first action of that court on criminal anarchy and criminal syndicalist statutes on the books of 35 states.

The adverse decision of the Gitlow appeal with associate Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissenting, is an indication of what the probable ruling will be on other appeals in similar cases.

Outstanding among these, is the appeal pending before the court in the case of "Ruthenberg vs. the state of Michigan," the outcome of which involves William Z. Foster, William F. Dunne and 28 other Communists being tried under the Michigan criminal syndicalist law.

Anita C. Whitney of California has also appealed the constitutionality of the syndicalist law of that state under which eight members of the Industrial Workers of the World are serving time in San Quentin and Folsom prisons.

Case Pending Since April 1923

The Gitlow appeal has been pending since April 1923, when Gitlow was released on \$7,500 bail set by Chief Justice Taft. Gitlow was the first of five Communists to be sentenced to from five to ten years for publishing and distributing what was known as the "Left Wing Manifesto," a statement issued in June 1919 by the executive council of the "left wing" section of the socialist party.

The other defendants, C. E. Ruthenberg, I. E. Ferguson, Jim Larkin and Harry Winisky were pardoned by Governor Al Smith while Gitlow's appeal was being taken.

Gitlow, who was the managing editor of the Revolutionary Age, the organ of the "left wing" in which the Manifesto was published, was given a sensational trial before Judge Weeks of New York. It was during this trial that prosecutor Burke said of Gitlow, "He would make America a Red ruby in the Red treasure chest of the Red terror."

Show Court Prejudiced

Judge Week's conduct of the trial and his prejudicial instruction to the jury called forth much adverse comment at the time. Gitlow was defended by Clarence Darrow. He was sentenced to Sing Sing on January 1920 for a term of from five to ten years. (Continued on page 2)

FAKERS SPLIT LABOR'S RANKS IN MINNEAPOLIS; BOSSES WIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—Complete returns from yesterday's municipal election shows that the treachery of Robly D. Cramer and other former progressives to the labor movement, bore fruit in the election of a reactionary majority to the city council.

The campaign against the Communists by so-called progressives could have only one result; to split the forces of labor and make it possible for the enemy to break thru the lines. The new council will be made up of seven labeled radicals and 19 conservatives.

GITLOW SERVED TWENTY-SEVEN MONTHS IN SING SING FOR COMMUNISM

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK, June 9.—Benjamin Gitlow, who was the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for vice-president in the last national election campaign, will probably be taken to Sing Sing prison after the clerk of the United States supreme court transmits the decision denying the Gitlow appeal to the supreme court, of the United States marshal at New York.

Benjamin Gitlow was one of the leaders of the left wing in the socialist party. He was manager of the Revolutionary Age. Gitlow was arrested on November 8, 1919, charged with violating the New York criminal anarchy law. He was tried in January, 1920, and sentenced to from five to ten years in the penitentiary following his conviction.

After serving 27 months in Sing Sing, Comrade Gitlow was released on appeal on May 1, 1922. In September the sentence was upheld by the state supreme court, and Gitlow was taken back to prison.

In January, 1923, Comrade Gitlow was released on a writ of error, and his appeal was argued in April and again in November, 1923.

Comrade Gitlow's bail was fixed at \$7,500 by Supreme Court Justice Howard Taft in April.

The Gitlow case is considered the test case for all criminal syndicalism laws.

TRY TO BLAME ENGINEER FOR FATAL ACCIDENT

Twelve Killed When Bad Rails Give Way

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVERSE, Ind., June 9.—An official investigation was started by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway company here today into the accident which killed 12 and seriously injured five members of a section gang of thirty.

The accident was blamed on the engineer by the railroad officials. They claim he ran the train too fast over the rails which had just been laid. The men were laying new rails near the scene of the accident and some opinions were expressed that the rails at the fatal spot had not yet been securely fastened down.

The debris had been virtually cleared away by three wrecking crews and traffic again resumed.

CHINESE SEAMEN STRIKE AND ALL FOREIGN CONSULS ADOPT SOFTER TONE TOWARD SHANGHAI MILITANTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, June 9.—The Chinese Seamen's Union struck this morning, tying up ten British river and coast steamers. The union threatens, if the demands of the Chinese students and strikers are ignored, to tie up all shipping, including trans-Pacific and European liners.

Strikers are directing their chief efforts against the Japanese and British, attempting to effect a nation-wide boycott on goods of those two nations.

A communication delivered to the foreign press representatives by the Shanghai-American Retired Students' club yesterday said:

"The Shanghai crisis was precipitated by the foreign police killing unarmed student demonstrators against inhuman labor conditions. Post mortem examinations of the victims show that they were shot from behind, and after only ten seconds warning. A solution of the situation is possible only upon justice being done."

Evidences of a new and undoubtedly frightened conciliatory tone in the attitude of the foreign consular and other imperialist representatives here are seen in many quarters. The reluctance of Japan to take up an aggressive and belligerent position in spite of all the attacks upon her interests, and the note of the consular body on Sunday indicates that the home governments of the great powers are not altogether anxious to venture into large scale intervention, each of them realizing that such an action might mean war with the others over the loot.

Imperialist Backing Up. The consular note of Sunday was conciliatory, promising a full investigation of the rioting and adding that if the British Sikh police troops were at fault, court action would be taken against them. They tried to excuse their action following the first shooting, the calling for troops, by saying that when the international settlement was faced with an anti-foreign uprising the only course was to defend or even to attack—"to protect the Chinese residents"—as well as the foreigners.

Limit Strike. Yesterday in the Chinese city some speakers at mass meetings advised workers other than those attached to British and Japanese firms and persons to resume work.

Chinese Soldiers to Protect Chinese. It is reported that the Peking government is ordering 2,000 troops here under command of General Lu Yung Hsiang to protect Chinese against abuse and attack of foreigners—at least those abuses and attacks not legalized by the so-called treaties the great powers have in the past thrust upon China against her consent.

Shanghai continues under martial law and 200 more Japanese marines from the *Tatsua* were landed yesterday. Two Japanese gunboats and two Japanese destroyers went on up the Yangtze river to protect foreigners at the upper river ports. Two other Japanese destroyers have arrived and will remain at Shanghai.

COMMUNISTS IN COURT ON FREE SPEECH CHARGE

Five Face Jury Today in Fight for Party

The fight of the Workers (Communist) Party defending the right to hold open air meetings at W. North Ave. and Orchard St., goes before a jury in municipal court, Room 1106, City Hall, this morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

Five members of the party have been arrested at this corner within the past few weeks, including J. Louis Engdahl and Karl Reeve, of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER, Thurber Lewis, of the Labor Defense Council, John Hecker, of the Young Workers League, and D.E. Early.

Engdahl was arrested last Saturday night and booked on the charge of "speaking on the street without a permit." This, the police declared, is in violation of an ancient city ordinance that was long ago declared unconstitutional.

Last month Karl Reeve, Thurber Lewis, and John Hecker were arrested on the same corner, and booked under the same charge.

D. E. Early had previously been arrested. The charge against him was at first the same as against the other Communists, but later a "disorderly conduct" charge was added. All those arrested are out on bail.

Did you order a bundle for Red Week?

Down With American Imperialism!

Manifesto of the All American Anti-Imperialist League

AMERICAN imperialism has shown its hand in China. It is a bloody hand, dripping with the blood of defenseless Chinese workers and students. All China is aroused at the latest imperialist outrage at Shanghai.

Unarmed students who dared to show their sympathy for the underpaid striking employes of big foreign-owned textile mills have been shot down in cold blood by American, British and Italian troops in the streets of Shanghai.

From strike-breaking and murder the foreign troops have proceeded to complete military occupation, not only in the so-called "foreign quarters" but over the whole city. All police powers have been usurped by them. Chinese newspapers and leaflets have been confiscated. Students and teachers have been forcibly ejected from the university of Shanghai, which now serves as a barracks for American marines.

Over 200 Chinese have already been killed.

This is the practical outcome of the innocentsounding "rights of extra-territoriality," which the imperialist powers long ago forced China to accede to and which permit them to maintain their own military and police force, their own courts and their own legal systems in the for-

eign quarters of Chinese cities. "Extra-territoriality" is now revealed as the opening wedge to assumption of supreme authority, leading to the further partition of China among the imperialist powers under the slogan of "white supremacy." The road to super-profits in the Far East lies over the dead body of the long suffering Chinese republic.

Soviet Russia, alone of the great powers, is a staunch friend of China.

American forces took the lead in the brutal rape of Shanghai. The excuse offered is that T. G. McMartin, an American dentist, was wounded by Chinese "rioters." But McMartin had forfeited all claim to consideration. He was wounded after he had taken up arms against Chinese people as a private in the volunteer army recruited from the rag tag and bob tail of imperialistic hangers-on among the foreign colony of Shanghai.

American diplomatic officials in China have now cabled to Washington for "more naval assistance." British and Japanese diplomats have done the same. War looms in the offing—not only a combined imperialist assault upon China, but ultimately a fierce struggle among the imperialist robbers themselves, over the division of the spoils.

Is it a coincidence that the militaristic might of American imperialism is just now being flaunted before the world? Is it by chance that the biggest American fleet in history has been demonstrating in Far Eastern waters and is now on a "friendly" visit to Australia? Is it accidental that President Coolidge has proclaimed July 4 as Mobilization Day throughout the United States? Wall Street is preparing its gigantic new profit-war and Washington is nothing but an administrative outpost of Wall Street.

The assault upon China is well-timed. It aims to take advantage of the temporary disorganization following upon the death of the great leader, Sun Yat Sen, to shatter the Kuo Min Tang Party and destroy the Chinese nationalist movement. But the Chinese are offering a heroic resistance. Over 260,000 workers are on strike in the Shanghai area, tying up every factory, mill, telephone, street car and restaurant in the locality. All shops have been forced to close. The walls are covered with posters denouncing the imperialist legions. The students of Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden and many other cities have declared their support of the Shanghai students. Even the weak Peking government has been obliged to

send a note of protest to the imperialist powers.

Everywhere the Chinese are demanding:

Abolition of imperialistic privileges in China.

Cancellation of "rights of extra-territoriality."

Removal of the maritime customs, chief source of national revenue, from the administration of foreigners.

Prosecution of foreign policemen involved in the shooting of students.

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League, representing the peoples under the heel of American imperialism in Latin America, Hawaii, and the Philippines, as well as revolutionary workers in the United States, makes common cause with its exploited Chinese brothers. It protests before the whole world against the latest imperialist outrage at Shanghai, and particularly against the actions of the hypocritical United States government, the pretended "friend of China," the so-called enemy of imperialism which has shown itself over and over again to be the leading prototype of capitalist imperialism in the world today.

rialism to rally to the support of our Chinese brothers.

We also call upon the exploited wage-earners of the United States, who feel the lash of Wall Street no less than the other oppressed peoples, to repudiate the imperialist ventures of their government and to demand the immediate withdrawal of all American naval and military forces from China.

To the mighty Kuo Min Tang Party of China, the courageous embodiment of the struggle for Chinese liberation, we extend a fraternal greeting. We pledge ourselves to take up your fight, which is also our fight, to the end that the Chinese people may be able to throw off this curse of imperialism which is clutching at their throats.

Down with American imperialism!

Down with the attempt of the capitalists of America, Great Britain, Japan, etc., to wage a new imperialist profit-war!

Immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Chinese soil!

Immediate withdrawal of every American warship from Chinese harbors!

Hands Off China!

ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

COURT DECISION IN GITLOW CASE SETS PRECEDENT

Opens Way for Attack on Other Communists

(Continued from page 1)
He served 27 months and was released on appeal to the state supreme court May first 1923. The sentence was upheld and he was again remanded to prison in January 1923 then he was released on a writ of error appealed to the supreme court in April 1923.

Must Go Back To Prison
The attorneys for Gitlow are waiting for the full decision of the court to petition for a rehearing. But it is expected that this will avail little. Gitlow will be sent back to the penitentiary as soon as a court order releases his bail. It is thought that Governor Smith on the strength of the precedent in pardoning Gitlow's fellow defendants will act similarly in this case. But it is also pointed out that the decision of the supreme court might have a serious effect on Gov. Smith's future considerations.

The Labor Defense Council, realizing that the legal fight for Gitlow is over is undertaking to initiate agitation for Gitlow's release. Gitlow was sentenced at a time when the post-war hysteria was running high. His conviction was a plain case of railroad-roading. The court records read like a fourteenth century heresy trial.

In his dissenting opinion, Justice Holmes writes, "If in the long run, the beliefs expressed in proletarian dictatorship are destined to be accepted by the dominant forces on the community, the only meaning of free speech is that they should be given their chance and have their way."

It is recalled that Judge Weeks in his thanks to the jury for finding Gitlow guilty, said of him, "A young man, 23 years of age, of intelligence, a striking example of the educational system of the country, able bodied, of full intellect, confesses he owns no property—employed at \$41 a week the last time he was employed and never accumulated any property!" That seems to have constituted the large part of Gitlow's crime in the eyes of the judge whose whole speech of thanks to the jury was on the theme, protection of private property.

Gitlow Case Considered Test
The manifesto for which Gitlow and the others were convicted was in part a historic resume of the proposition that some societies are overthrown by force. It was this section of the manifesto for which the five defendants were convicted, altho no overt act or any intention of an overt act was proved by the prosecution or even introduced. Now that the word of the supreme court on its attitude toward criminal syndicalist laws has been spoken in the Gitlow decision that has been looked upon as a test case, the Labor Defense Council is planning a great campaign for the fighting of the dozens of court battles that will be the result.

