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290

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AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS TIE UP BIG ST. LOUIS OPEN SHOP IN FIGHT TO ORGANIZE UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The strike of the clothing workers of the big open shop Curlee Clothing Company, which began on June 1, as previously reported in the DAILY WORKER, is continuing with vigor and complete paralysis of production, despite the brutal interference of the St. Louis police. The strike is being directed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in an effort to organize St. Louis, which as a large open shop center is producing under scab conditions clothing which undersells the New York and Chicago manufacturers.

The strikers, who are getting their first strike experience, are standing loyally by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and according to those in charge of the strike about 80 per cent of the whole working force are out, only a few Italian women remaining, and it is expected that these will soon join when the meaning of the strike is understood by them.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

WARREN S. STONE, deceased leader of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is defended against the "compliment" of never having led a strike, by Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Engineers' Journal. Labor leaders as a rule do not consider it a compliment not to have led strikes, but our present-day crop, prefer to have that part of their record in the distant past, something to boast about, as an old man might furtively brag about incidents in his early life that are condonable in youth if not virtuous.

THE compliment—Coyle calls it a charge—was given to Stone by capitalist writers. Coyle says it is not true—at the time of Stone's death, his organization was engaged in a strike against the Virginian railway. Mr. Coyle did not bring forth all the evidence in his possession to dynamite the charge against his boss. Why not tell of Stone's brilliant leadership of the strike against the United Mine Workers of America in the Coal River Colliers in West Virginia? Stone was a real strike leader when it came to leading strikes against the workers. He was very patient and sympathetic with the demands and suggestions of the employers who he was quite dogged in his refusal to compromise with the union miners, insisting on running his plant openshop.

MR. COYLE, no doubt will be able to harmonize Stone's scabbery with the eulogy he has written of him for the press. He may prove to his own satisfaction that the labor conditions in the scab-Coal River Colliers were better than in unionized mines; that the mines were run on co-operative lines, (which is a myth) and that the miners had the privilege of purchasing stock in the company that operated the mines. But the employees of the United States Steel and Standard Oil corporations are urged to buy the stock of those trusts, yet they are a long way off from owning them. Those who defend Stone, in face of his record, and pose as progressives, possess a colossal impudence and show a monumental contempt for the intelligence of the American working class.

AS the situation is developing in China, it appears that Japan is driven to the desperate necessity of placing her political eggs in Chiang Tso-Lin's basket and running the risk of hatching a brood of ugly ducklings. The latest reports indicate that the Tokio government has given its tool, Chang, the word to go ahead and establish his dictatorship over that part of China dominated by Peking. This would make Japan the dominant influence in Manchuria and the Chihli province, leaving Southern China in the hands of the Kuo Min Tang party and Mongolia under the control of a Soviet government, in close relationship with the Soviet Union.

HOW this plan will work out is problematical. If the reports on which the above summary is based are correct, it is likely that the major powers, England and the United States, have given Japan permission to assume the "white man's burden" in China, on the theory that when a choice between two evils is the only one.

Pass Mine Safety Bill

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 18.—Two bills providing for the addition of a few safety devices to coal mines were passed by the Illinois house and sent to governor Small for his signature today.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES GO UP 43,894 IN ONE WEEK IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 17.—There were 43,894 more workers unemployed last week, according to the official figures, than the preceding week. The number of unemployed officially tabulated, which does not include many thousands of jobless workers, is now 1,291,200.

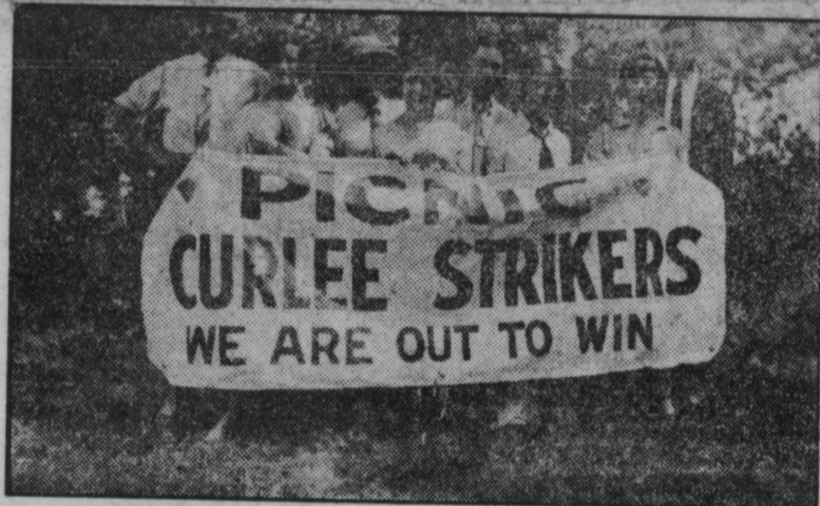
RANK AND FILE OF I. L. G. W. U. PROTECTS OFFICES OF LOCAL 22

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, June 18.—Thousands of garment workers are today protecting the office of Local Twenty-two of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against seizure by reactionary officials. Rank and file committees have been organized for day and night guard service. They are determined there shall be no repetition of the seizure of the offices of Locals Two and Nine, which were taken by force in the middle of the night. The attack upon Local Twenty-two offices yesterday afternoon failed. Nine needle workers, six girls, arrested on orders of Vice-President Feinberg, charged with disturbing the peace, have been released on bail. A joint committee of the three unions is issuing an appeal to all locals and members of "the international" to condemn the outrageous assault and support the rights of the three locals.

AMUNDSEN, POLE FLIER, IS SAFE AT KING'S BAY

LONDON, June 18.—Captain Roald Amundsen, and his party of Polar explorers, including Lieut. Lincoln Ellsworth, an Ohio aviator, are safe at King's Bay, according to a central news dispatch received here this afternoon. The explorer and his party thus returned to their hopping off place just 28 days after they poked the noses of their planes toward the North Pole. King's Bay, the point mentioned in the news dispatch, is north of Spitzbergen, the northernmost group of islands from which departure for the Pole could be made.

A. C. W. of St. Louis on "Vacation"



A Few of the Thousand Strikers Who Have Tied Up Clothing Production in the Largest Shop in St. Louis.

PUTRID CORPSE OF S. P. PAST SAVING BY DEBS

Minneapolis Aldermen Betrayed Workers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—Eugene V. Debs, who is now touring the principal cities of the country, trying to revive the corpse of the socialist party, now wormy and putrid, will hold one of his glorified revivals in our city. Debs comes here sponsored by Albert Bastis, Gisslan and Lynn Thompson, who are practically the leads of the so-called socialist labor group, politically. The disgraceful defeat of five of the six "labor" aldermen was due to the fact that they fought running away from the charge of being "labor."

Socialists Have Bad Record.

It is extremely doubtful, whether Debs would throw his revolutionary cloak, which he wore in the past so nobly, and which is now sullied by bad stains of opportunism, over the yellow and treasonable record of the

(Continued on page 5.)

GENERAL STRIKE CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI ENDS

Peace Negotiations in Sudden Ending

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, June 18.—Negotiations for a peaceful ending of the general strike here which has tied up all of the city's activities for two weeks and resulted in serious disturbances broke down tonight and grave events—possibly imperialist intervention may result.

Owing to the unyielding attitude of the Chinese negotiators, who insisted on the granting of their demands, foreign diplomats bolted the conference and announced that further negotiations were futile.

Diplomats Go to Peking. The diplomats, it was announced, will return immediately to Peking. It is thought they were ordered to refuse all concessions and threaten China with invasion by order of their home governments.

The Chinese negotiators insisted that their demands be granted in full including the lifting of martial law, punishment of police who fired on student demonstrators precipitating the general strike, indemnity for the slain and injured and abolition of extra-territorialities.

Meanwhile the city is seething with indignation and unrest. Strike leaders have apparently decided to concentrate their attempts to tie up all shipping and wharves. Three thousand lightermen and 20,000 wharf workers have struck, all wharves being affected except those of the Dollar Line (American). Not only all coast and river, but all ocean traffic as well may be tied up.

National General Strike June 25.

The students of Shanghai and all other cities have decided to rally the nation for a general strike on June 25, which is the "Dragon-boat Festival" when all financial accounts should be squared. Ninety former Chinese municipal police led a huge procession yesterday to enforce the boycott against British and Japanese. The parade went thru the streets breaking every window that contained British or Japanese goods. The procession was broken up by Chinese (Manchurian) troops.

(Continued on page 2)

Smash Mohammedan Tradition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, June 18.—Another ancient Mohammedan custom was overthrown when Mustafa Kemal Pasha, president of the Turkish republic, allowed the Austrian sculptor Krippel to make a bust of him. Mohammedan tradition forbids sculpting. The statue, when completed, will be placed in a public park in Constantinople.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

N. Y. Garment Workers Vote Confidence in Their Suspended Local Officers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 18.—The Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg-Forward gangsters early Tuesday morning raided with armed slugs the headquarters of Locals 2 and 9 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and attempted to raid the headquarters of Local 22, all suspended by the official autocracy ruling the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Under the guise of "taking over the locals" by temporary officers appointed by the machine, a large crowd of gangsters swooped down and captured by sheer force the offices of Local 2 and 9. When they approached the headquarters of Local 22, things were different.

Girl Militants Give Battle.

About 200 young militant girl members of Local 22 had mobilized against just such raids and stood ready to give battle to all comers. They had been waiting for twenty-four hours, sleeping in relays, and they sallied forth with war spirit shining in their bonnie eyes and soon the gangsters had ignominiously fled.

Locals 2, 9 and 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. on Tuesday night held three big mass meetings with two extra overflow meetings which had to be provided for the members of Local 22. All these meetings were packed and jammed on a hot sultry night with wildly indignant needle trades workers worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by the outrageous and high handed suspension of the officers of the above three locals by the joint board "clique" headed by Morris Sigman and a small army of gangsters.

These mass meetings repudiated the action of Sigman and his gang. They were addressed by speakers who showed how the deposed left wing executives had fought for the rank and file issues versus the class collaboration of the Sigman gang.

Why They Were Deposed

The executives of these locals had fought against the increase in dues; against the governors' commission; against the reckless expulsion of the left wing and the consequent expenditure by the Sigman administration of tremendous sums of money. All the speakers were wildly applauded and to all those present it was apparent that this time the membership of these three locals which approximates thirty thousand will not allow Sigman and his gang to break up the organization.

Resolutions were adopted at all these meetings which gave the executives full power to act, to set up a joint council of action and to fight relentlessly against the suspension order of the Sigman gang.

All New York Fired By Struggle

The New York labor movement is afire with this struggle its results will have a far reaching effect upon the entire labor movement. The militant needle trades workers are determined to win this fight and preserve the unity of their organization against Sigman and his disgusting tactics.

Statement of Suspended Local Officers

The following statement has been issued by the suspended officials of locals 2, 9 and 22 of the I. L. G. W. U. as answer to the ridiculous charges of the Sigman machine: "In answer to the statement of the joint board we can state that up to date, we have not received a copy of any charges and we have seen it today for the first time in the newspapers.

"The charges made against us, we believe, are for the purpose of illegally seizing our treasury and preventing the members of our union from conducting the affairs of the union.

Meetings Like All Others "The meetings held on the first of May were like other meetings held on (Continued on page 2)

MACMILLAN SHIP OFF SATURDAY FOR GREENLAND

BOSTON Mass., June 18.—The Peary was off Wiscas Eyt, Me., today and her commander, Donald B. MacMillan, was on shore having proceeded overland from Boston, sailing point of the Peary.

After taking on more equipment, both the Peary and her companion ship, the Bowdoin, will shove off on Saturday for their first northern objective, Etah, Greenland.

Manufacturer Chides Government

DETROIT, June 18.—Protests of Charles T. Fisher, automobile body manufacturer, against the action of federal officers in firing upon his yacht on the Detroit river last week, may result in a government investigation of the affair, it was believed here today.

NATIONAL LEFT WING CONFERENCE OF NEEDLE TRADES IS CALLED FOR NEW YORK CITY ON AUGUST 8-9

The problems pressing upon the workers in the needle trades, especially those bearing upon the attitude of the various unions toward the rapidly worsening condition, are becoming crucial. It is therefore significant that the National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League and the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. have issued the following call for a national left wing conference:

TO ALL NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS:—

A critical situation exists in the needle industry. The employers are carrying on war against wages, against union control and union conditions and to destroy the union. The contracting evil is growing and the union administrations are doing nothing effective to cope with it. The agreements that are made with the employers are being flagrantly violated by them. Unemployment is crushing great numbers of workers. The union officials, instead of fighting to improve these conditions, are entering into collaboration with the bosses, and surrendering the demands of the workers under cover of so-called impartial tribunals, the Governor's Commission, etc.

Against these crying evils the membership is in revolt. Mass protest against the collaboration of the union officials with the employers, against surrender, is swiftly crystallizing around the Left Wing, led by the Trade Union Educational League. In many of the most important local unions of all trades the membership has elected Left Wing administrations, and in many others the Left Wing has gained almost a majority of the membership and will soon receive overwhelming support.

In order to carry out the reactionary policy of surrendering to the bosses, the bureaucrats in control of the needle trades union national offices are again trying to launch a war of expulsions, suspensions, reorganizations, and extermination of the Left Wing. The suspension of the Left Wing officials of locals 2, 9 and 22, in the I. L. G. W. U.—the expulsion of local 5 in the A. C. W. of A., and the expulsion of members of local 5, and expulsions in Chicago—all these are part of the campaign (Continued on page 3)

FAKE UNION ORGANIZED BY SHOE MANUFACTURERS SWALLOWING THE INDEPENDENTS AT LYNN, MASS.

By TOM BELL (Special to The Daily Worker)

LYNN, Mass., June 18.—The swallowing up of the locals of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (the A. F. of L. "company union" which masquerades as a real labor union) has gone forward with great strides during the past week.

The widespread propaganda in favor of the Boot and Shoe by the shoe manufacturers, the chamber of commerce, and their newspapers, has had the effect of swinging the workers to the Boot and Shoe. The absence of any militant leadership among the shoe workers has rendered them helpless before the campaign for bringing in the Boot and Shoe, and the destruction of the locals of the independent union.

Last Thursday a committee representing the cutters, edgemakers, heelers and packers' locals of the Amalgamated went to the offices of the Boot and Shoe in Boston to enquire as to the terms of admission into that union. The Boot and Shoe was represented by a fine selection of labor (Continued on Page 6)

KELLOGG INSULT TO MEXICO FROM MORGAN'S MOUTH

Sheffield Tool of American Bankers

Specifically charging that Secretary of State Kellogg's latest studied insult to Mexico was dictated by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., thru the mouth of Ambassador Sheffield the All-American Anti-Imperialist League has issued a statement warning the people of Mexico as well as the working class of the United States that a new crisis is being precipitated by Wall Street in the interests of its imperialist designs—a crisis which can have the most disastrous consequence for the exploited peoples of both countries.

"Secretary Kellogg's action," says the statement of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, "represents an immediate and serious menace.

"For the first time in the history of American imperialist policy toward Mexico, the official head of the U. S. department of state has threatened the Mexican government point blank that a revolution will be engineered against it unless it accedes to the arrogant demands of the American bankers."

Secretary Kellogg told the Mexican government in so many words that the United States cannot promise to help against a possible internal revolution in Mexico until the Mexican government shows unmistakable signs of good faith and, it is politely hinted, (Continued on page 3)

SOVIET MASSES DEMONSTRATE, SHOW LOYALTY

By ALFRED KNUTSON. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany. (By Mail).—I had the good fortune of witnessing a 1st of May celebration in Russia. I say good fortune for the reason that nowhere else in the world is it possible for the workers and farmers to let go all restraints and give themselves over to a full and complete expression of working class feelings and aspirations.

Here the workers and farmers rule and we find no capitalist policemen and capitalist politicians putting barriers in the way of bringing out clearly and boldly that freedom from oppression which has been surging in the breasts of the workers for centuries.

March to Victory.

For the first time in hundreds and thousands of years the workers and farmers of one great country march (Continued on Page 6)

WHEN LOCAL 22 MET TO DECIDE FATE OF UNION

Membership of I. L. G. W. Pledges Mass Revolt

By FANNIE BOBICK, (Worker Correspondent.)
NEW YORK CITY, June 18.— On Tuesday, June 16, I attended a meeting of workers in Webster Hall. As I approached the hall, I saw hundreds of workers marching up the stairs, hurriedly.

The joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers had thrown out the executive boards of Locals 22, 2 and 9, which were legally elected by the members. The workers were hurrying to protest against this rotten action of the International.

As I entered the hall I saw all the chairs already occupied and every space filled by standing workers. It was only six o'clock.

Foolish Charges.
In a few minutes the executive mounted the platform and amid loud cheers Brother Portno called the meeting to order and Brother Zimmerman was elected chairman. He gave a brief outline of the charges brought against the local executive board. These were: The executive board allowed Communists to speak at the first of May celebration; it endorsed a certain loan to a workers' summer camp colony which is frequently visited by Communists.

Plain Talk.
After that the floor was open for discussion by the membership. The members spoke in plain working class language, but they vigorously protested against the corrupt action of the joint board. They said that the joint board will have to take back the executive board which the workers elected; that the joint board will have to reckon with the will of the workers, otherwise the workers will drive them out of the working class movement; they will drive them like mice into their holes until they will not dare to show their faces again before the workers.

Brother Zimmerman asked that if any one in the audience who is against the executive board would take the platform and express himself. One responded. Many workers recognized him as an official of the International and protested. The chairman, however, allowed him to speak. He mounted the platform and produced his membership card of Local 22.

All Swelled Up.
One could see that he was self-satisfied and confident that because of his well-fed appearance and good English the workers would listen to him. He opened his speech by telling that it is easy to appear before the masses when the masses are with the speaker.