New Earthquake Recorded.
DENVER, June 9.—A serious earthquake shock was recorded today on the seismograph of Regis College here. The tremor occurred at a great distance, probably across the Atlantic ocean. The seismograph showed the tremor started at 7:43 a. m., and continued until 7:52.

RUTHENBERG SPEAKS TONIGHT AT MATTEOTTI MEMORIAL MEETING
C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will be the principal speaker at the Giocomo Matteotti memorial meeting tonight at 8 p. m. at Hull House, Halsted and Polk streets. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Anti-Fascist Society of America.

A large attendance of Italian workers as well as of other nationalities will be there to pay tribute to the memory of Matteotti who was murdered by the fascist terrorists just a year ago today.

WOOD'S PHILIPPINE COSSACKS MURDER 6 MORE MORO PEASANTS
MANILA, P. I., June 9.—Six Moros were killed and three Filipino constabularies were wounded in a pitched battle in the Lake Lanao region of Mindanao province, according to reports here today.

The Moros are in rebellion against the American dictators who are murdering the Moro peasants under the direction of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood.

C'mon Over!
If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

SUN OF RAMSAY MACDONALD BRANDS "ZINOVIEV LETTERS" FORGERY—INDICTS HIS FATHER'S POLICIES

(By The Federated Press)
SYDNEY, Australia.—(By Mail.)—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, son of the ex-prime minister of Britain, who is at present in Australia, declared during the course of a public speech at Sydney that the notorious Zinoviev "letter" released during the last British elections was an impudent forgery.

This admission is considered in Australia to be tantamount to an indictment of the labor government of which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was at once the head and the foreign secretary, for the apparent acceptance of the genuineness of that letter by MacDonald was directly responsible for the disastrous effect which it had upon the fortunes of the British labor party in the general elections.

BORAH WOULD LEAVE CHINA FREE, BUT THERE IS NO CHANCE WHILE IMPERIALISTS RULE IN AMERICA

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, June 9.—Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee believes that the United States should give up its extra-territorial privileges in China, just as it has been compelled to do in Turkey. He declares, in the midst of the storm raging about the foreign-controlled settlement of Shanghai, and in the face of threatened popular uprisings that may expel British, Japanese and other foreigners from China, that China should be administered by the Chinese.

No Withdrawal of Invaders.
This declaration by Borah has found no echo in the White House or state department. President Coolidge hopes that everyone will remain calm, so that things in China may settle back into the old groove. Secretary Kellogg promises that there shall be no military "occupation" of China by American armed forces, and he thinks that the American forces now in Shanghai will be enough to meet the emergency of the general strike. But he and his chief offer no pledge of withdrawal from Chinese territory, such as is demanded by the student striker movement.

Momentary excitement has been created by the Associated press theory that Japan and the Soviet Union are about to start a war in China, using the Manchurian bandit-dictator, Chang Tso-lin and the Christian general Feng as their respective implements. But White House and state department deny knowledge of the essential facts alleged—that Russian munitions of war are being poured thru Mongolia into Feng's hands, and that Japan is drilling Chang's army.

The state department has made public numerous reports from its agents in the Far East, that the Soviet ambassador, Karakhan and the Moscow adherents were encouraging the Chinese demand for liberation from foreign overlordship. But it is not at all sure that the Japanese government is going to start a civil war in China that may greatly increase Soviet power in Asia. It knows that the Tokio politicians fear revolutionary risings at home, and will step carefully.

Very Doubtful.
Whether Borah will be able to get a majority of his senate committee to favor American withdrawal from extra territorial power in China, during the coming session of congress, is doubtful. Few of the senators have studied the Chinese situation; their feeling is that it should not be disturbed at all. If China does not accept foreign dictation, then maybe we should send more warships to persuade her. However, if staying in China shall have been shown, during this summer's struggle, to be very costly to the American treasury, that fact will have weight.

Minister MacMurray, before leaving Washington to take up his duties at Peking, has received full instructions from Secretary Kellogg. These instructions deal largely with policy to be followed in the tariff conference which the foreign diplomats are soon to hold, to decide what rates on imports China may charge.

Boston Steamer Hits Derelict.
BOSTON, June 9.—Lives of thirty members of the crew of the freight steamer West Saginaw were imperiled today when the ship crashed into a submerged derelict in a fog in Vineyard Sound.

Wireless messages from the West Saginaw said her forward plates were punctured, that temporary repairs had been made and that she was proceeding to Boston, her original destination.

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

GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST LANDIS AWARD LOOMING

Workers Lose Jobs in Asphalt-Cement War

The building trades workers of Chicago may call a general strike on all construction work against the "open shop," Landis award jobs, where union men are forced to work with non-union workers on the same construction jobs.

At the same time, the cement and tile manufacturers and the brickmakers are battling in the city council for the use of their material in construction of building walls. The brickmakers have so far prevented an amendment to the building code which would allow the use of hollow tile.

Dever With Brickmakers.
Not long ago the building and zoning committee of the city council favored the use of hollow tile, and such an ordinance was passed. But Mayor Dever, who is in league with the brickmakers, refused to sign it. Now William Schlake, president of the Illinois Brick company, which has a monopoly on brickmaking, has the backing of the council committee to such an extent that his secretary writes up the minutes of the city council committee's meetings.

Workers Laid Off.
The same sort of a fight is going on as to whether asphalt or cement shall be used to pave the city streets. John J. Sloan, head of the board of local improvements of the city, who owns interests in cement companies, is trying to drive the asphalt companies out, and is endeavoring to have cement used to pave the streets.

Sloan is said to have big interests in the granite and crushed stone companies. He owns, according to reports, holdings in cement plants at LaSalle, Ottawa and Joliet. He is said to be the dominating force in the Union Construction company, which is a cement construction company. He is also reported to be in league with the Ready and Callahan cement concern.

On letting days the board of local improvements, has, therefore, been letting jobs only to these cement companies, and large asphalt construction companies, such as the American Asphalt Paving company, the Standard Paving company, the White Construction company, are losing city contracts.

Work at Standstill.
On the last letting day, only one small construction job was let—on State street from Market to State street. Men employed by the asphalt companies have been laid off by the hundreds, and the fight between the asphalt and cement companies has now been taken to the courts.

Meanwhile the building workers are losing their jobs, and many of them have already been unemployed for a long period.

It is that that a general strike of the building trades workers is for the purpose of not only abolishing the "open shop," but also of settling these disputes between the manufacturers, and sending the men back to work.

ALLIED VULTURE PICKS BONES OF GERMAN TOILERS

New Treaty to Pool Military Forces

PARIS, France, June 9.—The proposed reply to Germany and British foreign ministers at a conference at Geneva, as published here, grants Germany none of her demands, but on the contrary draws the circle of allied bayonets tighter around the German frontiers.

Under the agreement, Great Britain agrees to act with France in any military move on Germany's western frontier. England also agrees to Poland's retention of her present frontiers. Germany had demanded that her eastern frontiers be extended.

In return, she is ordered by the allied proposal, to conclude a similar treaty with Poland, under the supervision of the league of nations, guaranteeing Poland, which is under French influence, Danzig and Upper Silesia.

Germany has never given up her claim to this territory, refraining from guaranteeing the eastern frontiers fixed in the Versailles treaty. Herriot had declared that Germany must do this.

Push Forward in Soviet Republics But Pull Is Backward in Tennessee

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the simple-minded among those who lay claim to some brand of fake liberalism try to draw a parallel between "the Tennessee case" and developing events in the educational system of the Union of Soviet Republics. But they only succeed in stepping on their own toes and revealing their own ignorance.

It is declared that the Soviet Union is replacing aged teachers with younger teachers. This is compared to the plan to remove the younger teachers, in Tennessee, and elsewhere, who run foul of anti-evolution legislation.

Yet the difference is clear. The Soviet Union takes its stand on the side of progress, with the most up-to-date methods of teaching, with the modern sciences, when it puts the young Russians, inspired by the new social order coming to life thruout the Workers' Republics, in its school rooms. New ideas, political, industrial, social, forge to the front. They are passed on to the growing generation that eagerly accepts them.

The passing of the aged instructors, schooled in the reaction of the deposed czarism, is the passing of the black ignorance imposed upon the masses by the old order that disappeared on Nov. 7, 1917. Only those who still hope for the restoration of the czarism will weep at their going. Among these, of course, are to be found the propagandists of the American capitalist press.

But in Tennessee, U. S. A. There the simple principles of evolution are under the ban. The youthful professor, "Johnny" Scopes, was indicted under a law passed by state legislators who declared that the theory of evolution "interferes with the bible."

The Russian czarism overworked religion in its efforts to keep the masses humble and contented with their lot. That is the effect of the Tennessee legislation, that wouldn't change a word in the biblical story of creation. The henchmen of capitalism in the Tennessee legislature are in the same boat that harbored the political agents of czarism, who believed that the czars ruled thru divine inspiration, an idea that the late German kaiser also entertained before he lost his job. This belief has also been cherished by great American industrialists, and may still be, altho they manage to keep rather quiet about it.

The Scopes trial is one of those harmless things, however, that every liberal likes to play with. Scopes is still very respectable, since he believes in his christianity.

But Scopes must not be placed in the same category these liberals will argue, with the young Communist teachers of the Soviet Union, who are not content to patch and mend the capitalist system, but insist on destroying capitalism completely, even to its smallest roots, to make way for Communism. To them it is a horror to rid the Russian educational system of aged czarist teachers who live in the centuries past, just as they are stricken with terror at the thought that counter-revolutionaries must go to prison in order that the Workers' Republics might enjoy greater freedom and security of development.

The liberated men, women and children of the Soviet Union alone may laugh at the antics developed by "the Tennessee trial," for they alone are on the road to complete intellectual, as well as political and industrial liberation. Communism sweeps away all the capitalist rubbish that gets in its path. Liberalism is content with a little court battle in Tennessee; so content that it even fights to have all the rest of the capitalist rubbish remain. This should help shed a little more light on the meaning of "the Tennessee trial" for the exploited workers and poor farmers of the United States.

Curlee Strike Takes Out 800 Workers

(Continued from page 1)
union, were promptly discharged. But Curlee overestimated his success if he thought he had weeded out all the union employes, for of his 1,000 employes, approximately 700 carried union cards.

About 85 cutters went out at one of the two Curlee plants, to which company officials replied in the daily papers that production was normal. But the following day the cutters were joined by 700 tailors, pressers and machine operators. One grand mass protest against industrial bondage. Enter, the usual police brutality.

Working Girls Are Good Fighters.
The vigor and determination with which many of these young girls, many without experience in strike participation, performed on the picket line was the cause of admiration among old timers. Pickets were rounded up wholesale and carted off to police headquarters, charged with "disturbing the peace," released on bond only to resume their posts on the picket line with even greater vigor.

Strike mass meetings are being held in Gayety Theater, Sixteenth and Locust streets, where police intimidation is reported almost daily. One striker, a man, came to a meeting exhibiting a black eye and other marks of St. Louis police justice. The enormity of the lad's "crime" seems to be suggested in the fact that he was not among those placed under arrest. District Organizer Oliver says: "That was an outrage. I never in my life saw anything like it."

Organizer Pledges Relief.
The strikers are resolved to "stay out all summer." Regular strike benefits will be paid as soon as a check-up is made of the walkout. Says Organizer Oliver: "We will take action if any other firm goes to the rescue of Curlee. The international union will see to it that no striker is put out for non-payment of rent or goes hungry."

When Curlee had sufficiently recovered from his amazement to regain his speech, he gave the press a lengthy statement in which he blames "outside influence and agitators" for causing trouble among "our contented employes." "Our employes are well paid," walls Curlee, "and some of our employes actually have grown independently rich from their earning with our firm. Unions will do the workers no good."

Strike Spreads.
There is every indication of a successful and eventually victorious offensive against Curlee. This would break the back of the "open shop" clothing factories in St. Louis, as he is the worst offender in the state. Wages and conditions in the unorganized plants here are characterized as "disgraceful," and 100 per cent below the standards prevailing in other cities where the union has agreements. Headquarters for the campaign have been opened at 219 N. 14th St., with preparations to carry on the offensive indefinitely.

With only 85 of his employes out, Curlee defiantly referred to the Amalgamated as a "so-called organization." But he has not been heard from since that 85 jumped to dangerously near the thousand mark with excellent prospects that more will join their shopmates. Much time of the organizers is consumed in getting pickets out of jail. Union representatives were summoned to police headquarters to arrange bond for one of their pickets who had been arrested merely for carrying a sign announcing the strike in the land of the free!

RED WEEK—June 15 to 21.

SCOPES' DEFENSE WILL MOVE TO QUASH THE CASE

Confers with Lawyers in New York City

DAYTON, Tenn., June 9.—While John T. Scopes, Tennessee school teacher under indictment for violation of the state anti-evolution law, is in New York conferring with his counsel for the coming trial, it was announced today that motion will be made in the near future by the defense to quash the indictment.

The motion is to be made on the basis of the law being unconstitutional, claiming it violates several sections of the state as well as the federal constitution, and that it is vague and indefinite.

The tentative draft of the motion concludes: "The indictment violates the whole spirit of both the states constitution and the constitution of the United States and is against the policy of the law."

Governor Austin Peay, who asserts "evolution is all bosh," will be subpoenaed immediately to appear at the coming trial, it was announced.

Bryan An Elephant
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—William Jennings Bryan in his activities in the famous Tennessee evolution case is like an elephant in a China shop.

This assertion came from Dr. Harry A. King, superintendent of the Indianapolis district of the Methodist Episcopal church in the course of a talk upholding the evolution theory. "We can't help smiling at the efforts he is making in this case against evolution," Dr. King said.

Scopes in New York
NEW YORK, June 9.—John Thomas Scopes, who is to be tried on July 10 for teaching evolution in the public schools reached New York today. Offers of assistance in his trial are pouring in on him from many sources.