He, however, took the difficult task of appearing before the masses knowing that the workers are against him. Then he went on to the arguments defending the action of the joint board. These arguments were so flimsy and ungrounded that the workers refused to listen to him very long. They drove him off the platform with loud boos, which lasted for several minutes. They convinced him that they will not be satisfied with good language unless that language expresses the truth.

Spirit of Victors.
Three resolutions were read and approved by the workers unanimously. They expressed the will of the workers to stand by the executive board tooth and nail. The executive board pledged itself to give everything in their power, even their lives, to the fight against the action of the joint board and remain where the workers elected them to stay, and to work for the workers' interests. With this the meeting adjourned. But many workers went to guard the headquarters which the joint board wants to seize by force. Gangsters are sent there for that purpose. They succeeded in the other two locals, Nos. 9 and 2.

Lerner Debates Lewis in Worcester Tonight

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18.—Max Lerner is to debate Alfred Lewis, district organizer of the socialist party, tonight at Foresters Hall.

The subject is: Is the policy of the socialist party better adopted to secure the end of capitalism than that of the Workers (Communist) Party?

Much interest has been aroused in the Workers Party program by the series of lectures delivered recently by Lerner and a large crowd is expected to attend.

French Reply on Security Pact.
BERLIN, June 18.—France would welcome participation of the United States in the forming of a security pact guaranteeing Germany's western frontiers, the French reply to Germany's security proposals asserted today.

A security pact "is only possible if Germany joins the league of nations," the note added.
All present treaties must stand unchanged.

Stand by Suspended Officials

(Continued from Page 1)
that day, which we have held regularly for many years. We were not the only locals which held such meetings; in fact, Local 35, headed by vice-president Breslau, held their meeting in Tammany Hall and were addressed by Jacob Fanken of the socialist party.

"Local 22 informed everyone of their meeting in Carnegie Hall by a letter five days before the meetings was held, and invited President Sigman to address their members. They also invited Prof. Scott Nearing and Juliet Stuart Poyntz, the latter an honorary member of Local No. 25, recently amalgamated with Local 22. Miss Poyntz worked as an educational director for Local 25 and for the International for many years.

"Local 22 printed its program six days before May 1. Mr. Sigman knew about it and we have a written answer from him in which he stated he could not attend the meeting because of an engagement in Chicago.

"As far as the alleged loan to Camp Nitgedalget, this is another excuse to cloak the real purpose of the joint board. The Unity Co-operative Association, 1815 Madison Ave., New York City, an organization to promote co-operation among the workers, had asked Local 22 to help them secure a loan from the Amalgamated Bank of N. Y.

Loan For Socialists All Right.
"They made this loan on a second mortgage on their property, but since the bank laws do not permit such loans on second mortgages, our local deposited with the bank \$2,000 worth of bonds, something which is quite common. For instance, Local No. 66 has loaned the Rand School Camp \$5,000 and our own organization has signed notes for various co-operative organizations in the past.

"The real reason we have been suspended without notice is our stand for the right of the members to have their say in the union. Our joint board and international are conducting themselves in no better manner than the building unions. Brindellism is an open fact in our international union. We wished to abolish professional "organization committees" that have brought shame and disgrace to our organization. We insisted that the work should be done by the membership and we succeeded in rallying it to abolish the professional "organizational committees."

Where is That Half Million?
"We fought also against the right of officials to raise the dues against the will and desire of the membership. Although we paid our per capita and proportional payments to the International, when Locals 2, 9 and 22 called a conference for the purpose of charging our members 40 c. instead of 50c. dues, we were forbidden to hold such a conference and were compelled to charge our members more money against our own will.

"We also fought against fooling our

members with stoppages and agreements that are never carried out. The last so-called stoppage has cost the dressmakers \$500,000, and we cannot secure an accounting of how this money was spent.

For Proportional Representation.
"Although our three locals comprise 60 per cent of the membership represented in the joint board, we have only a 20 per cent vote in that body.

"Business agents have been appointed for our members against their vote, which is unusual and outrageous. Also at the last convention, the International decided to increase the per capita of every member from 10c. to 15c. In addition, the International has levied unconstitutionally a \$2.50 tax against our members. Our locals protested against this and challenged the right of the international to levy such a tax. The officials of the joint board, however, entirely ignored the representatives of our three locals.

Freezing Out The Largest Membership.

"The conference committee that worked out the demands of the Cloakmakers before the governor's commission, consisted of one representative of every local. After all the demands were submitted to the governor's commission, a secret meeting was held of the conference committee, leaving out entirely the representatives of our locals comprising 60 per cent of the membership. The representatives of the three locals protested against this procedure. We believe that the members have a right to vote on these questions.

"When we started to expose these matters to our members, the international decided to throw us out by force illegally. This morning, they broke force into the headquarters of locals 2 and 9.

"The Dressmakers' Building at 16 W. 21st St. is now in a state of siege. They have attempted to break in at four o'clock this morning, but we had over 100 members on guard. We called membership meetings for Local 22 at Webster Hall, Local 9 at Cooper Union, and Local 2 at Manhattan Lyceum; and we left it to our members to decide what course of action they want us to take.

Elected by Big Majority.

"In the last elections, a few months ago, the present administrations of the three locals were elected with votes of four to one. We challenge the joint board and the international to call membership meetings of our locals, and we are willing to leave our office if the members so decide. We consider this attempt on the part of the joint board and the international a gross violation of our rights as officers and members of the union.

"The international and the joint board officers know that we are right. They do not dare to face the real issues. Instead of answering our members squarely they cry 'Communism,' a charge irrelevant to union business, and attack us for celebrating the workers holiday in the usual manner."

Tie Up Open Shop in St. Louis

(Continued from page 1)
such excellent strike solidarity with their class, the following:

Louise Belf, 18 years old, 1902 Grant street; Sophie Heber, 18, 6303 Dardanella avenue; Leona Niehoff, 21, 1475a Burd avenue; Gertrude Schkolnik, 20, 4605a St. Ferdinand avenue; Anna Hancovsky, 20, 1627 South Ninth street; Ida Coffes, 47, 3117 Kimberly avenue; Mary Dennis, 18, 1604 Cas avenue; Melissa Iaab, 26, 924 Tyler street; Hattie Madino, 22, 1401 North Ninth street.

Good Picketing the Key to Victory.
In spite of the continual police persecution, the shop is being picketed every hour of the day. An example of police brutality took place Wednesday morning, when a strike sympathizer was viciously beaten up by the police in front of the shop. This was done without any cause or provocation given by the victim, but simply as an effort to terrorize the strikers.

This latest crime against the working class of St. Louis is only one of the many outrages and is practical proof of the Communist contention that the capitalist government is an instrument of suppression which will be ended only when the workers replace it with a government of their own, of, by and for labor.

Girl Strikers Good Fighters.
The morale of the strikers is exceptionally good, considering that it is the first experience of hundreds of girls, who are none the less standing shoulder to shoulder with the men and showing the finest fighting spirit.

At the strike meeting Monday the Amalgamated officials announced that it would begin paying strike benefits and also serve noonday lunch to strikers in the Fraternal building, which is strike headquarters.

Don't Forget the Demands.
The unusual "vacation"—while a serious matter of battling for their demands, including the reinstatement of workers fired for "talking union," the right to organize, sanitary conditions, time and a half for overtime and a 25 per cent raise—is being enjoyed by the strikers, who held a picnic last Sunday (a picture of which accompanied) and an "athletic benefit" Wednesday, with marked success.
Recognition of the Amalgamated

Clothing Workers is the chief point of issue as a matter of course, and the fight of the union is supported by all members of the Young Workers League and the Trade Union Educational League among the Curlee strikers.

The crafty effort of the Curlee company to try to discredit the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as somehow bad because "not connected with the American Federation of Labor," has met a sharp and praiseworthy rebuke from the A. F. of L. unionists in St. Louis.

And Old Trick of Curlee.
The Curlee company, a confirmed open shop outfit, has tried to play such games before. But when the United Garment Workers which is connected with the A. F. of L. tried to organize the Curlee shop, the management, far from welcoming it, hastily formed a fake union called the "Industrial Tailors' Union" to break the strike of the United Garment Workers' Union.

All trade unionists in St. Louis, especially those who are conscious of their class interests and who adhere to the principles of the Trade Union Educational League, are expected to rally the whole of the local labor movement to help the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union organize and win the Curlee strike.

Faimon Supplied Germs That Killed "Billy," Court Told

"I had some tubes of bacteria. Shepherd asked me if he could have them and I told him he could. I could get more; they didn't cost me anything. He asked me if I knew of any instance of bacteria being used for criminal purposes."

William D. Shepherd, charged with the murder of his millionaire foster son, William Nelson McClintock, sat in the criminal court and heard, in these words, the most damaging testimony scored against him.

Dr. Charles C. Faimon, head of the national university of sciences, said of the prosecution, was on the stand, called as a court witness.
Faimon testified he had arranged with Shepherd to supply germs to kill McClintock, Shepherd agreeing to pay Faimon \$100,000.

GENERAL STRIKE CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI ENDS

Peace Negotiations in Sudden Ending

(Continued from Page 1)

manded by General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin. The activity of the students are increasing.

All Chinese shops are forbidden to display any brands of cigarettes made by the British-American tobacco company. Chinese newspapers are refusing foreign advertising.

One of the demands most insisted upon in the negotiations now broken by the bolt of foreign negotiators, was the right to vote of Chinese residents within the foreign concession. The Chinese pay taxes there, and far and away out number the foreign residents, but are permitted no right of representation at all in the municipal council government. As the chairman of the council is an American, the Chinese have reminded him of the old American slogan about "taxation without representation," being tyrannical.

Maintaining a firm attitude, the students today inaugurated a picket system around the railway stations in Chinese territory in order to prevent food supplies from reaching foreign residents. Many cases of rice and other food are held up.

Chinese Reaction Plays Traitor.

PEKING, China, June 18.—Signs of reactionary and foreign-bribed Chinese elements are coming to the surface. While the foreign imperialists make a great deal of noise over the story of "Soviet aid" to the upheaval going on for national liberation, they have no condemnation of the open subservience of Chang Tso-lin to Japanese interests.

Also, it is known that the American consul had a secret conference at Hankow with Chinese officials who later executed an alleged "Chinese Bolshevik" and arrested many members of the Kuo Min Tang.

Behold Chinese Communists.

The governor of the province of Hupei, also, has arrested several student leaders, jailed several members of the Chinese Communist Party and ordered some beheaded.

Chinese troops are picketing the streets of the capital and the students continue to bombard the government with demands, urging forcible occupation of the legation quarters, disarming of the foreign guards and even a declaration of war against Great Britain.

Rail Workers to Help Strikers.

The employees of the Peking-Hankow railway propose to devote one day's pay each month for the support of the Shanghai strikers and the employees of other lines are said to be taking similar action.

Thousands of posters have appeared in Peking depicting British policemen shooting and bayoneting strikers, women and children, with bodies lying about on the ground.

British Consul Chased Into the Water

CHUNG KIANG, June 18.—Chinese today forced the British consul here to take refuge on board a ship. The diplomatic corps is meeting to send instructions to their commissioners at Shanghai who are conferring with the Chinese commissioners, but no solution of the difficulties here has been reached.

WORKERS PARTY CONTINUES FREE SPEECH FIGHT

The Workers (Communist) Party will continue its free speech fight on the corner of North Ave. and Orchard St. on Saturday night. Last Saturday eighteen members of the Workers Party were arrested when they conducted an open air meeting on this corner. They are charged with violating a city ordinance, declared unconstitutional by the Illinois supreme court, requiring a permit from the chief of police to hold open air meetings. The cases will be fought in the courts.

The speakers at Workers Party street meetings Saturday night will be:

North and Orchard—Barney Mass and Karl Reeve.
North and Washtenaw—Manuel Gomez and Al Shaap.
Division and Washtenaw—I. A. Davidson and J. Louis Engdahl.
Kedzie and 22nd—Sam Hammermark and William F. Kruse.

Philadelphia Y. W. L. Picnic Sunday, June 21

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The Young Workers' picnic will be held on Sunday, June 21, at Burholme Park. There will be games, dancing and good music, refreshments and a jolly time for all.

To get to the park, take car No. 50 on 6th street, get off at Cottman street and walk three blocks across the railroad tracks to the bottom of the hill and there you will see the bunch.

Hearst Attack on Wall Street's Mexican Policy "Does't Mean Anything"

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, James R. Sheffield, by the grace of Wall Street American ambassador at Mexico City, plans to cross the southern border to resume his duties at the Mexican capital. "Cal" Coolidge put his foot down hard on any attempt to discredit the spokesman of oil and high finance by sending some one else in his stead, in view of the recent sharp interchange of notes between Calles and the American president. But it has become very evident that Sheffield is not going south with the blessing of William Randolph Hearst.

The ubiquitous publisher has vast estates in Mexico and to safeguard these he has very evidently adopted a changed policy. In the days when "Black Jack" Pershing under orders of the "pacifist" president, Woodrow Wilson, crossed the Rio Grande with a choice collection of American soldiery, ready to loot and murder in Mexico, there was no jingo who shouted louder in favor of intervention than did this same "Willie" Hearst. He had received his estates from Porfirio Diaz, and "Back to Diaz!" was Hearst's slogan at that time.

But times have changed. "Diaz" is a dream, or a nightmare, in Mexican history, gradually fading into the past. This same Hearst now demands an easy-going diplomacy in handling the Mexicans. Hearst champions the cause of Calles, the "socialist" president of Mexico, the last bulwark against the demands of the peasants for the complete expropriation of the land. Hearst has evidently concluded that it is better to have a friend in Calles, than in the American embassy, since he can't have both. If he can't keep all of his estates, estimated at 1,000,000 acres, he will keep all he can, as long as Calles lasts; until the Mexican tillers of the soil, with labor in the cities, take power into their own hands.

Hearst attacks Sheffield as an agent of the British. Hearst has always had a consistent anti-British policy. That helps sell papers. It is true that when Great Britain withdrew her ambassador to Mexico, following the trouble brewing out of the death of Mrs. Evans, the British government turned over to the American government (Sheffield) the duty of looking after its interests. This was more an indication of the international solidarity of capitalism, in addition to the pro-British sympathies of the Wall Street bankers, especially the House of Morgan. It is better for Hearst to join former President Obregon, supporter of President Calles, in declaring that, "The Americans are apparently trying to pull the British chestnuts out of the fire," pretending that American imperialism has no selfish interests of its own in Mexico.

The duty of the American workers and poor farmers is first of all to attack the capitalist power in this country. It is safer for Hearst, with his 25 daily newspapers and half a dozen magazines, and an annual income of \$120,000,000 to direct his paper broadside against the British, than it is to criticize Wall Street, which he needs in his financial deals. American labor must make this situation clear to Mexican labor so that it will not be misled by Hearst, the master charlatan, into granting him even the slightest concessions, in the belief that he is now their "friend."

Every square inch of land given Hearst by Diaz, the butcher of workers and peasants, should be taken from him. Only in the complete overthrow of capitalism, in all its forms, will Mexican labor be able to march forward to complete emancipation, to enjoy victory to the full over world imperialism. Every class conscious worker and poor farmer struggles toward that goal north of the Rio Grande, even as militant labor in Mexico makes steady progress toward that same end, which must result in a Soviet America.

"The American government could not contemplate with equanimity the establishment of a Soviet government just across the Rio Grande," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York World. Neither can the workers of the United States. Soviet Rule must be established in both sides of the Rio Grande.

ST. LOUIS JOY FEST FOR UNIONISTS HELD SATURDAY EVENING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—The trade unionists of St. Louis are to hold a lawn party at the Labor Lyceum at 8 p. m., Saturday, June 20. The Trade Union Educational League, the Young Workers League and all local branches of the Workers Party are taking part in the affair which promises everyone a good time.

The local committee is going to cut the speaking to one-half hour, so that there is more time for play and enjoyment.

The program comprises dancing, singing and several different games that are aimed to be interesting to all.

As an item of special interest, there will be a speaker to explain the issues of the clothing strike of the Curlee shop, and all Curlee strikers are invited to attend.

Ice cream, sandwiches and other refreshments will be served. Don't forget the place—Labor Lyceum, 1243 North Garrison avenue, on Saturday evening, June 20. Held under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League.

Morgan's Wife Has 8 Doctors

NEW YORK, June 18.—The illness of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, wife of the banker, has been diagnosed as sleeping sickness in a serious form. It was announced today. Her condition late this morning was improved over last night.

Since she became ill last Sunday, eight specialists have been called to attend her.

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

EMPLOYES OF 'L' TURN DOWN COMPANY PACT

Surface Men's Union Votes Acceptance

The employees of the elevated lines, owned by Samuel Insull, voted to reject the contract offered by the company on the basis of the present agreement which carries a wage scale varying from 77 cents for motormen to 71 cents for guards. The vote was 807 to 515.

On the other hand the surface employees under the leadership of President William Quinlan, voted to accept the agreement. While Quinlan did not directly advise the membership how to vote at the last membership meeting, he attacked those who would suggest strike action and declared that these men were "irresponsible." The original demands of the surface men included a wage raise of 5 cents per hour above the present scale. It was evident that Quinlan had an understanding with Blair, the president of the Surface Lines, on a settlement along the lines of the existing agreement.

Quinlan Is Willing.

The leadership of the elevated men's union does not seem to be as complacent as that of the surface men's. In 1919 the elevated men voted against the company's proposed agreement, but a settlement was reached by pooling the votes of both divisions of the amalgamated union. Employees of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago lines were granted a 2 cents per hour increase a week ago. There is no doubt but the workers on the surface and elevated lines would have also gained their paltry five cents an hour increase, but for the willingness of President William Quinlan of the street carmen's union to comply with the wishes of President Blair of the Surface Lines.