The young scientist is the focal point of interest from many distinguished scientists. Scopes spent the day in a series of conferences with his backers here over defense plans. He conferred with Forrest Bailey, formerly of Los Angeles, now acting director of the Civil Liberties Union.

Scopes' schedule of activities for today included a luncheon with the executive committee of the American Civil Liberties Union at the Civic Club and a conference in the law offices of Samuel J. Rosensohn, of the firm of Pitkin and Rosensohn, counsel for the union.

Those attending the luncheon and later the conference, besides Bailey, included Roger Baldwin, Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union; Ann Martin, of Reno, Nev.; Walter Nelles, of Coscob, Conn.; Helen Phelps Stokes, Arthur Garfield, Hayes and Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Rosensohn will preside.

State Breaks Constitution
Tomorrow Clarence Darrow of Chicago will meet Scopes. Dudley Field Malone also will be in on the conferences. It is expected. In the afternoon the conference will include a number of scientists and members of the press.

Other attorneys who will participate in conferences are John L. Godsey and John Neal, of Tennessee. In outlining his theory of the defense plan, Neal, whose home is in Knoxville, said that no attempt would be made to prove or falsify the theory of evolution. "The constitutional questions, he said, will be paramount.

"We believe that the state has exceeded its police powers under both state and federal constitutions," he said.

Bootleggers Freed by Mob; Negroes Meet Different Fate

RICHMOND, Va., June 9.—A crowd of 100 men battered down the doors of the county jail at Freetown, south of Richmond, and freed two young men charged with bootlegging, according to advices received here this afternoon.

Neither the liberated men, known as the Davis boys, or any members of the mob, have been apprehended, the reports stated.

Negroes are never taken from jail by mobs here unless they are to be burned or hanged.

RATES
\$2.00 a year \$3.50 6 months \$2.00 3 months
15 CENTS—10 CENTS a year \$4.50 6 months \$2.50 3 months

THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

REPORT CHINESE ARMY LEADERS AGREED UPON SUPPORT OF STRIKERS

PEKIN, June 9.—The vernacular newspapers report that Gen. Feng Yu-Hsiang, "Christian general," has issued a circular dispatch supporting the student agitation against foreigners and also that he has wired to Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, urging that the military leaders co-operate with each other and with the nation to obtain "the rights of the Chinese people."

Chang is reported to have replied, agreeing with these sentiments.

SENATE PASSES DUNLAP STATE COSSACK BILL

Small Agrees to Aid the Manufacturers

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—The senate today passed the Dunlap state police bill, providing for a force of 700 mounted cossacks to be available for strikebreaking duty, by a vote of 28 to 8.

The Dunlap bill is the original measure defeated and backed by the Illinois Bankers association, the Illinois Manufacturers association, the state chamber of commerce, and other organizations of big business.

The house will rush action on the Dunlap police bill, while the Barr bill, creating a similar force under the direct control of Governor Small, is allowed to die in committee. Small arranged with the manufacturers to allow his bill to die and pass the Dunlap bill, as a more effective weapon against organized labor.

The women's eight hour bill is also slumbering in the senate committee on corporations and industry. All bills not reported out of committee today are automatically killed, by the ruling of the senate.

Employes Save Life in Loop Fire Which Made 200 Flee Flame

Heroism rose above smoke and flames when fire sweeping the eighth and ninth floors of the Morton building, 538 S. Dearborn St., drove 200 men and women down stairways, elevators, and fire escapes to safety in the street below.

The men who helped many to escape and prevented possible deaths and injury were Otis Williamson, a fireman of engine company 15, Robert Heard and Ralph Baird, elevator operators who ran their cars thru flames until the controls refused to operate.

Magnate's Wife Dodges Stand.
NEW YORK, June 9.—Supreme Court Justice Tierney today reserved decision upon the petition of counsel for Mrs. Retta J. McKenna, wife of the late Edward William McKenna, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, in which Mrs. McKenna asked to be released from court examination preceding the suit due in the St. Louis courts in which her stepdaughter, Mrs. Marie McKenna Mathews, is being sued for divorce.

Flood Sweeps Cumberland, Md.
CUMBERLAND, Md., June 9.—This city was slowly recovering today from the worst flood in its history. Damage estimated at more than \$200,000 was caused by the overflowing of creeks within the city limits last night and today.

RED WEEK—June 14 to 21.

MANUFACTURERS PUSH DRIVE ON MINERS' UNION

Mellon's Company in the Conspiracy

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.) Evidence of the "open shop" conspiracy to strangle unionism in the coal mines again comes to light in the latest letter of the fuel supply committee of the National Association of Manufacturers to members of the association. Going back to 1922 it says, "The Shopmen's strike had as one of its chief purposes the rendering of assistance to striking coal miners."

"It was believed that industry and the railroads would be crippled to such an extent that strong pressure would be brought on coal operators to accede to union demands." It asserts that 100 per cent unionism in the bituminous coal mines would mean a threat to enforce the union shop on railroads and in industrial plants by depriving non-union plants of their fuel supplies. It continues: For Scab Mines.

"The menace is serious in our opinion. It lies, it is true, in the future. Yet immediate, prompt and continuous action at the present time by industrialists is necessary to prevent the threat becoming an actuality. Your committee recommends therefore, that in obtaining coal, industrialists do not overlook the independent coal fields."

This is as definite as they dare make their recommendation that members of the national association boycott union coal. But the members will get the point. Peabody Co. Breaks Agreement.

Twelve electric loading machines, each enabling 2 men to do the work of 8, will cost 300 coal miners their jobs at the largest mine of the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co. The mines of this company are operated by Peabody Coal Co. which has recently been accused of modifying conditions in defiance of the union agreement at its Kincaid, Ill., mine.

The new labor saving machines will be duplicated at other mines of the Wyoming Co. if they prove successful. The company president expects to save 35 cents a ton in cost of production.

"Engineers commenting upon the loaders," says The Wall Street Journal, "state that their use offers one of the best solutions for the present mining problem of labor."

That the Pittsburgh Coal Co. inflated 1924 costs by continued operation of obsolete mines in order to report inability to continue production at the union scale appears from a Black Diamond report on the Pittsburgh district. This report admits that the abandonment of 16 mines has only a remote connection with the union wage scale. These mines were about due for abandonment anyhow. Says the report: "Many were mines in which the coal had been practically all worked out. Others were mines installed to work out certain coal and some of that coal is left but can be mined later by adjacent mines of the company."

This company, controlled by Secretary of Treasury Mellon and his brother, is taking every means to undermine the union wage agreement. All its union mines are now closed.

SOVIETS STOP PROPAGANDA OF 'RELIEF' BODY

Rockefeller Money Is Used for Czarists

MOSCOW, June 9.—The American students' relief association, which has been supplying counter-revolutionary teachers with funds donated by John D. Rockefeller, have left the Soviet Union because their passport visas have expired.

The visas were not renewed, it is reported here, because the organization violated its agreement to confine its activities strictly to relief work, and attempted to spread propaganda against the Soviet Union.

The Rockefeller organization refused to aid the working class students and teachers, giving food only to the counter-revolutionists.

"We do not need any assistance from such capitalist organizations," one Soviet official declared.

AMERICAN WORKERS, WAGE CUTS, AND THE WAR THREAT IN CHINA

Will be the subject discussed at a street meeting Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at the corner of Lincoln and West Madison. Thurber Lewis will be the speaker and the meeting is to be conducted by the Mid-City branch of the Workers (Communist) Party.

D'Annunzio, Gets the Flu CARDONE, Italy, June 9.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, famous poet, playwright and patriot is ill with influenza at his villa here.

The Gitlow Case and "American Democracy"

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

THE supreme court of the United States has handed down a striking confirmation of the Communist contention that American democracy is a sham and a fraud. This confirmation is contained in the decision upholding the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow under the New York criminal anarchy law. The decision was rendered after two and a half years consideration of the case during which the court twice heard arguments.

History of the Gitlow Case

IN order to understand the far-reaching significance of the decision in the Gitlow case a knowledge of the origin of the case is necessary. The conviction of Gitlow on the charge of criminal anarchy grew out of the first attempts to form a Communist Party in the United States. In upholding the conviction of Gitlow the supreme court has declared illegal the advocacy of the principles of Communism and at the same time has held constitutional the criminal syndicalist laws on the statute books of twenty-six states, which were passed during the period of the birth of the Communist Party in the year 1919.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice there came into life in the socialist party a left wing which supported the principles of the revolutionary class struggle that had triumphed in the Russian proletarian revolution. This left wing won the support of overwhelming majority of the members of the socialist party. The answer of the right wing reformist leaders of the socialist party to the attempt of this left wing to take control of the party and affiliate with the Communist International was the wholesale expulsion of the left wing members. At the end of June 1919 the left wing met in New York City to plan its next steps and to formulate a statement of its principles.

The left wing conference elected a national council of which Benjamin Gitlow, James Larkin, I. E. Ferguson, C. E. Ruthenberg, Bertram D. Wolf, John J. Ballam, Louis C. Fraina, Max Cohen, Eadmon McAlpin were members. It authorized this council to publish a manifesto and program of the left wing which would state the principles of Communism as against reformist socialism and on the basis of which the fight in the socialist party would be continued until the national convention of the party.

It was for the publication of this manifesto and program of the left wing in the Revolutionary Age, the official organ of the left wing, that Benjamin Gitlow was convicted of criminal anarchy. All the members of the national council were indicted but only Gitlow, Larkin, Ferguson and Ruthenberg were arrested, tried and convicted. All were sentenced from five to ten years in Sing Sing.

In 1922, after Gitlow had served two years and three months, Larkin two years and Ferguson and Ruthenberg a year and half, they were released on bail by the court of appeals of the state of New York, pending a decision in their cases. In August of that year the court of appeals affirmed the conviction of Gitlow and Larkin and reversed the conviction of Ferguson and Ruthenberg and ordered a new trial in their cases. Gitlow's case was appealed to the United States supreme court. Larkin was pardoned by Governor Smith and the Ferguson-Ruthenberg case is still pending before the lower New York court, with \$5,000 bail up for their return to Sing Sing.

The Law and the Issue

THE New York criminal anarchy law was passed in 1901, as a result of the assassination of President McKinley. It forbids the advocacy of the doctrine of "the overthrow of organized government by force, violence or other unlawful means" or by the assassination of public officials. Up to nearly twenty years after the passage of the law, that is until 1920, there had been no indictments or convictions under it. In 1920 it became the weapon thru which the capitalists tried to stop the forward march of the Communist movement.

During the year 1919-1920 some twenty-five other states passed laws modeled after the New York criminal anarchy law, calling them in most cases "criminal syndicalist" laws. When the Communists were called to answer the charge that their principles violated the provisions of the criminal anarchy law they stoutly denied the charge. They declared from the witness stand, and, as in the case of Gitlow in a speech to the jury, that the Communist program was not the "overthrow of organized government," that is, the abolition of all government, against which the law was directed, but that their program was the overthrow of the capitalist government and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship in the form of a Soviet government. The New York courts, ruled, however, that big difference between anarchism and Communism was only a little difference so far as the capitalists were concerned, whose government was to be overthrown in either event, and upheld the convictions. This view is now confirmed by the supreme court.

There is, however, another issue involved in the upholding of the New York law and with it the criminal syndicalist laws of other states. In the first amendment to the constitution of the United States there is the provision "Congress shall make no law abridging the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly..." That is pretty plain language. "Congress shall make no law..." This is one of the provisions of the constitution upon which is based the claim that the United States government is a democracy and that the constitution protects the rights of the people. "Congress shall make no law..." But congress did make laws abridging the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly. It passed the Espionage Law immediately after the entry of this country into the world war, which in a score or two of forms abridged the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

The Supreme Court and Free Speech

WHEN the question of harmonizing the provision of the constitution which said "congress shall make no law" with the fact that congress made a law, came before the supreme court for adjustment in appeals from conviction under the espionage law, the court found an interesting way out of the dilemma. It declared in a number of decisions upholding the constitutionality of the espionage law: Of course, congress has no right to make laws which prevent people from saying what they please or writing what they please, but congress can punish such persons for what they say or write if there is a clear and imminent danger of injury resulting from the speech or writing.

The "clear and imminent danger" rule was applied by the supreme court in all of the war cases. To illustrate the meaning of that rule: A preacher was accused of making a speech against the draft law in Montana. It was proven in his case that all of his audience was above the draft age. Well, said the court, no injury could come from such a speech since no one who heard him could have been influenced not to register, and it reversed the conviction of the preacher.

The rulings of the supreme court in the war cases, while nicely evading the clear and explicit language of the constitution, left, theoretically, some vestiges of the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

In the Gitlow case the supreme court has finished the job. It has stamped out what vestiges of the rights granted by the constitution which were left by its war-law decisions.

The New York criminal anarchy law, as well as all criminal syndicalist laws, do not punish for the results which may come from a speech or writing. They punish the mere advocacy of certain ideas or principles. The court of appeals of the state of New York, from which Gitlow appealed, expressly stated in its opinion affirming Gitlow's conviction that the question whether any one read the Revolutionary Age and a "clear and imminent danger" of injury resulted was not important in the case. It declared that the law punished the advocacy of certain principles no matter when or how they were uttered or written.

The supreme court has upheld this view in confirming the conviction of Gitlow.

From the constitutional provision that "congress shall make no law..." we have come to the ruling of the supreme court that congress or the state legislatures may make any law they see fit to punish the advocacy of ideas which they considers detrimental. The supreme court has written "fits" under the theory that the constitution assured the people of this country the right of freedom of speech, press and assembly. It has declared that we have freedom to write, speak and hold meeting about only those things which our masters think are good.