The street carmen's union has 15,000 members. Out of this number 7,531 cast their votes for the agreement and 1,818 voted against it.

Building Unions Are Enjoined from Aiding Chauffeurs

NEW YORK, June 18.— Building trades unions of Westchester county, New York, are enjoined by an injunction granted by supreme court justice Joseph Morschauser from calling strikes on jobs where non-union chauffeurs deliver building materials. The injunction is directed against officers of the building trades council of Westchester county, Carpenters' Union, Bricklayers' Union, and Hod Carriers' Union. According to the affidavit of F. Herbert Brown of the Building Material Men's Association the Westchester building materials men would have to let their chauffeurs join the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

JAPANESE BUSINESS WANTS UNITED FRONT OF ALL IMPERIALISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TOKIO, Japan, June 18.—A conference of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Japan adopted resolutions recommending that the Japanese government cooperate with other powers in taking the steps necessary for an early restoration of peace in China.

THE FIRST
RED ATHLETIC CARNIVAL
AND
PICNIC
this season at
PLEASANT BAY PARK
BRONX, N. Y.

Spacious, shady, green groves overlooking Long Island Sound

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1925

Gates Open at 10 A. M.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.

Running events, baseball, dancing, refreshments, games, for adults and children will be some of the attractions where workers and their families will have an enjoyable time.

Auspices, Workers Party, Local New York.
DIRECTIONS—Take Bronx Park subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Free buses to park.
TICKETS for sale at Party district office, Freiheit office, and from Party members.

KELLOGG INSULT TO MEXICO FROM MORGAN'S MOUTH

Sheffield Tool of American Bankers

(Continued from page 1.)
Without the support of the United States no Mexican government can hope to maintain itself.

Conferences with Morgan Partner.

"Ambassador Sheffield, who recommended the action taken by Secretary Kellogg, acted practically as the agent of the Wall Street interests during the whole of his stay in Mexico. In every one of his communications to President Calles, the claims of the bankers have occupied the most prominent place.

"When he returned to this country a short time ago, Mr. Sheffield went immediately to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he was closeted with Thomas W. Lamont for two whole days. Mr. Lamont is head of the international bankers' committee representing holders of Mexican securities.

"After the conference, Lambert and Sheffield traveled together to Washington, where Sheffield made his recommendations to the state department.

"Never was the connection between American financial capital and the Mexican policy of the United States government more apparent.

Must Support Calles Against Wall St.

"President Calles of Mexico has answered Secretary Kellogg in the only way which the Mexican people could expect. In the past, the Mexican president has shown himself more than amenable to the demands of Wall Street, but these demands have now become so insistent that even he is forced to resist if he wishes to retain the backing of any considerable section of the Mexican people.

"All enemies of imperialism must rally to the support of Mexico's independence and of the stand taken by the Mexican president against the imperialists.

"Not for one moment can we afford to ignore the threat of a reactionary coup d'etat in Mexico stimulated and encouraged by support from without. Mexico must be on her guard.

"The wage earners of the United States, who have nothing to gain and everything to lose by the reckless policy of imperialism being pursued by their government at the dictation of a financial oligarchy, must be prepared to act at a moment's notice. Right now they must demonstrate their solidarity with the exploited people of Mexico, and of all Latin America.

"Every day's news brings fresh stories of the advance of American imperialism. Yesterday it is China; today Mexico; tomorrow some fresh outrage in the Philippines. June 29 to July 4 is Anti-Imperialist Week.

"The All-American Anti-Imperialist League reiterates its appeal to the workers of the United States to join with their Latin-American brothers in observing Anti-Imperialist Week, June 29 to July 4. Anti-Imperialist Week must be a demonstration of the solidarity of all the anti-imperialist forces from Alaska to Cape Horn."

Union Matters Hope to Get Work

ORANGE, N. J., (FP)—Union hat workers of Orange, N. J., anticipate an increase in the amount of work available when the Morris Katz Hat Co. opens up the abandoned plant of the C. B. Rutan Co. About 200 workers will be accommodated in the factory, which includes finishing and trimming hat bodies made in other districts in addition to manufacturing hat bodies. The Rutan plant has been closed since the company decided that it could not deal with the United Hatters' Union any longer.

Advertiser R. R. to Students

At the 137th convocation of the University of Chicago, C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central railroad, was allowed to deliver the convocation address, advertising his road. Markham's subject was, "Transportation in Modern Life."

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

(Continued from page 1)
one left the lesser of the two is preferable. A big slice of China is now under the influence of the Soviet Union and much as the American capitalist dislikes the competition of the Japanese in China it hates the spread of Communism much more.

ALREADY the most farsighted of American capitalists are expressing themselves against hasty action in China on the part of the government. They even hint that missionaries and other stoopigeons of American capitalism should be held responsible for any trouble they may get themselves into. In fact it is hinted that should they make a trip into the unknown for their temerity in mistaking the Chinese for pacifists that the dead Americans should be charged with suicide.

FOR this much American wisdom, the Chinese have to thank their trusty rifles. When the favorite Chinese weapon was the pigtail, foreign powers expressed very little re-

BORAH SAYS HE FAVORS ABOLITION OF FOREIGN IMPOSITION ON CHINA

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.

—Senator Borah, in an interview in which he plainly evaded the joint responsibility of the United States with other imperialist powers in China, nevertheless expressed himself as follows:

"Personally, I would favor the withdrawal of extra-territorial rights in China as speedily as practicable, and a policy adopted by all which would respect the territorial integrity and national rights of a great people."

38,000 N.Y. TAXI DRIVERS SUFFER WITHOUT UNION

Are Helpless Victims of Many Regulations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 18.—Due to an order issued by Police Commissioner Enright, all taxicab drivers must wear uniforms and uniform caps. It was only a few weeks ago that the commissioner took control of the taxi industry in this city, by an act of the board of aldermen. Who will supply the uniforms and caps to the drivers no one knows. But the taxi drivers seem to have the feeling that they will have to buy this equipment themselves and are therefore preparing to protest against this order which is confiscatory.

Driven Off Fifth Ave.

Some months ago the commissioner issued an order to all police on Fifth Ave. and on Broadway to keep all cruising taxis off these streets. His reason for that order was that cars congest traffic. An injunction was secured from the courts restraining the commissioner from interfering with the taxi drivers, but the commissioner was soon able to have the injunction set aside.

That is what the taxi drivers are getting from the Hylan administration and that is what they can expect further if they re-elect the "peoples" man into power.

There are in this city 38,000 taxi drivers and not one organization that will fight for these drivers. The only taxicab organizations in this city are the ones the bosses and manufacturers belong to.

Union Official Asleep on Job.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union is the only union that these exploited drivers can affiliate with, but it seems for some reason or other the officials of that union will not organize these drivers together. The drivers want a union and are waiting for some one to start the drive. One driver who has been operating a taxi in this city for nine years, said, "I have been hating in this town for nine years and it seems that conditions are getting so that the next thing you know Enright will issue an order that no taxicabs be seen on the streets after dark. Why the devil don't some union official come around and organize us."

Yellows Want to Join Union.

Another driver working for the open shop Yellow Taxi corporation had this to say: "I have been working for this company for seventeen months and I am tired of the whole thing, if I go on Fifth Ave. I get chased off. It seems that these streets were made for the limousines of the millionaires and not for a working man. The only thing that will help us is a union. I would join and get some of the drivers at the garage where I work to join."

Asked if the company that employs him would have any objection to his joining a union, he said, "If the company would find this out I would get fired immediately; they have spotters on the job and if any one is heard talking about a union he is turned in and fired. Last week a fellow was fired for agitating. The men don't care and don't give a damn any more. They are disgusted and all the fellows need is a leader and the men will do the rest."

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

(Continued from page 1)
gard for the rights of self-determination, but now that they have welded their plough shares into swords, the Christian nations show a most commendable desire to follow in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and repay violence with humility. In the meantime Chang-Tso-Lin will be worth the attention of the Chinese student. And don't forget General Feng. He's the fellow we're rooting for just now.

THE DAILY WORKER hinted that a boner when he made public a statement attacking Mexico without giving the facts on which his provocatory and insulting fulmination was based. Of course the facts would not alter the case, but they would at least indicate that Kellogg was not a political moron. His own class would be able to find justification for his actions. As it is, several republican papers have delicately hinted that Mr. Kellogg has a garret for rent and that the place left vacant by Charles Evans Hughes is still empty.

Negroes Answer Gen. Bullard

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

TAKE more interesting and much more important than the paranoic tales of adventure by flood, blood and field ostensibly written by General Bullard and syndicated to a number of capitalist papers, are the expressions of opinion from members of the Negro race aroused by Bullard's attack on the Negro soldiers.

General Bullard claims that the Ninety-second Negro division would not fight—that they could not stand bombardment, and had to be sent to the rear.