To the Communists the supreme court has given one more proof that the boasted American democracy is a sham and a fraud, one more proof that it is not constitutions but the interests of the capitalists which dominate all the institutions of the government—one more proof that the only way to democracy for the workers is thru the establishment of the highest form of democracy, the Soviets and the proletarian dictatorship.

Modern Production Methods

It is true that these stations cannot as yet function really well because of the lack of modern farm machinery, but it is only a question of time when this need can be supplied. The Soviet authorities are all the time anxious to make use of the most up-to-date farm production methods available, no matter from what source they may come.

The size of the Soviet farms is about one section or 640 acres, some containing a larger area and others a little less. The one I visited at Ramensko near Moscow has an area of about 250 dessjatina, approximately one section of land, and of this 162 acres are under cultivation, 125 acres in timber land and the rest meadows, pastures and garden land.

A Soviet Farm

The farm has 13 horses, 40 milch cows, 30 heifers and usually employs 22 workers. With the introduction of modern farm machinery the number of workers can undoubtedly be materially reduced.

This farm is now self supporting. The wages of the workmen is 28 roubles per month and they receive in addition living quarters, light and heat without paying anything extra. The board costs the workers' about 9 roubles per month. The workday is 8 hours except in the busiest time of the summer when it is 10 hours or more and then the wages are 50 per cent greater.

Success Assured

The wages are in accordance with the income of the farm, and it is very significant to note that as production increases the wages also increase. The conditions of the workers on this Soviet farm are steadily becoming better from year to year. It is a hard pull, to be sure, but success is assured.

Horse Breeding Farm

Near Tula, about 130 miles south of Moscow, is a horse breeding farm, the purpose of which is to furnish the farmers with good breeds of horses. At the present time the Soviet government is subsidizing this farm in the amount of 25,000 roubles per year. Among the 180 horses now found on the farm, some are considered very valuable. I was shown one stallion really a very pretty animal that the manager said was easily worth 100,000 roubles.

SOVIET MODEL FARMS DEVELOP BETTER CROPS

Good Grade Seeds and Pure Bred Cattle

By ALFRED KNUTSON (Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—The Soviet farms have as their purpose to develop pure bred cattle and good grades of seeds and place these things at the disposal of the farmers. These farms are agricultural experiments stations where the farmers in a particular district can go and get good cattle, good seeds and receive valuable information as to how to get the best results out of their work on the farm.

They constitute a landmark in the development of Russian agriculture and are of tremendous significance for the farmers generally.

Modern Production Methods

It is true that these stations cannot as yet function really well because of the lack of modern farm machinery, but it is only a question of time when this need can be supplied. The Soviet authorities are all the time anxious to make use of the most up-to-date farm production methods available, no matter from what source they may come.

The size of the Soviet farms is about one section or 640 acres, some containing a larger area and others a little less. The one I visited at Ramensko near Moscow has an area of about 250 dessjatina, approximately one section of land, and of this 162 acres are under cultivation, 125 acres in timber land and the rest meadows, pastures and garden land.

A Soviet Farm

The farm has 13 horses, 40 milch cows, 30 heifers and usually employs 22 workers. With the introduction of modern farm machinery the number of workers can undoubtedly be materially reduced.

This farm is now self supporting. The wages of the workmen is 28 roubles per month and they receive in addition living quarters, light and heat without paying anything extra. The board costs the workers' about 9 roubles per month. The workday is 8 hours except in the busiest time of the summer when it is 10 hours or more and then the wages are 50 per cent greater.

Success Assured

The wages are in accordance with the income of the farm, and it is very significant to note that as production increases the wages also increase. The conditions of the workers on this Soviet farm are steadily becoming better from year to year. It is a hard pull, to be sure, but success is assured.

Horse Breeding Farm

Near Tula, about 130 miles south of Moscow, is a horse breeding farm, the purpose of which is to furnish the farmers with good breeds of horses. At the present time the Soviet government is subsidizing this farm in the amount of 25,000 roubles per year. Among the 180 horses now found on the farm, some are considered very valuable. I was shown one stallion really a very pretty animal that the manager said was easily worth 100,000 roubles.

Likes Soviet Management

The manager of this horse farm is the former owner—a bourgeois of the old days, and he told me that he was more satisfied with the work on the farm under the new government than during the reign of the Czar. He was frank enough to admit that the Soviet government was proceeding along far more practical and useful lines than the rulers of the old days.

The walls of the residence are decked with all kinds of large paintings of different breeds of horses and the manager took particular delight in explaining the merits and demerits of the various types. His very life was wrapped up in horses.

When sold the horses usually bring a good price, stallions selling for 1,000 roubles and mares for 600 roubles (one rouble is about 50 cents). The average horse that is used by the Russian farmers generally in cultivating the land is valued at from 20 to 250 roubles.

Government Helps

Under the new economic policy every enterprise is expected to be self-supporting but this farm is not yet able to pay its way. The government helps wherever help is needed and as production in both industry and agriculture increases it becomes more and more liberal with such assistance.

Lame Duck McCumber Gets \$7,500 Job on a Workless Commission

WASHINGTON—(FP)—June 9.—Former Senator McCumber of North Dakota, beaten in 1922, has been given a \$7,500 job as a member of the international joint commission on Canadian boundary disputes. The death of former Sen. Townsend of Michigan, another recent lame duck, left the vacancy he will now fill.

Letters from China Tell of Struggle

(Continued from page 1) down with years of slavery and living under indescribable conditions, getting at the most 40 cents a day and being beaten by overlorded Japanese foremen, will in time rise up as a mass and throw off the yoke of their bondage.

The police have tried to prevent demonstrations from taking place and in all cases have shot two or three volleys into the masses of people assembled in order to consider the vital questions connected with the strike. Yesterday two members of Kuomintang party whom foreigner say are "in sympathy with Communism if not actually agents of the Bolsheviks" were arrested as being the leaders of the strike. The mob enraged by this action stormed the police station but were dispersed by a volley of shots.

What Strikers Want —Feb. 22, 1925.

The demand of the mill strikers as conceived by a local newspaper are as follows: 1. Discontinuance of ill treatment to workers by Japanese foremen. (The Japanese owners answer that they treat their workers better than in any other mills in the city or in China but do not deny that they do beat their workers, which leads one to believe that a general cleaning up of mills all over the country is necessary.)

2. An increase of 10 per cent in wages. (The owners say that it is a matter of efficiency and that their rate of payment is higher than most factories. When one takes into consideration that the highest salary paid by the Japanese to unskilled labor is 40 pith cents a day—about 18 cents U. S.—then it is no purpose that there is fear of sympathy strike on the part of other mills.)

Strike Spreading Feb. 19, 1925.

The total number of strikers at present is 35,000 the slavers from 15 mills. A small fact which may be of interest to the casual observer is that the dividend declared by these factories at the end of the year equals the capitalization. Little children are forced to work 12 hours a day in order to materialize this dividend.

The plea of the millowners is that the living and working conditions in their mills are no worse than in any others. They think that will vindicate them. The number of strikers has increased 5,000 since yesterday. Demonstration are being held every day but the negotiations for the settlement of the strike have not as yet been started.

Then—On Feb. 20, 1925.

40,000 is the total of wagslaves who have started the move for freedom. The mill owners state that they have definite information that Mr. Karakhan is at the bottom of the whole business and that it is to promote rioting and disorder that he is financing it. They also state that it is a carefully planned part of the anti-foreign movement.

It seems that the Japanese owners cannot realize that a people burdened

PRINCE OF WALES, IN NATAL, AFRICA, RESTS AND THEN PLAYS GOLF

BURBAN, Natal, Africa, June 9.—The Prince of Wales was resting here today. Tomorrow he will play golf.

down with years of slavery and living under indescribable conditions, getting at the most 40 cents a day and being beaten by overlorded Japanese foremen, will in time rise up as a mass and throw off the yoke of their bondage.

The police have tried to prevent demonstrations from taking place and in all cases have shot two or three volleys into the masses of people assembled in order to consider the vital questions connected with the strike. Yesterday two members of Kuomintang party whom foreigner say are "in sympathy with Communism if not actually agents of the Bolsheviks" were arrested as being the leaders of the strike. The mob enraged by this action stormed the police station but were dispersed by a volley of shots.

What Strikers Want —Feb. 22, 1925.

The demand of the mill strikers as conceived by a local newspaper are as follows: 1. Discontinuance of ill treatment to workers by Japanese foremen. (The Japanese owners answer that they treat their workers better than in any other mills in the city or in China but do not deny that they do beat their workers, which leads one to believe that a general cleaning up of mills all over the country is necessary.)

2. An increase of 10 per cent in wages. (The owners say that it is a matter of efficiency and that their rate of payment is higher than most factories. When one takes into consideration that the highest salary paid by the Japanese to unskilled labor is 40 pith cents a day—about 18 cents U. S.—then it is no purpose that there is fear of sympathy strike on the part of other mills.)

Payment of wages every two weeks.

3. Reinstatement of 40 employees dismissed from Nagai mill. (The barons answer that this is a matter of discipline, that the employer has a right to discharge any one from his employ if he sees fit.)

4. Full pay during the strike. (The strikers state that they are already paying 30 per cent of the wages every day but they forget to mention the fact that they pay it only to those who come to the factory daily to work during the period of the strike but whose numbers are too small to make production possible.)

5. Abolition of deposit system. (The details of this system are not given for publication for some reason or other by the Japanese owners, but they say that the deposit system is for the interest of the workers that it would be against the interests of the workers to establish it. "It seems as if they are taking especial care to "safeguard" the interests of the workers. They should see the absurdity of their answer.)

6. Abolition of deposit system. (The details of this system are not given for publication for some reason or other by the Japanese owners, but they say that the deposit system is for the interest of the workers that it would be against the interests of the workers to establish it. "It seems as if they are taking especial care to "safeguard" the interests of the workers. They should see the absurdity of their answer.)

7. An employee to be discharged without proper reason. (The answer to this demand coincides with that of the 4th demand.)

8. Strikers arrested and now in the hands of the police to be immediately released. (Their answer is that they cannot interfere with the procedure of the mixed court, or of justice. Again utterly ridiculous. Would the arrested ones be detained if no charge was brought against them by the owners and if the owners speak in their behalf?)

How Shanghai Workers Live

The homes of the strikers which

EIGHT EGYPTIANS TO DIE, CHARGED WITH SLAYING OF DESPOT

(Special to The Daily Worker.) LONDON, June 9.—Eight men convicted of conspiracy in the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egypt, today were under sentence of death according to Cairo dispatches. A chauffeur found guilty of complicity was sentenced to two years.

are so much lauded by the owners as being standing proofs of their generosity to the workers, are devoid of chimneys and the smoke from the fires is forced to find its way out through the door way of thatched roof houses.

The air forced to live in these hovels the time they are free from their slavery. Whatever the newspapers will tell us about the means of compromise if the conditions after the compromise are practically unchanged, we know that the one tool used against the workers in any strike, besides militia, is that ever sharp tool—HUNGER.

Child Labor.

Children are forced to go into factories to manipulate their numb fingers 12 hours a day. 12 HOURS A DAY. In North Homan province there are located several textile mills foreign owned. They employ 50 per cent boys and girls under the age of thirteen. The children are beaten mercilessly to force them to go to the mills.

Plous Christians and hypocritical business men wonder why there exists an anti-foreign movement.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, June 9.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85½; cable 4.86. France, franc, demand 4.89½; cable 4.90. Belgium, franc, demand 4.82½; cable 4.83. Italy, lira, demand 3.97; cable 3.98. Sweden, krona, demand 26.73; cable 26.78. Norway, krone, demand 16.78; cable 16.80. Denmark, krone, demand 18.79; cable 18.81. Germany, mark, unquoted. Shanghai, Tael demand 78.00; cable 79.00.

Italian Flier in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 9.—Marquis Francesco de Pinedo, Italian aviator, flying across Europe, India, China Japan and Australia arrived today at Hobson's Bay, the port of Melbourne and was officially welcomed. He will remain three weeks.

"HANDS OFF CHINA!" WILL BE DEMAND OF RED PICNICKERS HERE

The Russian, Ukrainian and Polish branches of the Workers (Communist) Party, local Chicago, will hold a picnic at Marvell Inn Grove, on Sunday, June 14. Included in the program will be speeches demanding "Hands Off China," protesting against the murder by American marines of striking Chinese students.

Comrade James P. Cannon will speak in English. S. K. Gabart in Polish and there will be other speakers in Russian. Come early, bring the family and your friends. To get to park take any car to Milwaukee Ave., then Milwaukee-Gale car to end of line. A committee will be on hand to meet you.

As Sure As Day Or Night--

Or the Revolution

The development of proletarian writers proceeds with the growth of the Communist movement.

In this development the Little Red Library offers unequalled opportunities.

All subjects of working class interest can be covered: social and industrial problems, history, philosophy, fiction, poetry and art... the field is well-nigh unlimited.

There are only these main requirements: the work must be clearly of working class character and interest, and... bear this in mind—

It must for the present at least, be limited to 10,000 to 30,000 words.

Original manuscripts will be given most careful consideration—and translations and suggestions for reprint most heartily welcomed.

ALREADY ISSUED:

No. 4—Worker Correspondents.....By Wm. F. Dunne

No. 3—Principles of Communism.....By Frederick Engels (Translation by Max Bedacht)

No. 2—Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration...By E. R. Browder

No. 1—Trade Unions in America.....By Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon, E. R. Browder

10 CENTS EACH
12 COPIES FOR \$1.00

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.