THIS may or may not be true, but it is of no moment and those who rush to the defense of the Negroes against the general's charge of cowardice are falling into a trap set for them by this militarist. Ability to stand shell fire is not the possession of any race or nationality. It is solely a question of training and every soldier knows that raw troops—and particularly raw peasant troops, unaccustomed even to the clamor and vibration of factories and city streets—sink into helplessness in the face of prolonged bombardment by high explosive shells. Most of the Negro troops in the "army of democracy" came from the agricultural districts; they had not even had industrial experience and it is entirely probable that they did not stand shell fire any better than did the conscripts from the farming districts of France, England, Italy and other countries.

Even General Bullard admits that Negro troops of the regular army were good combat units—proving that training and experience is the important difference.

BUT all this is beside the point. The important thing for Communists is what the Negroes themselves think about Bullard's charges of cowardice.

Fortunately, the Bullard article produced a number of letters to the capitalist press, praising or condemning the general's statements, and many of these were from Negroes.

They can be divided into two classes: First, the protest of the Negro intellectual who resent the charge of cowardice per se, but who resents only the implied insult to his race but not apparently, the whole scheme of white domination fostered by American capitalism, who accepted both the war and the duty of the Negroes to take part in it.

The second, disregarding the charge of cowardice as unimportant in the face of well-known facts and throwing the challenge of the race conscious Negro into the teeth of Bullard and his kind.

INTO the first classification falls the following letter:

CHICAGO, June 9.—It is inconceivable that one who has attained Gen. Bullard's position should stoop so low as to make such a cowardly attack upon a division that Gen. Pershing, in reviewing it at Le Mans, before our return to the States, stated "Was, in his opinion, second to none in its efficiency."

I, like many others, interrupted my education at the University of Chicago to volunteer a few days after war was declared by this country, and, starting from the colored officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia., where every prejudiced external influence and Col. C. C. Ballou, the commandant, tried to discourage the efforts of Negroes to train themselves for leadership of their own in war, we who attained the rank of officers continually suffered under such injustices as this last one by the general.

Official records of the war department will be called upon to refute every statement made by Gen. Bullard.

Levi E. Southe, Second Lieut. 356th Inf., 92nd Div.

THE writer of this letter seems to view the problem of the Negro in the world war as one of securing on an equal footing with white dupes, the right to kill and be killed for American capitalism and its fetishes. His remedy for such slanders as those of Bullard is to have the war department "refute every statement made by General Bullard."

Needless to say, the war department will be only too glad to tell the Negroes that they made first-class cannon fodder if only for the reason that from all indications they will be needed soon in another war.

The war department will soothe the injured pride of this type of Negro and he will be greatly pleased, so pleased that he will tell others of his race that the white masters appreciate fully the willingness of the Negroes to fight and die for them.

If all Negroes took this attitude towards their problems as a race, their situation would be worse than hopeless.

BUT if Bullard's articles have done nothing else they have shown that the first type by no means represents the thought of the American Negroes. The following letter quite correctly ignores the slanders of Bullard as unimportant and goes right to the heart of the whole question:

CHICAGO, June 9.—I was a lieutenant in the 92nd division during the war. Gen. Bullard says that the Negro division was cowardly and refused to fight. What about it? It was a well known fact that our men were to be nothing but cannon fodder. Why should a Negro fight the battles of the white man and be his slave?

We learned a whole lot about

the white man in the war. He is nothing but a beast and a devil and a hypocrite. We know what they did to each other. The worst savages in Africa are harmless in comparison. When the north was fighting the south in America, Gen. Sherman destroyed the whole country he marched thru on his way to Georgia. He made a more complete job of it than was done by the Germans in France. And this was done by Americans against Americans, against their own people. Even in those days they forced the Negroes into the army to fight their battles.

As for Gen. Bullard's story, it is bunk. His great victories were against deserters and half starved Germans who were glad to be captured. There was only one real battle in which Americans had a hand; that was in the Argonne, and Germany was starved out and beaten before it started. The Negro division (92d) was not in this fight. We refused to fight; we had no quarrel with the Germans; they never did us any harm.

J. Williams, Formerly of the 92d Division.

THIS letter puts before the white ruling class a question which they cannot answer:

Why should a Negro fight the battles of the white man and be his slave?

In addition it punctures the bubble-myth of the prowess of the American forces in France—they were fighting against worn-out, half-starved enemies. "Food will win the war," said Hoover, and it did—together with the avalanche of war munitions poured out from factories manned by American workers—black and white.

One more letter:

TOLEDO, Ia., June 9.—The Negro soldier fought and died for the Stars and Stripes and now is called a coward by Gen. Bullard, who states that "they are hopelessly inferior."

I wonder if there is a race on the globe that has made the progress that the Negro has since the emancipation, altho they are persecuted at every turn by such narrow minded people as the general?

One of America's foremost statesmen once said, "keep the Negro out of the schoolhouse and a gun out of his hand or he will whip the world." I wonder if Bullard remembers that and is just trying to kid himself into believing that they are cowards.

LIKE the second letter, this one points out a vitally important change that has taken place among the Negroes, not only in America, but in the African colonies of British and French imperialism.

During the world war the Negroes had guns put in their hands. They were taught of warfare, all the white man knew because he needed them to fight other white men. The Negro masses will never forget the lessons beaten into them at the point of bayonets and amid the thunder of the white man's artillery.

If it is right for white men to kill one another and get black men to help them, why is it not alright for black men to fight and kill white men who terrorize and torture them?

THE question may be put a little crudely here, but in one form or another, it is being asked by millions of enslaved Negroes.

The statements above are two to one for militancy among the Negro masses—against a servile acceptance of the white man's right to judge and punish. If this represented the feeling among the Negro masses in the United States, they would be well on their way to social, political and economic equality.

BUT the Negro workers and farmers are still, in too large numbers, fooled by promises and meaningless concessions. Their leaders for the most part are timid and apologetic, unaware of the tremendous driving power inherent in the millions of Negro workers and farmers, all too ready to make their plea on a basis of respectability and willingness to "keep their place."

What is needed is a leadership which will din into the ears of the white rulers unceasingly the question asked by the Negro veteran:

Why should a Negro fight the battles of the white man and be his slave?

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

Vacation If You Can Afford It TROY, N. Y., (FP)—Workers in Troy collar factories who want vacations and can afford them, will be permitted to take them during the first two weeks of August. Cluett, Peabody & Co., C. W. Gerguson Co., Corlies Coon & Co., and B. J. Conlin Co. make the announcement. Employees of Var Zandis, Lecky mill gets the last two weeks.

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

Grand Picnic and Dance given by the WORKERS PARTY BRANCH No. 1, SLOVAK SECTION Sunday Afternoon, June 21, 1925 at BRAND'S PARK, 3259 Elston Avenue.

SPEAKERS: ROBERT MINOR and Others.

Friends of Tollers! Come to our picnic, invite your friends, you will enjoy it with Slovak Communists—the newest section of the Workers Party.

Good Music—Admission 50c.

DEATH LIST IN WRECK ON LACKAWANNA NOW 44; OTHERS ARE DYING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Hackettstown, N. J., June 18.—

The death list in the Lackawanna railroad wreck near here Tuesday mounted to 44 today, with the death of Clemens Schmidt, 47, of Chicago.

Twenty four still are in hospitals. The condition of several is critical. Meanwhile, the work of investigating the disaster was continued.

PRESIDENT OF LABEL LEAGUE GETS AUTOMOBILE

Must Be Given Chance to Use His Head

President Scheck, of the local branch of the Trades Union Label League, will soon be riding around in a first class Essex Coach at the expense of the league according to a report of a meeting held by that organization recently. The coach which his grateful co-workers intend to purchase for Scheck will cost in the vicinity of one thousand dollars, or to be exact \$917.00.

It is rumored that the Essex Coach is a sea wagon, but as the late Samuel Gompers once said when told that the beer he was drinking was non-union: "Yes, but it is good beer." Perhaps Scheck will fasten one of his labels on his coach and exhibit it to the workers of Chicago as an example of what can be accomplished by one person who takes a personal interest in the union label. If the workers of Chicago bought Essex coaches instead of Fords or Packards (?) perhaps the Essex people might find it to their interest to go union. What worked with Clown cigarets might work all around.

Incidentally don't forget that there is still room on our shelves for some good books. Look over your library, and if you have a book or two to spare, don't be bashful, bring it around, and we will inscribe your name on our honor roll. The library is open every evening from 8 to 11 p. m., 1347 Boston Road.

Still Resisting Public Power WASHINGTON—(FP)—On the eve of his business meeting of cabinet chiefs and heads of commissions and other branches of the executive end of the government, to consider economic, President Coolidge is found to be resisting the idea of federal development and distribution of power at Boulder canyon, on the Colorado river. He agrees that the government should carry the burden of providing flood control and irrigation, but he is dead against its entering into the business of generating and selling electricity. On general principle, he hopes that the two sides of water-storage on the Colorado can be kept apart, so that private capital shall not be deprived of a profit from power.