HOT SUN MADE DELEGATES TO C. F. OF L. SWEAT

Otherwise It Was Not Torrid Session

Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor perspired freely, but not owing to their exertions on the floor, at last Sunday's meeting of that body. The session was unusually quiet.

In fact, the only vocal contribution made during the session that made the delegates sit up and look in the direction of the platform was a speech delivered by organizer Bell, of the Illinois Mine Workers who is lobbying for the anti-injunction bill sponsored by the Illinois and Chicago Federations of Labor.

Negro Held His Audience
Bell, was sent to Springfield to bring pressure to bear on the Negro representatives in the house to support the bill. He not only told his story but he acted it. Compared to Bell's homely, interesting and lucid narrative, the dronings of the other speakers were as monotonous and as empty as the sound of lead nickels falling on a salvation army drum.

Wise Asked a Question
A representative of the people's legislative service was given the floor to boost LaFollette's information and publicity department. The delegates endorsed the service without discussion, the Joe Wise self-constituted watch dog of the interests of the A. F. of L. wanted to know if the people's legislative service had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. The speaker said it did not but that William Green, heard him speak before the convention of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union and applauded when he got thru. Green admitted that the P. L. S. rendered a valuable contribution to something or other.

Wise didn't look so wise after that. He took his seat with a grunt of dissatisfaction.

It was expected that the fight which the Building Trades' Council is planning to wage on the Landis award would be aired there, but it wasn't.

One delegate said privately that if any representative from locals affiliated with the Building Trades' Council "spilled his guts about anything connected with the affairs of the council, before the federation, he would be called on the carpet. The motto of the officials of the Building Trades' Council is 'give them (the federation) no information and ask nothing of them.'

Most of the delegates to the federation are old and those who are not so old in years are old in spirit. Those who used to advocate a farmer-labor party a few years ago, now, either keep silent or do chores around the hell. David McVeigh, shows up but hardly ever takes the floor. Charley Willis, is growing stouter of girth, in fact the buckle on his belt is the most prominent part of his haberdashery. Charley has a political conscience that beats India rubber for elasticity. He sits at a little table by the door and sells copies of the Federation News, shakes hands with sundry people and makes himself generally useful to those who command his meal ticket.

It was rumored around the federation building yesterday that Anton Johanssen is going to work at his trade this week. This notice should be placed in a society column, as Anton is after coming from Florida, where he was competing with William Jennings Bryan in selling real estate. But the competition was too one sided. Bryan made a million dollars and Johanssen did not make within ten dollars of that sum. The reason may be that Johanssen believes in evolution and Bryan does not. However Johanssen will be operating at the end of a hammer this week.

It is only a rumor of course, but it is reported that Edward Nockels does not find the federation meetings so exciting as they used to be in the days not so long ago when Foster was there to put some pep in the discussion. It is also hinted that Fitz would rather look on somebody else than on

APPEAL FROM BOSS TO BOSSES' STATE AGAINST WAGE CUT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 9.—Striking employees of Salta Textile Co. are appealing to the United States labor department for arbitration of their contention that the Dryer unit system reduces their wages one-half. There has been no strike in the mill for 15 years and there is no union organization among the workers.

Joe Wise who persist in interposing his forbidding visage between the president and the horizon.

Frank Buchanan of the Iron workers' adds dignity to the assembly even when he does not wear his tall hat. Frank usually speaks, tho it must be sadly noted that the delegates don't get very excited over his remarks.

Mary MacInerney, of the Bobk Binders' Union invited all on Sunday to a pow wow which will be held by the National Catholic Welfare Council, in the Morrison Hotel. She gloated over the number of priests who will strut their stuff on the program, and, most delicious Morsel, an employer would also tell them how capital and labor could get together. If somebody announced that Charley Dawes would be guest of honor there it is quite possible no protest would be made.

Locals of the federation were asked to send telegrams to representatives in Springfield, urging them to support the anti-injunction bill. President Fitzpatrick advised those sending wires to use another telegraph agency as the Western Union was on the unfair list.

HAESSLER FOR LABOR DEFENSE NATIONAL MEET

Ashland Auditorium Scene of Gathering

The manner in which ex-political prisoners are coming to the support of the conference for workers' defense called by the Labor Defense Council to convene in Chicago June 28, is indicated in a letter received by the council from Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press.

Haessler writes: "The project of a national labor defense conference Sunday, June 28, should enlist the interest of every past political and industrial prisoner in America and of every potential prisoner as well, in these two classes.

In Many Prisons.
"As an alumnus of several of Uncle Sam's compulsory training establishments and as a by no means improbable candidate for more in the future, I am glad to offer my indorsement of the proposed conference. (Signed): Carl Haessler, political prisoner in Atlanta City jail, June 1918; Camp Sheridan internment, June 1918; Camp Brown stockade, June-September 1918, Fort Leavenworth, September 1918, to June, 1919; Alcatraz Military Prison, June 1919, August 1920."

The Labor Defense Council announces that the conference will be held in Ashland Auditorium at 10 a. m. June 28. In the evening an amnesty meeting will be held in conjunction at the Plasterers' Temple.

Brown Offers to Speak.
Former Bishop William Montgomery Brown of Galoon, Ohio, in a letter accompanying a hundred dollar check towards the expenses of the conference, expresses his heartiest wishes for its success and offers in spite of ill health to come to Chicago, and make a short address at the mass meeting.

Two Hurt in Foundry.
Two employes of the Hodgson Foundry company, 2012 West 13th St., are in the hospital seriously injured, following their fall in the foundry's elevator. The elevator fell from the second floor to the basement.

Get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER.

Instructions for the Labor Party Campaign

Adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

GENERAL: 1. The party shall begin immediately an agitation in all industrial centers for the idea of a national labor party and for the formation of local and state labor parties. This agitation shall be carried on in every labor organization with particular concentration upon local unions. The issue of the labor party shall be raised at all trade union conventions local, state and national, and also at the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L.

2. Wherever the issue of the Labor Party is raised, this shall be done in connection with and on the basis of the present day issues of the workers, such as a struggle against wage cuts and unemployment, for the right to organize in unions, against imperialism, for the nationalization of the mines and railways, etc. Our campaign for a labor party shall be carried on along the following general lines:

- a. Formation of concrete economic demands based upon immediate burning needs of the masses.
- b. Popularize these demands among the masses and the labor organizations.
- c. Call upon the rank and file in the shops, unions, and among the unemployed to address resolutions, petitions, and to hold mass meetings, demanding that the "labor" ring of the LaFollette progressive combination, the LaFollette group in congress, and the non-partisan political bodies of the trade unions propose and fight for legislation along the lines of the demands of the masses. At the same time we shall create united front organizations from below to carry on the struggle of the rank and file for these demands.
- d. By these campaigns unmask the bourgeois nature of the LaFollette movement and of its labor lieutenants, expose the futility of the non-partisan political methods of the trade union bureaucracy and demonstrate the necessity of forming a labor party, a political party of the trade unions and other labor organizations, independent of and opposed to all political parties of big and small capital.

3. The practical objective of this agitation in the local unions of each locality is to prepare the ground for the labor party issue in the central labor councils. The issue should be raised in the form of a resolution committing the local unions and the central labor bodies to the organization of a local labor party. As a matter of general policy every effort shall be made to win the central labor councils over definitely to the labor party idea, and to the formation of local labor parties. The central labor councils shall be made the central strategic point in our struggle for the formation of local labor parties. We shall favor the actual organization of local labor parties when the volume of support for the project in the local unions and in the central labor bodies is sufficient to assure the mass character and the vitality of the organization. But we shall not favor the organization of "fake" labor parties, that is, labor parties consisting merely of the Workers Party and its close circle of sympathizing organizations.

4. As part of this campaign there shall be given wide distribution in the trade unions and among the masses of workers the manifesto issued by our party on the experiences of the campaign for a labor party and the betrayal of the labor party by LaFollette.

5. A resolution sharply formulating the experiences in the labor party campaign and the betrayal by the LaFollette movement shall be introduced in the trade unions and a campaign for adoption carried on.

6. We shall endeavor to draw the Trade Union Educational League into the labor party campaign in the trade unions. We shall propose that the T. U. E. L. issue a manifesto initiating a campaign for a labor party in every local union city and state labor body, and at all trade union conventions. The slogan "For a Labor Party" shall be linked up with all the other immediate issues of the T. U. E. L.

7. The Educational Committee of the Central Executive Committee will prepare an outline of agitation and propaganda for our labor party campaign.

10. Workers Party members in this campaign shall in their speeches call attention to the united front program of the Workers Party, to its role in the class struggle and the labor movement.

II. Our Relations to Labor Parties

1. Wherever local or state labor parties are organized having substantial trade union support, we shall endeavor to have the corresponding Workers Party organizations affiliate with such a labor party.
2. We shall carry on a systematic campaign for the upbuilding of such parties thru securing the affiliation of the trade unions and other workers' organizations.
3. We shall make such local or state parties a base from which to carry on a campaign, if local for the

organization of a state party, if state for the organization of a national labor party.

4. We shall strive to draw such local or state labor parties into the immediate struggles of the workers and particularly into campaigns initiated by the Workers Party in securing their endorsement and co-operation in such campaigns.
5. We shall carry on a systematic campaign of Communist agitation and propaganda within the ranks of such labor parties.

III. Our Attitude Toward Nonpartisan Political Labor Bodies, the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and Local Progressive Parties

1. There are still in existence in many localities various nonpartisan political bodies of trade unions. These nonpartisan committees and the nonpartisan political policy generally will again be brot forward by the trade union bureaucracy to counter and check any development toward independent political action by the workers. The policy of the Workers Party toward these nonpartisan trade union committees shall be as follows:
 - a. We must fight resolutely against the nonpartisan system in general on principle and fight for class policy and for a labor party.
 - b. We shall endeavor to secure the election of party members or supporters to these conferences and fight there for class political action and a labor party.
2. Wherever there are in existence state and local progressive parties or C. P. P. A.'s, or farmer-labor, however, provided they have trade union affiliations, it shall be the party policy to secure the election of party members or supporters as delegates from unions to all such organizations for the purpose of organizing within them labor blocs to fight for independent political action of labor thru a labor party.
3. Should we gain a majority for the formation of a labor party, we shall
 - a. If there is sufficient mass support, make these organizations the basis for the nomination of a labor ticket and
 - b. Use them as a basis for the formation of a labor party.
4. Where we remain in a minority in such organizations but still have support, we shall strive to form a propaganda committee for the formation of a labor party from such minority delegates. These delegates shall, however, remain within the organization. These propaganda committees should be united with the trade union propaganda committees which may be set up and conduct a common campaign for the labor party.
5. Where a Conference for Progressive Political Action and labor party organization exist side by side, we shall follow the same policy of penetrating the C. P. P. A., building up support for the labor party and striving to unite the two organizations into a broader labor party.
6. Where farmer labor parties are already organized or are organized by other groups we shall, as a rule, affiliate with such farmer labor parties and work within them. The Central Executive Committee shall make the decision for or against affiliation in each such instance.
7. It is our task in the farmer labor parties to strengthen the labor wing and establish its leadership with a view of ultimately organizing the labor elements into a labor party which will form a bloc with the farmers' organizations.

IV. Local Organizations

1. The approaching municipal elections in certain localities should be utilized for an intensified labor party agitation under the slogan "An Independent Local Labor Party for the Coming Municipal Elections," and where sufficient mass support develops to put up a united front labor ticket or form a labor party.
2. This campaign for a local labor party shall in no way weaken the preparation of the Workers Party to enter the municipal election campaign under its own name where no labor party had been formed.
3. In cities which have municipal elections this fall, we shall immediately begin a campaign in the trade unions thru the introduction of a resolution which shall:
 - a. Call attention to the coming municipal elections.
 - b. Emphasize the local use of government power against the workers, citing concrete experience such as the use of police in strikes, injunctions, etc.
 - c. Urge the necessity of independent political action by the workers and appeal to their pride as a class.
 - d. Place the unions or other workers' organizations on record as favoring the calling of a conference of representatives of the trade unions and other workers' organizations to consider the question of entering a labor ticket in the election campaign and the formation of a labor party.

V. Labor and Farmer-Labor Party Election Campaigns

1. Wherever labor parties or farmer labor parties are organized and we are affiliated with them we shall endeavor to place Communist candidates on their tickets.
2. In such places where nominations are made thru primary elections we shall nominate Communists for the labor or farmer labor party nominations. Our candidates must carry on a clear cut Communist campaign for the party program. If nominated as candidates for the labor party or the farmer labor party their campaign for election must be similarly a Communist campaign on the full party program. If elected to office they must conduct a Communist parliamentary struggle under the direction and discipline of the party.
3. As a rule, if our candidates for nomination of the primaries are defeated we will support the candidates nominated on the labor party or farmer labor party ticket, at the same time criticizing these candidates and their program. The position of the party as to supporting the farmer labor party candidates is to be decided in each instance by the Central Executive Committee.
4. In conducting our campaign in support of the labor party or farmer labor party ticket our speakers, papers, and literature, must carry on at the same time a Communist campaign of agitation and propaganda.

VI. The Role of the Party

1. We must never forget in all the phases of the labor party campaign our fundamental task is to utilize this campaign for the building of the Workers Party into a mass party.
2. Our aims should be to affiliate the trade unions and other labor organizations with the labor party and to draw the individual militant workers into the Workers Party.
3. We must at all times maintain our organizational independence, our freedom of criticism, our press and literature. We must initiate our own campaigns in the name of the Workers Party and endeavor to secure the endorsement of the labor party for these campaigns.
4. We must carry on a systematic agitation and propaganda campaigns among the members of the labor party and systematic recruiting campaigns to win the best elements as members of our party.

in favor of calling such a conference. 4. In places where mass support thru this campaign we shall initiate the calling of a conference for consideration of the question:

- a. Of placing a labor ticket in the field and
- b. Of forming a local labor party using the list of organizations which have endorsed the proposal as sponsors for this conference. The Central Executive Committee shall decide in each instance whether such conferences shall be called.
5. While we thus use the oncoming election as a means of forming local labor parties where mass support develops, we must emphasize that the labor party is not merely an organization for the election campaign but to carry on continuous political struggles for the workers.

V. Labor and Farmer-Labor Party Election Campaigns

1. Wherever labor parties or farmer labor parties are organized and we are affiliated with them we shall endeavor to place Communist candidates on their tickets.
2. In such places where nominations are made thru primary elections we shall nominate Communists for the labor or farmer labor party nominations. Our candidates must carry on a clear cut Communist campaign for the party program. If nominated as candidates for the labor party or the farmer labor party their campaign for election must be similarly a Communist campaign on the full party program. If elected to office they must conduct a Communist parliamentary struggle under the direction and discipline of the party.
3. As a rule, if our candidates for nomination of the primaries are defeated we will support the candidates nominated on the labor party or farmer labor party ticket, at the same time criticizing these candidates and their program. The position of the party as to supporting the farmer labor party candidates is to be decided in each instance by the Central Executive Committee.
4. In conducting our campaign in support of the labor party or farmer labor party ticket our speakers, papers, and literature, must carry on at the same time a Communist campaign of agitation and propaganda.

WORKERS AID FILM "RUSSIA AND GERMANY" RILES FURNITURE TRUST BUT LABOR FLOCKS TO SEE IT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHEBOYGAN, June 9.—Almost 500 people saw the picture "Russia and Germany" and "Beauty and Bolshevik" in Sheboygan Opera House. The attendance was unusually large considering the fact that this is the first time in the history of this city when a moving picture portraying true conditions in Soviet Russia was shown.

The furniture trust was very much alarmed by the interest aroused in the workers by this picture and by the thunderous applause which was made by the audience every time the hammer and sickle and the pictures of proletarian revolution were shown.

The extent of the fright experienced by the bosses is evidenced by the editorial which appears in the Sheboygan Press, the mouthpiece of Sheboygan capitalists. The editorial is entitled, "There will never be another," and it calls upon the forces of law and order to suppress the insidious propaganda. The paper further clamors that a spark extinguished in time will not cause conflagration which is but another way of saying that the spark, if not extinguished, will cause conflagration.

Plenty of Inflammable Material.
The plutes have much to fear from the spark because the extent of exploitation is very large. The workers are mistreated and trade unionism is ruthlessly suppressed. In recent years a number of strikes were ruthlessly suppressed by gunmen and police. As the result of this the city has very little organization of trade unions and all of the large factories are unorganized. Wages in the city range as low as 28 and 32 cents an hour with a majority of the workers receiving less than 50 cents an hour.

The list of industrial accidents is running very high. It is a common sight in Sheboygan to see a worker with a mutilated hand or several of his fingers cut off. This is due to the fact that wood working machinery which operates at high speed and requires very close work has practically no safety guards. Very few workers are able to obtain satisfaction for their claims.

Koheler Rules as Lord.
A few miles from Sheboygan there is a large Plumbing Mfg. Co. of Koheler, which dominates the entire city bearing its name and Koheler rules more effectively and has a greater control over the material well being of his workers than any feudal lord ever exercised over the serfs.

Koheler provides the rules prohibiting the workers from buying any land in the city, exercising there almost a complete monopoly. In this way the workers are at his complete mercy even tho they do own the houses. Trade unionism is ruthlessly suppressed at Koheler, but it is rumored that unions in the east are exerting considerable pressure upon the concern in refusing to handle the non-union goods. Conditions of work at Koheler are unbearable. Workers are driven at a high rate of speed and it is positively known by the old timers that no worker can last in that plant for more than ten years, at that time his health has been completely destroyed.

There Will Be Another.
Notwithstanding the assertion of the bosses sheet, the Sheboygan Press that "There will never be another," the workers of Sheboygan who helped to organize the showing of the first picture with such tremendous success, are determined that another picture will be shown in the city in order to acquaint the workers with labor pictures.

Allies Again Rap Germany.
LONDON, June 8.—Germany is "far from the state of disarmament required by the Versailles treaty," the report of the interallied military control commission published here tonight claims.

The report was the basis of the disarmament demands made last week in the note sent Germany by the council of ambassadors.

DEPORTEE MAY NOW GET BOND IN NEW YORK

Hitherto Law Made Bail Impossible

NEW YORK, June 9.—The longstanding abuse in the New York circuit of federal courts which prevented prospective deportees from obtaining their release on bail pending appeal is now corrected by statutory enactment and subsequent legal decisions of importance to all unnaturalized workers in this country.

Instead of spending the whole period from the time deportation charges are brot against an individual in confinement on Ellis Island, the person may obtain release on bail while appealing the first adverse decision. In every other federal district the courts allow the individual to obtain release on bail from the beginning of the case, before any decision is given.

Macklem a Test Case.

"It has meant that it was almost impossible to handle deportation practice adequately," Carol Weiss King, one of the lawyers interested in correcting the evil states. The deciding case on which bail was allowed was that of Omar Lenox Macklem, who is not a radical but is held for deportation to Canada because of alleged illegal entry to the United States.

Macklem was held on Ellis Island from September, 1924, to June 1, 1925, when he was released on bail under decision of Judge Learned Hand of the second district circuit court of appeals.

Red Tape.

No bail is obtainable for individuals when first brot up for deportation in the New York district. They must spend the time at Ellis Island until papers in their defense are prepared, argued, heard and decided upon in the lower court. On appeal to the circuit court of appeals and further appeal to the U. S. supreme court they may be released on bail.

Arms Control Confab Permits Manufacture of Poisonous Gases

GENEVA, June 8.—The arms control conference today adopted America's resolution against war gases. The resolution offered by Congressman Theodore Burton of Ohio, chairman of the American delegation, provides that a covenant signed by all nations against poison gas be deposited with the secretary of the league of nations until September 30, 1926. It was based on article 5 of the Washington arms conference.

No restriction, however, is placed on the manufacture of poison gas.

GET IT!

The June Issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY

Now On Sale



THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM

By I. STALIN.

An important work on Communist theory and practice during the period that Lenin lived and led—the period of Capitalist Imperialism.

This book issued for the first time in this country, is written by a close co-worker of Lenin, at present secretary of the Russian Communist Party and a figure in the International Communist Movement.

Attractively bound, with a frontispiece (photograph) of the author.

35 CENTS.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

A RED WEEK

Will Be Held from June 15 to June 21

Every reader of the DAILY WORKER; every Communist in and out of the Workers (Communist) Party; every sympathetic worker—

that makes thousands of thinking and ACTIVE workers in this country who will do this—

They will ask for a bundle of the DAILY WORKER (which will be sent free of charge) to distribute door-to-door, in shops, factories, union halls—

to get subscriptions during this week at the special rate of two months for one dollar.

WILL YOU DO IT?

This is the final week to complete the Second Annual Sub Campaign to build YOUR paper.

How many copies will we send YOU everyday during this week? Give number, address and how many special cards you will need.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD CANNOT FORCE WITNESS

Court Ruling May Be Prelude to Worse Laws

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The United States supreme court ruled today that the railroad labor board, located at Chicago, has no power to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses in a case or controversy over which it was given jurisdiction by congress.

The ruling of the court on this disputed question was asked by the United States district court at Chicago in the case of D. B. Robertson, a labor leader of Cleveland, Ohio, served with a summons to appear before the labor board. Robertson challenged the validity of the court order.

The basis of the supreme court's decision was that a federal court can not compel persons from another district to obey its orders—that it has no authority outside its own jurisdiction.

The results of the decision probably will be that an effort will be made by the railroad companies in the next congress to amend the law so that the railroad labor board will have greater authority to compel attendance of labor witnesses and to enforce its rulings against the railroad employees.

Proposals for abolition of the board have been made in the past and it is expected that these will be renewed before congress in December in view of today's decision, which virtually strips the board of all its supposed power.

Without the authority to get witnesses or enforce its anti-labor decisions, the board is practically helpless, it was pointed out, except as an investigating agency of the federal government.

Alfonso Dodges More Bullets.

MADRID, Spain, June 9.—Rumors of another attempt at Catalonia, Spain, to assassinate King Alfonso were in circulation in Madrid today, but the censor prohibited any Madrid newspaper publishing incidents of what had occurred at Catalonia.

It was said that "persons of high rank" had been placed under arrest at Catalonia and another report asserted there had been eight summary executions.

Rent Sharks Offer No Hope.

Rents for apartments, flats, houses and cottages will remain at the high level now prevailing in a large number of American cities, says the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards. This countrywide combine of rent sharks finds rents stationary in 72 per cent of 225 cities, 8 per cent rising and a slight downward tendency in only 45 cities. Canadian cities report rents stuck at the peak in every town heard from.

Rents in large cities for the same kind of dwelling average two to three times the rate in smaller cities of the 225 reporting, the association says.

Distribute a bundle during Red Week.

EAST LIVERPOOL DEAD CITY WITH SHOPS AND POTTERIES CLOSED; WORKERS RALLY TO RED LEADERS

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 9.—The industrial situation here is about the same as it has been for months; the potteries—the leading industry—working two and three days a week on an average. Some pottery superintendents have told the men that they would have that much work until July 4, but after that, nothing could be promised them.

We are expecting a complete lay-off after July 4 for a couple of months, and that in the fall work will be offered with wages cut all along the line.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, June 10, 1925.

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting: Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.; Boiler Makers, Monro and Racine; Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.; Carpenters, Western and Lexington; Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.; Carpenters, 1858 N. Halsted St.; H. Feilding, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597; Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.; Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.; Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.; Hod Carriers, 1522 W. Division St.; Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.; Jewelers, 19 W. Adams St.; Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street; Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.; Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.; Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.; Maintenance of Way, 428 W. 63rd St.; Painters, Sherman & Main Sts.; Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.; Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.; Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth Ave.; Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.; Railway Trainmen, 428 W. 63rd St., 7130 p. m.; Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.; Sheet Metal, 714 W. Division St.; Sheet Metal, 5234 S. Halsted St., 7130 p. m.; Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.; Teamsters (Mast), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.; Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted St.; Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.; Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.; Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.

Report Shows Infants of Very Poor Have Slim Chance in Early Months

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—In a recent survey made by the United States Children's Bureau on the question of infant mortality the following facts came to light. Deaths occurring annually from epidemics and communicable diseases are very small while deaths resulting from gastro and intestinal diseases are very large.

Approximately 137,000 babies die annually under one year of age and the bulk of those are cases where mothers must go out to work daily while the baby is still very young. The rate of mortality among infants whose mothers are employed is abnormally high.

The report also points out that babies fed on mothers' milk during the early months have a better chance than those fed on the bottle.

Fascist Enroute to Japan.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 9.—Commander de Pinedo, chief of staff of the Italian air service, reached Adelaide, Australia today enroute to Japan, having left Rome April 21.

NEW ENGLAND IS CHOSEN FOR WAR GAME THIS YEAR

Exercises on the Pacific Coast Too Expensive

By H. SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD. (Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Economy Cal is evidently making his influence felt in the war department. The naval games on the Pacific required no little amount of money hence the decision of the army war college to economize in conducting the final exercises of this year's graduating class which will be held in northern New England and northeastern New York state.

New England is going to be organized against a "theoretical enemy." New England was selected as the region for study because it is near Washington and the two weeks' work here will not cost much in these days of economical administration and the time spent here will be a welcome relief to the tender graduates after more than eight months of indoor study.

The officers are picked among the ablest in the army and include 19 colonels, 17 lieutenant-colonels, and 37 majors and a small group of naval and marine officers, under the tutelage of Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely. No guns will be heard; there will be no troop movements. Instead, officers will be observed late this month moving rapidly by automobiles from point to point studying large maps to learn how their studies in the war college agree with their observations on the spot.

Negroes Organize.

A full Negro committee of about twenty-five members was organized to take care of the coming Fort-Whiteman lecture; and, later, the local work of the Negro Labor Congress.

Fort-Whiteman Speaks.

The evening previous, the secretary was visited by two men, one in uniform, who claimed to have been sent by the mayor to know what kind of a meeting was to be held next day. Upon reassuring them, and also the mayor, next morning, that it would be harmless, we were allowed to proceed as we had planned.

Comrade Lovett Fort-Whiteman gave a very fine speech regarding the Negro Labor Congress, and afterward a talk to those interested describing his travels, which was enjoyed as much as the address. The lecture was well-attended, two-thirds of the audience being colored people; and it will have good results.

A "Fake" Co-op Mine.

Power Point, near here, (called formerly "West Point,") is resuming work in its soft-coal mines under the following conditions:

Most of the mines are now working with the companies assuming half of the "dead work."

No. 46, owned by the Hammond Coal Co., has been reorganized as an alleged "co-operative." The company is reported to have given the men a lease; and pays them for the coal already loaded on the flat cars. About fifteen men are working. They bunch their work—managing the mine, assuming all its care and all dead work; and are trying to guarantee themselves \$7.50 per day.

Leads to "Open Shop."

Mr. Fleming, the district officer of the union, came to Power Point and told them they could not operate in that way, that they were violating the Jacksonville agreement.

The men have hired a foreman named Peter Naylor, and he and Fleming debated the matter on the floor of the local. Naylor out-talked, or out-argued Fleming, asking him if he wanted to shut down the mine. It seemed to some present as the Fleming really desired that the men should lose their charter; also as a matter of form he protested their action.