Distribute a bundle everyday during Week?

Vacation If You Can Afford It TROY, N. Y., (FP)—Workers in Troy collar factories who want vacations and can afford them, will be permitted to take them during the first two weeks of August. Cluett, Peabody & Co., C. W. Gerguson Co., Corlies Coon & Co., and B. J. Conlin Co. make the announcement. Employees of Var Zandis, Lecky mill gets the last two weeks.

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Good Music—Admission 50c.

ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES AND OF PEACANTS, SOVIETS' AIM"—KALININ

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—In a detailed report he delivered at the sitting of the Third Congress of Soviets, Kalinin, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, declared that, seeking to improve the Soviet power as exercised by the local authorities and institutions, the Central Government had set it as its task to resolve the following problems:

To increase measures tending to involve the peasants in the labors of Soviets; to increase the responsibility of members of local Soviets by way of more liberal criticism of the actions of the various authorities; to enforce judicial responsibility of officials guilty of unlawful organization of elections—in which event the latter are to be cancelled; to limit the scope of application of administrative penalties, with its frequent substitution for regular judicial prosecution, by local authorities; to attract the local population, as far as possible, to judicial activities; to mitigate the penalties for offenses against taxation regulations and others, while meting severe punishment on officials for illegal actions.

Aid to Peasants Stating that it was impossible to regard as completed the work of perfecting the national Soviet administration in regions with national minorities, the speaker pointed out to the difficulties that were bound with such work, mainly through the separate groups of those minorities being dispersed over a large territory covered by a number of different republics. This part of his speech the President of the Central Executive Committee of the Union concluded by moving a proposition that the Central Government be charged with the task of closely following the general realization of measures bent towards cultural development of minorities.

During the lively debate that followed Kalinin's speech, fourteen peasant delegates emphasized the fact that the putting into effect of the measures enumerated by the president of the executive corresponded to the demands voiced by all farming population of the Union.

Rights of National Minorities Larin, a prominent leader and deputy—member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (R. S. F. S. R.), reproached the Ukrainian administration for what he called a certain want of due regard for needs of national minorities and urged the right of every minority, however weak and whatever its numerical strength, to live as a separate and independent territorial unit.

However, Larin's assertion were refuted by members of the government of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic at the Moscow Congress, who, with practical evidence in hand, were able to state that all the minorities in Ukraine—Russian, Polish, Jewish, Bulgarian and others—had their own national councils, even in case the population concerned did not exceed that of one village; moreover, the Ukrainian government energetically opposed any attempts at forcible "Ukrainization" of Russian or other minorities.

The Congress unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Kalinin's proposals as stated above.

NATIONAL LEFT WING CONFERENCE OF NEEDLE TRADES IS CALLED FOR NEW YORK CITY ON AUGUST 8-9

(Continued from page 1)
of the reactionaries to surrender to the employers.

All of these facts combine to make it especially necessary at this time that the Left Wing forces should consolidate themselves, clarify their program and tactics, and solidify the Left Wing leadership with the masses in the needle trades, for a militant struggle against the employers and against the collaborators with the employers.

The National Committee Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L., therefore, in cooperation with the T. U. E. L. National Committee, issues this call for

A NATIONAL NEEDLE TRADES LEFT WING CONFERENCE to be convened in New York City, August 8th and 9th, 1925, to consider and act upon the following agenda:

1. Report of the T. U. E. L. National Committee.
2. Report of National Committee of the Needle Trades Section.
3. Amalgamation and Trade Union Unity:—(a) Amalgamation of the Needle Trades; (b) National Trade Union Unity; (c) International Trade Union Unity—Anglo-Russian Commission.
4. Trade issues and program: (a) General; (b) For each union.
5. Unemployment.
6. Shop Committees.
7. Organization of the Unorganized.
8. Struggle against the Bureaucracy—Tactics of the Left Wing.
9. Left Bloc in the Needle Trades.
10. Labor Party.
11. Organization Problems of the Left Wing.
12. Press—"The Needle Worker."
13. Finance.
14. Election of National Committee of Needle Trades.
15. Adjournment.

Every separately functioning group of Left Wing Needle Trades workers is entitled to send TWO DELEGATES to this National Conference. Certain of the larger and stronger groups in New York City will be entitled to additional delegates, the number of which will be set by the National Committee, not to exceed eight delegates from any group.

Needle Workers! At this time when our movement is growing so rapidly, when such tremendous problems are pressing upon us for solution, it is a supreme duty of every Left Wing Group to take a responsible part in formulating policies and perfecting the organization that will lead to victory.

ELECT YOUR DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE, TO BE HELD AT 108 EAST 14th ST., NEW YORK CITY, ON AUGUST 8th AND 9th, 1925.

Fraternally yours, NATIONAL COMMITTEE, T. U. E. L., M. LONG, Secretary. NATIONAL COMMITTEE, T. U. E. L., WM. Z. FOSTER, Secretary.

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Special "Head-of-the-Lakes" Page of the Daily Worker

NORTHERN MINN. MINERS WORK FOR STARVATION WAGE

By GEO. ZAICKOV.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HIBBING, Minn., June 17.—By scalp cutting the already reduced wages of the miners in Northern Minnesota and shutting down mines the united front of the steel magnates is hitting the workers here pretty hard. One after another mines are shutting down and workers are running from employment office to office in search of jobs.

The Jobless Army Grows.

The Albany mine was shut down entirely and all workers were laid off. At the same time Leonard and two other mines in Chisholm were closed. Oliver Iron Mining company, the largest in the Mesabi range and unsurpassed in its brutality laid off all those suspected of radical tendencies. The attack is directed chiefly against the militant workers because they succeeded in getting one thousand struck to answer the Workers Party slogan: Down Tools on May Day and come out to hear the Communist speaker, Robert Minor.

Two workers came here from Washington in answer to an advertisement which offered \$5 a day for 8 hours work in the Oliver Iron Mining Company, Hibbing, Minn. The facts are the above company pays \$4.20 for ten hours work while Weston-Dear company has cut wages to \$3.60 a day for ten hours of unbearable hard labor.

Our Readers' Views

The Co-operative Movement.

To the DAILY WORKER.—The co-operative movement among the Finnish workers and farmers in the northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan is becoming more and more a mass movement. Every month shows a big increase in membership and in the sales of the co-operative stores. Over sixty of these stores are affiliated with the Co-operative Central Exchange, the wholesale owned by the co-operatives. About the same number of the stores more are purchasers from this co-operative wholesale.

At the same time when we are witnessing the continuous growth of the Finnish co-operative stores, there are many failures in the co-operative field run by American workers.

When an analysis is made, the fault is found to be, that generally those stores are successful which are not only "good" stores, but which in reality are part of the working class movement. The co-operative store does not fulfill its duty simply by trying to sell cheaper and better goods, because this will not make the store one which the workers really recognize as their own. Some department store or chain store may undersell the co-operative in order to kill it and when it has seemingly "cheaper" goods, it becomes to the average worker a "cheaper and better store." The result is that the co-operative store is weakened or killed.

A co-operative store is the store only, if it takes part in the workers' everyday struggle by the special means it has at its command. When the workers feel by actual experience that the co-operative store is their own store, then the co-operative movement becomes a mass movement and the business side of it will also increase.

The co-operative movement fulfills its duty only by being part of the working class movement, recruiting new masses to the class struggle.—Co-operator.

Political Outlook in the "Head-of-the-Lakes" District

By HENRY ASKELI.

THE space at my disposal will not allow me to enter into a detailed analysis of the political outlook in the Head-of-the-Lakes district. Therefore, I have to confine myself to a brief sketch of what the political situation is at present in this district.

Some years ago Duluth-Superior and the vicinity was considered a Gibraltar of radical socialism in the central northwestern states. Duluth, Cloquet, and other municipalities even elected socialist public officials.

Campaigns and general propaganda were effective; branches quite large, and generally speaking the future for a socialist movement looked rather bright. The membership was, sad to say, about three-fourths foreigners, Scandinavians, Finnish, Jewish and German. Only a small part of Americans were politically organized.

Had a Paper, "The Truth."

Comrades in Duluth published a paper, The Truth which at one time

exercised a strong influence in the political life of the district. It could have been made permanent if its editorial policy and also its business end had been properly and definitely managed. These, however, were not given a due consideration and sometimes they were sadly neglected. The result of that was continual financial loss which for the most part was met by Scandinavian comrades. Editorially The Truth suffered also. It never was, strictly speaking, a paper for the party. It had personal and not the party characteristics. It denounced the conditions and offered a remedy in the organization, but it did not put forth the party, its problems and struggles as it should have done. Especially was this noticeable in the last period of its existence.

Branches Disbanded.

There were strong branches in Duluth and Superior. The Scandinavian branch in Duluth was the largest and most influential. Also there was a large Finnish branch. The Jewish

branch was not large, but it was fairly active. Combined efforts of these branches resulted in large gatherings and meetings which were held occasionally.