The whole thing appears to lead toward rendering No. 46 practically "open shop."

Drink Schlitz Again, Union Advises.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Schlitz, "the drink (formerly the beer) that made Milwaukee famous," can once more slake union throats without leaving a dark brown scabby taste in the mouth, the Intl. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America makes known. A satisfactory settlement has been made with the Schlitz Beverage Co. of Milwaukee and the firm will again operate under strictly union conditions, the general secretary of the international announce. Pabst remains unfair to organized labor.

The Milwaukee firms attempted to break the strongly organized brewery workers' unions after the war but suffered considerable losses of patronage by union men all over the country instead. Schlitz has surrendered but Pabst, which turned over most of its huge plant to other industries, thinks it can stand some more knocks before giving in.

Quakers For Birth Control.

LONDON, England, June 9.—The Society of Friends (Quakers), has issued a report declaring that "we are unable to endorse the absolute condemnation of birth control. Under certain circumstances the practice of birth control in the marital relationship may be legitimate."

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two, will make a better Communist of you.

1110



BUILDERS AT WORK

Philadelphia Makes Further Gains

SAN FRANCISCO FIGHTING FOR LEADERSHIP

During the last week Philadelphia made further gains to take undisputed leadership in the sub campaign. Only three weeks remain in this campaign terminating on July first, and San Francisco with a great drive on in the Bay District for the DAILY WORKER is rising daily and threatens the two leaders above it.

This tabulation includes subs sent in during last week, up to and including June 6 and only those locals having a quota of 100 subs or over. Other locals having a smaller quota are listed below.

THE RACE in the Second Annual Sub Campaign

Table with columns: City, Subs Sent In, Quota, Percentage Filled. Includes Philadelphia, Pa. (127/250), Milwaukee, Wis. (58/125), San Francisco, Cal. (Bay District) (76/100), etc.

Pottsville, Pa., Ties West Allis, Wis., in Race

MONESSEN STILL LEADS

During last week Pottsville, Pa., rose to a tie for third place and right behind the leaders by filling 120 per cent of their quota. A spirited fight is now on between these cities having a quota of less than one hundred subs and the last three weeks will see a real battle to prove the winner in

The Second Annual Sub Campaign

Table with columns: City, Subs Sent In, Quota, Percentage Filled. Includes Monessen, Pa. (14/10), North Cohoes, N. Y. (18/10), West Allis, Wis. (12/10), etc.

COAL OF KUZBAS HELPS REBUILD STEEL INDUSTRY

Soviet Union Speeds Up Coke Production

NEW YORK, June 9.—The output of coke is to be doubled at Kuzbas Autonomous Industrial Colony, Kemerovo, Siberia, the New York office reports. By October the second battery of coke ovens will be opened, bringing production to 14,000 tons per month, double the present amount.

Production of coal during April amounted to 1,875,000 poods, equal to 30,125 tons. Owing to the enlargement of the market in Siberia for coal Kuzbas is re-opening the Karl Marx shaft at the Lenin, formerly Kolchukina, mines.

Kemerovo coke is shipped to the Urals where it is used in the manufacture of steel. A recent test of the coal in the Prokopyevsk mines, operated by Kuzbas, has shown that it possesses steaming qualities equal to the best Cardiff coals. In addition it can be used to smelt iron ores direct, without being coked first. Such coal will be of immense value in the speedy rehabilitation of the steel and iron industry in Russia, the New York office states.

The production of benzol, amonia, tar, pitch, anthracene and other by-products will be increased with the doubled coke production.

250 Sail For Sweden.

Two hundred and fifty Swedish-Americans, mostly residents of Chicago, are enroute to New York. From there they will sail on the Drotningsholm line for Sweden for the annual homecoming.

Four hundred Danish-Americans will sail for Denmark.

Earthquake in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Kingston today was recovering from the effects of a severe earthquake of several records Sunday. Little damage was done but the residents were terrified.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two, will make a better Communist of you.

1110

WORKERS PARTY HOLDS MEETINGS ON SOUTH SIDE

Hundreds Hear Talks on Communism

With a regular corps of speakers turning out for the open air meeting held every Saturday night by the South Side branch of the Workers Party and Branch No. 3 of the Young Workers' League, it was decided to start a second meeting at 32nd and State.

Both meetings were highly successful. Comrades Early and Phillips, at the corner of 30th and State addressed a large crowd which averaged over 300 workers, while at 32nd and State Comrades Zokaitis and Cline held a crowd of several hundred.

At both meetings the idea of the Negro Labor Congress was received with interest and enthusiasm. The plan of uniting the forces of Negro labor for a militant struggle against the capitalist class, carried a natural appeal for the Negro workers. The Workers Party stands to gain many new members among the Negroes as a result of the agitation for the labor congress.

In addition to the many copies of the DAILY WORKER which were sold, hundreds of copies of the Young Workers' League leaflet addressed to the Negro youth were distributed.

In connection with the sale of the Daily several interesting incidents can be related. One Negro worker in purchasing his copy remarked that the DAILY WORKER was the only paper which told the truth about the Russian war, and that was why he was buying it. Another worker stated that his wife scolds him if he fails to bring a copy of the DAILY WORKER home from the meeting every Saturday night. He gave his name and address and promised to subscribe on the next pay day.

Two other workers turned in their names and addresses and expressed a desire to join the Workers Party.

50 New England Jingo Societies Enlisted to Stir Up Patriotism

By H. SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—The jingoes of New England are feverishly at work trying to surpass last year's war demonstrations when 200 cities and towns whipped about 1,138,770 civilians and about 51,250 regular troops, national guardsmen and reservists into line last September.

New England is designated as the first corps area by the war department, and because of its position on the map as a strategic point, the showing made by the larger cities naturally attract much attention in the war department. For the purpose of stirring up artificial patriotism, more than fifty jingo societies are being mobilized in this district to supply the much needed enthusiasm.

In the meantime one factory after another is knocked off to the highest bidder at public auction, wages are cut incessantly and the parks and streets are full of idle workers in desperate straits. In some of the small towns the entire populace is unemployed while the bosses are out on a vacation by the seaside or in Europe.

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

RED WEEK—June 15 to 21.

Dr. A. Moskalik DENTIST. S. W. Corner 7th and Mifflin Sts. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA. To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

READY NOW! June Issue of THE WORKERS MONTHLY 25 CENTS A COPY

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION! CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY Meat Market Restaurant IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER. Bakery deliveries made to your home. FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc. (Workers organized as consumers) 4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRACTICAL GARMENT.

HOUSE DRESS FOR SLENDER OR MATURE FIGURES.



5135. Muslin, cambric, batiste, crepe or crepe de chine may be used for this model. The model is cut with the front in one piece, while the back has the blouse portion buttoned to a waist portion.

The pattern for this attractive design is cut in 6 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 13c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

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

4850. Striped percale is here combined with white pique. This is a good style for ratine, for wool rep, or serge and also for linen, gingham and voile. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The width at the foot is 2 yards. A 38-inch size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Collar, vest and pocket flaps of contrasting material, require 1/2 yard.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 13c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDALH
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Supreme Court Legalizes Exceptional Laws

The United States supreme court with Holmes and Brandeis dissenting has upheld the constitutionality of the New York criminal anarchy law, upholding the conviction of Benjamin Gitlow and legalizing imprisonment by the states of men and women for the expression of opinion.

The criminal syndicalism and criminal anarchy laws enacted during the war by this decision become a permanent part of the legal code.

"Defense of the nation from the alien enemy" was the excuse given by the spokesmen of capitalism for those suppressive measures, "war hysteria" was the reason given by the liberals. The first lied and the second wanted to keep an excuse for their continued support of American institutions.

We Communists have been fooled by neither of these groups. We told the workers that these laws were on the statute books to stay, that they were there for one purpose alone—to furnish a thin veil of legality for the jailing of workers whom capitalism considered dangerous to its bloody rule.

Those fatuously cheerful ones of the New Republic and Nation type, the yellow socialists who have quivered with resentment when the Communists denounced American democracy as a huge fraud, can now attempt to explain how it is that the most vicious legislation passed during the world war, state laws providing sentences of from ones to twenty years together with enormous fines, have been the only part of the mass of war legislation to be carried over into the post-war period and finally affirmed.

Never fighting on the real issues, never trying to arouse the working class to a sense of the danger, always stressing the legislative formulas, the social-patriots and the social traitors have joined hands here as in every other country.

Every county and state attorney now has the backing of the highest authority in the United States to proceed not only against revolutionists but against any strike of workers. It is to this phase of the criminal syndicalism laws that no one but the Communists have paid any attention. This neglect on the part of labor officialdom and its middle class advisers has largely prevented any activity of the unions for the repeal of these laws.

The fact that the labor unions are not now engaged in any great struggles, that in 1922 prosecution of the striking railway shopmen was carried on under an injunction process, has given the trade unions a false sense of security. Just at present the Communists and members of the I. W. W. are the only ones against whom prosecutions are carried. But when the trade unions are forced into struggle by nation-wide wage cuts and unemployment, when they begin to rally act as rallying centers for the working class, there will be a different story to tell.

With the criminal syndicalism laws declared constitutional the defense of their most militant fighters becomes one of the major tasks of the American labor and revolutionary movement.

The decision of the supreme court the way American capitalism has of saying that it is going to use its state and national government to the limit to suppress the working class, that it intends to give no quarter in the class war. The workers will have to accept this challenge and, instead of being cowed and retreating must press forward with new vigor and determination.

It seems to us that this decision of the supreme court throws into stronger relief the processes by which the machinery of the capitalist states safeguards the interests of the ruling class. In comparatively peaceful periods, when American capitalism is not called upon to meet the workers in bitter struggle upon either the political or economic field it by no means forgets the class conflict as a large section of the working class are prone to. On the contrary it quietly occupies as many strategic points as possible, repairs its damaged apparatus and establishes firmly those institutions that have been set up for trial and have proved successful in suppressing intelligent and militant workers.

Capitalism works for itself all the time—in war and in peace, in periods of depression and of prosperity.

The workers must be equally as conscious and militant in behalf of their class interests. Only then will the sacrifices of the victims with which capitalism fills its jails begin to bear the red fruit of the social revolution.

Class Justice

The American workers who have gotten rid of the patriotic gudgeon grease with which the brains of so many of our working class population are saturated, need not be told that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. We see a Doheny and Sinclair who loot the nation's oil reserves and a secretary of the interior who accepts \$100,000 in graft for helping in the game, go scott free while poor victims of capitalist society go to jail for stealing a bottle of milk. This is not the only country where such uneven justice prevails. It exists wherever capitalism exists.

The Voice of Labor, official organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, in a recent issue tells of a laborer who was given four years' penal servitude for stealing about \$500. The same court, four days later handed out a sentence of nine months to a solicitor who fraudulently converted about \$6,500 to his own use. In addition while the poor laborer must slave in the pen during his four years sentence, the solicitor will really enjoy a good rest, having his own furniture, books and visits from his friends. This is the kind of justice the workers get under capitalism.

The Chilean Strike

Chilean strikers have confiscated nitrate plants and the dispatches state that troops are on their way to the scene.

The Chilean labor unions are 300,000 strong and American imperialism, with all its bribery and debauching of Chilean officialdom is not having easy sledding. What is needed is the linking up of these combined working class and anti-Wall Street movements into one powerful organization with branches in every Latin-American nation, working in the closest harmony with the militant workers of the United States.

The Pan-American Anti-Imperialist League has such a program, that it has a great role to play and that the movement is already taking shape is shown by the rapid extension of Wall Street control of Latin-America and such counter-movements as that in Chile.

Popularizing War

The textile capitalists view the prospects of another world war with avaricious eyes, itching palms and drooling lips.

They have been given just a wee glimpse of the juicy contracts that will be theirs while the mangled bodies of the working class are buried in the trenches they dug themselves and the wounded fill the hospitals.

Lieutenant Gardner of the quartermasters department, preparing for the test mobilization on July 4, has mentioned to the textile barons just a few of the items that will be required for a good war—97,000,000 yards of 20-ounce olive drab melton cloth and many other items in similar gargantuan quantities.

Will the textile industry be opposed to war? Don't make us laugh.

Then there are smaller items such as 899,000 dozen muslin bandages, 42,950,000 yards of plain gauze, 8,130,000 yards of unbleached muslin, etc.

These items will bring great visions not only to the fired textile barons, starving to death on 20 per cent dividends while their greedy employes actually receive as high as \$19 per week, but also to the embryo red cross nurses.

Try to figure out the number of flirtations with officers that could be carried on while 42,950,000 yards of muslin are being rolled into bandages and you will see why all the sex-starved females of the main street middle class will begin to powder their noses and order fetching nurse's uniforms when the tom-toms begin to thunder for the next war.

In every branch of industry the bosses are receiving orders in advance, contracts are being signed and all technical arrangements made for capitalizing the coming slaughter. Allotments of the expected loot are being assigned and all beneficiaries of capitalism organized on the businesslike basis of getting theirs from the treasury while the workers and farmers are getting it in the neck, the belly, the heart, head and all other vulnerable parts, on the battlefields.

The capitalist organization, outside of the test mobilization, which requires a good deal of advertising, is conducted quietly and this quiet is ominous. It means that if the working class waits until actually faced with war, if it does not prepare its resistance now to the bloody plans of the fat murderers, it will be slaughtered both at home and in the foreign nations against whom American imperialism is making ready an offensive.

The Russian Crop and American Farmers

There is considerable food for that as well as for the Russian workers and peasants in the news that the grain crop of Soviet Russia for 1925 is estimated at 3,200,000,000 pounds—actually 600,000,000 bushels more than the biggest bumper yield of wheat ever secured in the United States—for years the greatest wheat-growing nation in the world.

It means that the internal market for the products of Soviet industry will expand much more rapidly than hitherto, that the export trade of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will take an upward leap, and as a result of improved economic conditions the workers and peasants will begin to draw in ever larger measure dividends from the investment of struggle and sacrifice they made in 1917 and the following years of invasion and famine.

As we say in this land of slang and slavery disguised as democracy, Soviet Russia is "over the hump."

For the American farmers, living in the fatuous paradise of Coolidgeism, the huge Russian crop means that they no longer can sell their product in a market which they dominate. No fake co-operative marketing schemes will help the farmers now. They can either settle down to the dull drudgery the European peasant has known for years or combine with the workers in a struggle to throw the bankers, landlords, the harvester trust and the milling trust from their backs.

The exploited farmers must begin to pay some attention to the problem of organization for and by themselves and kick out the frock-coated "grangers" who betray them to Wall Street.

The Marine Workers' Unity Conference

The early issue of the call for a unity conference by the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, to be held January 15 of next year, is evidence that the question of bringing solidarity into the marine section of the labor movement is taken seriously by this union of militant seamen and longshoremen.

The conference requires much preparation because of the chaotic state of organization in the industry and it should be aided by every worker.

The New Orleans conference made a good start. The Havana conference ought to extend the work and lay the basis for a real organization of marine transport workers of the western hemisphere.

Not the least important of its tasks will be the definite organizational linking of the western unity organization with the unity movement of the European and Asiatic nations.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

The Wonders of Capitalist Coal Control

Seventeen miners are killed by a gas explosion at Sturgis, Kentucky, in a non-union property.

The cry of the coal capitalists is that there are too many mines and miners. The industry must be stabilized, they say and now that the department of mines has been placed under the care of Herbert Hoover, the stabilization process, hitherto conducted in a rather hit and miss manner, will be standardized, i. e. the government will be still more militant in aiding the operators' war on the union.

In the meantime the surplus mines and miners are being eliminated by two methods—closing down mines and straving the miners or blowing them up and killing the miners outright.

The safety and sanity of capitalist industry are thus demonstrated.

Dispatches tell of great riots in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, where every spark of revolt was supposed to have been stamped out.

But a government that depends solely on the bayonets of mercenaries, even tho' backed by the imperialist nations, cannot crush all opposition so easily these days.

There are still workers and peasants in the Balkans who will not lay down their arms until they are free.

Only the Communist deputies voted against the motion of devotion to the king in the Italian chamber of deputies. Catholics, socialists, and fascists joined in the cheers with which the vote was taken. Make your own comment.

We hope the Norwegian farmers to whom Coolidge spoke in Minneapolis counteracted his hot weather trip by giving him a cool reception. There is no doubt but that the bankers present gave him a warm welcome.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Enslavement of China

By WM. F. DUNNE
ARTICLE III.

JAPAN became a world power after her victorious war on China in 1894. She came on to the continent of Asia then on an equal footing with the western imperialist nations.

In 1904 the growing rivalry between Japan and Russia over commercial and territorial concessions brought hostilities and again Japan was victorious.

The war was fought with that complete disregard for the territorial integrity of China that has marked all the aggressions of the great powers. Both Russia and Japan violated China's neutrality and she had finally to agree to a war zone for the belligerents within her boundaries which included territory hitherto outside the spheres of influence of both powers.

PEACE was concluded by the Portsmouth treaty of 1905. On the Jacksonian principle that "to the victors belong the spoils"—a principle of American capitalist democracy that the Japanese rulers grasped very readily—the victors not only took over all actual Russian positions and ousted the Muscovites from their sphere of interest but grabbed Liaotung peninsula which had previously been ceded back to China.

By this simple process Japan became the dominant power in the north while still retaining her hold on Fukien province in the south.

IN the mechanical process of compiling the treaty as well as in the territorial arrangements contained therein, Chinese interests were entirely disregarded. All negotiations were carried on between the representatives of Japan and Russia. When both great powers had got the best terms possible from one another only then was the Chinese government "consulted"—by handing her an agreement drawn by Japanese diplomats which she was told to sign. This agreement specifically recognized Japan's premier position in southern Manchuria.

NOW began the systematic colonization of Korea by Japan. No longer did Japan try to conceal her intention to take Korea by speaking with tongue in cheek of the recognition of Korean independence by China as in the treaty following the Chino-Japanese war. Instead the treaty stated that Japan "possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economic interests." Interference with them would be construed as "an unfriendly act."

Following the appointment of Count Ito as resident general of Korea in 1906, a protectorate was established and by 1910, thru a series of very open maneuvers, Korea had become part of the Japanese empire.

WITH Fukien, Manchuria and Korea in her hands, with Russia reduced to the status of a second rate power in the Pacific, and her now powerful army and navy, Japan was not only equal but superior to other powers in China. Even Great Britain had taken a second place.

In 1911 Japan had signed a new "convention" with Great Britain in which her leading role was recognized and which was in reality the basis of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. A new pact was negotiated with Rus-

sia in 1907 and also with France. The Anglo-Japanese pact had been preceded by one signed with the United States in 1908.

WHAT was the purpose of these "conventions"?

One and all recognized in words "the independence and territorial integrity of China." Almost the identical phrases are contained in the pact which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium and which under pressure of military necessity the German government declared in 1914 to be "a scrap of paper."

But China had been worse than Belgianized. Not only had she been forced into a position of neutrality in conflicts that threatened her existence as a nation, but one section of her territory after another had been allotted to this or that power WITHOUT CHINA BEING CONSULTED.

IT was like a band of burglars entering a person's house, packing up the valuables and furniture and dividing the swag while the owner laid in bed trembling but not daring to say a word. But their trembling did not prevent the Chinese doing a good deal of thinking.

All of these conventions were an important part of the Japanese plan for consolidating her favored position and legalizing the raids she had made on Chinese territory. These documents all contained a clause stating that "equal opportunities for the trade and industries of all nations" would be observed. This was a verbal concession to the "open door" policy of the United States which in turn was a result of the fact that the United States had not as yet succeeded in securing a definitely recognized sphere of influence, but had to make the best of it in various districts in competition with all of the other imperialist powers, Japan in particular.

IT might be well to remark here that an "open door" policy for so-called backward countries, when adopted by one of the great powers, indicates no great flood of friendly feeling for the natives of the backward nation as the apologists of American imperialism are so fond of pointing out. It means simply that that particular power has been unable to grab and hold a real base of operations for any or all of a number of reasons and, that like a boxer feeling out an opponent, is merely sparring for an opening. The Monroe doctrine, as applied to Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America is a "closed door" policy whose object is to prevent any European power interfering with the sphere of influence American imperialism has established there.

OBVIOUS as these reasons giving rise to this policy are, nevertheless it has fooled many Americans into believing that the American plunder-bund has no sinister designs in China. It has also fooled the Chinese, just as they were fooled first by a somewhat similar policy on the part of Great Britain and then by Russia. One only needs to read the memoirs of Paul Reinsch, ambassador to China under Wilson, to see how American "liberal diplomacy" first fooled and then betrayed China.

But Japan, whatever else she may have done, has made no pretense of liberalism. Her drive for power has been open and no one has been de-

ceived as to her purposes, least of all the Chinese. In this connection one writer says:

There has never been anything sentimental in the foreign policy of Japan, and her statesmen have from the first displayed a thoro appreciation of the fact that treaties and conventions—between the great powers may serve to conceal, but not to hinder, the processes of geographical gravitation and the ulterior purposes of statesmen. (J. O. P. Bland, "Recent Events and Present Politics in China," Page 293.)

WHILE Japan had been busy extending her sphere of influence and bulwarking it with treaties concluded with all the great powers, the Chinese people had been taking the first steps in the national liberation movement that is today, outside of the rise of Soviet Russia, the most important fact in world events.

The Manchu dynasty was overthrown by the popular party led by Sun Yat Sen and a parliamentary government established. Yuan Shih Kai became president—actually dictator. Unpopular both with the Chinese masses and with Japan, who remembered his opposition to her in Korea in 1892, Yuan Shih Kai received support from no one except the military chiefs he was able to bribe. He weakened China as a nation temporarily, but the final result of his rule, marked by "mass murders and secret assassinations, was to tremendously strengthen the national revolutionary party.

SUN YAT SEN, strange as it may seem, found asylum in Tokio from the persecutions of Yuan Shih Kai, and in 1913 led another revolution that laid firm foundations for the Chinese nation, weak as yet but with a definite form and purpose taking shape.

This period ends with the world war. It finds Japan the dominant power in China, altho Germany has been increasing her influence steadily. Great Britain remains a contender for an important place in Chinese political life principally because of her alliance with Japan. To both nations Germany in China is the nation that must be crushed.

The world war gave them their opportunity, but Great Britain paid a huge price for the destruction of German influence in the Pacific.

THE important position occupied by Japan just before the world war is described as follows by Bland:

By virtue of her geographical situation and her new military prestige, Japan could not only assert preponderant political influence at Peking, but she could hope to push her trade and industries thruout China in successful competition with the European powers, her ally included. ("Recent Events and Present Politics in China," Page 294.)

Japan first, Great Britain and Germany on an equal footing, the United States third with France and Russia occupying fourth place. This was the position of the great powers in China when the still fiercer imperialist conflicts in other sections of the globe caused Europe to burst into flames in 1914.

What happened in and to China during the world war will be told in another article.

WHO WOULDN'T GO TO THIS PICNIC IN MINNEAPOLIS?

Next Sunday to Be T. U. E. L. Joy Fest

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—The workers of the Twin Cities do not intend to be cheated out of anything. And they want the best.

That is why they have arranged for a most interesting and delightful time next Sunday—June 14—at the Trade Union Educational League picnic, held at West River Road and 34th avenue South.

The refreshments (oh boy!) will begin to be served at 11 in the morning and the lord only knows how late they will continue to be served. Then there are games for the young and games for the old—that is for those who have years but are still young enough to enjoy play.

But the main dish of the day is the speeches, and as there are three good ones, you can take your choice after listening to all three for the one price. Otto H. Wangerin, who has recently returned from an extensive trip thru Europe, will speak on "European Trade Unionism." J. F. Emme, of the Machinists' Local 459 and candidate of the left wing in the past I. A. M. election, will speak on "What Has Happened to the American Unions." Then Dan Stevens, (you know Dan) will speak on "Future Trade Union Policy."

Everybody in and around Twin Cities take note of the place and date: West River Road and 34th avenue south, Sunday June 14. Come and bring all your friends. Picnic is under the auspices of the Twin City section of the T. U. E. L.

Harlem English Branch Meets. NEW YORK, June 9.—A meeting of the Harlem English Branch, Workers Party will be held Thursday, June 11, 8:30 sharp at 64 E. 104 St. All members are urged to be present and bring their membership cards.

AS WE SEE IT --:-- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1) and not merely trickled into a false position by the reactionaries. They have shown their good-will and real desire for unity. All the obstruction comes from the other side. It is up to the British representatives to get matters put right in the I. F. T. U., or, if they fail, to come out of it and join the Russians in an independent unity movement. But we think they will not fail, if they make their determination plain.

WE are sorry to have to keep speaking of the activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions. But while its Secretary, M. Oudegeest, persists in making himself a world nuisance we cannot help it. Here is No. 18 of his press service, in which he replied to the Labor Magazine. The Magazine had urged the I. F. T. U. that it was strong enough to consent to an unconditional conference on trade union unity with the Russians. "This is an appeal to our magnanimity," smirks Oudegeest, and replies by a long and exceedingly mean attack on the Russians under a thin veil of reasonableness. And he quietly writes as though all his trade is the official policy of the I. F. T. U.: "What business has he, or anyone else, to try and jump in and force his executive's hand?"

OUDEGEEST'S attack is transparently an attempt to make both the Russian and British Trade Unions lose their tempers—the British Communists, he says first, are intentionally disrupting the British Trade Union movement. A plain lie. Wild mistakes the Communists here have made; many, variegated and large enough to fill the North Sea. But there is no evidence whatever that they have ever desired to split a single union. Then he suggests that Tomsy and the other T. U. delegates are attempting to escape from the tyrannous control of the Communist Party, and that he, Oudegeest, will now consider whether he will give them his gracious aid. The impertinence of this double

faced Dutchman paralyzes our pen. The whole thing is fantastic nonsense. This at least we can tell him, that no class-conscious worker is ever likely to appeal to the Oudegeests and Thomases for salvation. They know too what they will get.

THE same issue of Lansbury's Weekly carries the following paragraph on the murder of Karl Liebknecht which will undoubtedly be of interest to every reader of the DAILY WORKER. The three last lines deserve special attention, seeing that they are written by a socialist and not by a Communist:

WE all remember how Karl Liebknecht was killed. He was captured by a group of ex-officers commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel Hoffmann, and then killed "while attempting to escape." His body was photographed by a Dr. Jacob, and the police seized the photographs—but overlooked three proofs. These were published by the Vienna Stunde, a non-Communist paper, and are before us now. They show that Liebknecht received two stabs in the head and neck, two bullets in the chest and shoulder, two in the forehead, and two in the back. Obviously, this utterly disposes of the "trying to escape" theory. He was most brutally and cowardly murdered by revolver shots in his face and chest. The revolver has been found to belong to Lieutenant Pfug Hartung.

It only remains to be added that all this occurred under the social-democratic government, and the murderers were let go free.

Renew Child Labor Fight. WEST BADEN, Ind., June 9.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs at a meeting held here passed a resolution pledging the federation to renew its child labor fight. The first step will be working for the reconsecration of the subject by the state legislatures. The vote was 120 to 85 in favor of the resolution.