Now the Scandinavian branches in Duluth and Superior have ceased to exist. During the left wing controversy the Duluth branch went with the left wing organization, only to diminish in size and importance soon after. Finally it became nothing more than a dancing and entertaining organization. The Superior Scandinavian branch has a parallel history.

There are quite a number of Finnish branches in this district. They have just about held their own. Their influence in local as well as national politics has diminished to a minimum and their propaganda and agitation has suffered noticeably.

Foreign-born Workers.

This district has a large number of foreign-born workers, who work mostly in the mining and lumber industry.

They are the ones who do the most heavy work and are poorly paid. They live from hand to mouth and are more alert for Communist propaganda than Yankee workers. With proper organizational measures they could be lined up.

Also this district has about one-third of the total number of foreign-born farmers in the United States. All are practically poor and helpless in the grip of the capitalist system. Most of them work in the cities or in the woods for a part of the time. A large per cent of them are so-called mortgage farmers, heavily in debt and this mortgage is hanging above their heads like the sword of Damocles. This is ripe material for Communism and with a proper agrarian program they will flock into the party.

Effects of Immigration Restrictions.

The effects of the immigration restrictions can be seen here already. Now it is very common to see a "free-born American" working in the

mines; in those same hells were foreigners used to toil before the war almost exclusively. There they are now. Post-war conditions have forced also the American worker there. His education, national pride and knowledge of language did not rescue him from those hell holes. The American-born worker is getting his proletarian training now. Realities of life are extinguishing his patriotism. Soon he will be proletarianized.

This is a hopeful sign. American-born worker, proletarianized, will soon look at foreign-born workers' efforts to organize the workers with a different kind of feeling. Yesterday they said: "Damn those foreigners. They are teaching Communism, which is un-American." Today they do not say much. They have nothing to say. They are just beginning to see the horrible nightmare of capitalism in full light. We can be positive that tomorrow they will say: "Comrades, let's pull together."

WORKERS' SCHOOL IN WISCONSIN

By A. J. HAYES.

MORE than 50 applicants have already been accepted to attend the young workers' summer educational courses that will be held at Waino, near Brule, Wisconsin, beginning June 22nd and lasting until August first. The applicants are young workers or working class students of both sexes, their ages ranging from 16 to 23, the majority of them coming from northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

For six weeks these young workers will study the outstanding facts and theories of the class struggle. In these six weeks they will have arrived at a fairly clear general understanding of these present day social cleavages. They are coming to the school equipped with some knowledge of the task before the working class and the purpose of the revolutionary movement, but this understanding with many of them is still scarcely more than an instinctive gravitation towards the ranks of the militant workers. This class consciousness can be made dynamic—a positive force in their lives not only for their own moral and intellectual growth but for the enrichment of the entire labor movement.

It would be a mistake to assume that in a brief period of six weeks these young men and women could be transformed into adept theoreticians and leaders. And that is not being attempted. The courses are intended for a sound preparation to more advanced study of capitalist society and the role of the revolutionary working class. And since no education is in itself worthy of the title unless it translates itself into action and is reflected in the everyday conduct of the individual, these young workers will learn also the methods of practical organization, propaganda and the value of performing with conscientious precision and promptness even those seemingly unimportant routine functions that are so necessary for the efficiency and even the very existence of organized group activity.

Y. W. L. SUMMER COURSES

The Head-of-the-Lakes District Committee of the Young Workers League, in cooperation with other labor organizations, began the preparations for these courses early in the year. The initiative for the venture is properly credited to the Finnish Federation membership of the Workers Party in the Head-of-the-Lakes or ninth W. P. district. Among the supporting organizations are numerous co-operatives, workers' circles, local unions and

working women's groups.

Applicants to these courses have all been chosen and recommended by these organizations and from all indications we have been successful in getting together a sincere, willing and capable student group.

In many respects these courses stand for pioneer effort in this sort of educational work in our district, while at the same time they must be considered as the outgrowth of accumulated experience in similar activity particularly by the Finnish Federation. The Finnish Federation has for years conducted educational courses of this kind, but as a rule for only older comrades and in the Finnish language. The Y. W. L. courses this summer are a new departure in that the school will be conducted through in English and for the youth section of the workers. And the students themselves are, for the greater part, sons and daughters of these foreign born comrades. Thus the Finnish section of our party is in a very material way transmitting of its own fund of class struggle knowledge and ripe experience into the American labor movement through the support of this kind of educational work.

It has required no small amount of financial sacrifice and effort to carry thru the original plan that this school shall be free to every participant, so that to that extent an even chance is given to every boy and girl qualified to attend to pay all expenses of the students and instructors during the entire six weeks.

And the pioneer character of this venture in educating the young workers of our district is further carried out by the fact that this is the first attempt of the kind at the Head-of-the-Lakes under the auspices of the Young Workers League and with the purpose of initiating a more thorough organizational drive among the young workers of these states.

The teaching staff for these courses includes comrade Harry Gannes of the Young Workers League from Chicago, com. C. E. Hathaway, organizer of the Workers Party ninth district, and A. J. Hayes of Superior, Wis. In addition competent lecturers on the co-operative movement, trade unionism and other phases of workers' activity will give special lectures. The outline of subjects to be taken up includes sociology, theories of class struggle, Marxian economics, trade union history and tactics, shop nuclei organization, American history from

THE WORK PLANNED

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the workers viewpoint, public speaking and other allied subjects. Special attention will be given to organizational work and instruction in the essentials of procedure and group functions. In addition to these more formal subjects students will participate in educational activities, entertainments, sports, etc.

Classes will be conducted five and one half days per week, Saturday forenoons being allotted to the meetings of the student branch. Classes will begin at nine in the morning, arranged so that four periods are assigned for the forenoon and three periods for the afternoon. Lecture periods are forty minutes with ten minute intermissions, one hour being given for lunch. The last formal class ends three thirty in the afternoon, after which one hour will be taken up in various group activities.

Local comrades are furnishing living accommodations to students and teachers, but the school furnishes board for all, a capable cook with voluntary help from local comrades taking care of the food problem. The location for the school is an ideal country section where the hall of the local W. P. Finnish branch provides suitable facilities.

The courses promise to be a success in themselves in addition to providing us much needed experience in arranging similar young workers' schools in the future.

Plan to Curb Home Work Under Sweatshop Condition in Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 17.—Unregulated home work resulting in sweat shop conditions is to be curbed by the regulations adopted by the industrial board, department of labor and industry of Pennsylvania. The new rules become effective Sept. 1, 1925. They are designed to check violations of the child labor and woman's work law which have occurred under unregulated home work.

Certain manufacturers have maintained no factory at all, but given work to women and children to do at home without any supervision as to hours of labor, age of workers, or sanitary condition of the home. The new system provides that employers giving out home work be licensed and assume responsibility for sanitary condition of the home and compliance with the child labor and woman's law.

Homework is defined as manufacturing, finishing, repairing, altering or handling in a home of any article or articles, the material of which has been furnished by the employer. Employers who employ agents in Pennsylvania must license their agents and have them share responsibility for compliance with the rules. A list of all home workers employed by each employer shall be forwarded every three months to the state department of labor, giving age of each home worker and other data. In each home a person over 21 is to be designated as the responsible head to assist in carrying out the provisions of the law.

"Small Biz" Kicks Suppressed.

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—How Humphrey, Hunt and VanFleet, controlling the federal trade commission, are damming back and suppressing the complaints of consumers and small business concerns against unfair practices by big business, is shown in the May summary of the commission's work. There were pending 493 applications for formal complaint on May 1, and 501 on June 1. During May, 41 applications came in, 22 were dismissed, and 11 complaints ordered. Receipt of applications has been sharply cut.

Can't Agree on Machines.

BOSTON.—Holding engines to pull up nets full of fish are recommended by James H. Nickerson of the Fishermen's Union. Nickerson told the conference of state fisheries officials, captains of fishing fleets and fish packers and dealers that much labor and time is saved on the Pacific coast by use of the machines but that the workers and shipowners cannot agree in the east as to who should pay for the machines, so none are used.

STATUS OF THE SMALL FARMERS

By ARVID NELSON.

TILLERS of the soil in northern Wisconsin, tributary to the Head-of-the-Lakes, are, for the most part, so-called small holders. That is, if you do not take into consideration the interests of the mortgagees in the titles to the lands. These little farmers are engaged in clearing off and farming the logged-off or cut over lands left by the lumber corporations, who exploited the forests of magnificent timber from these areas during the past generation or two. Hired help is not employed to any great extent on these farms, the actual operator of the farm, with the aid of his family, performing the necessary labor.

As the farming communities here, to a great extent, are of a comparatively recent origin, agriculture has not developed to as high a degree and efficiency as in some of the older agricultural sections of the country. The principal efforts of many of the settlers are still devoted to clearing off their lands and paying for the properties they have purchased.

Another factor, which has doubtless tended to hold back the greater development of this section in the agricultural line, is the fact that it is not immediately adjacent to any very great industrial center. Such a center, naturally hastens the development of agriculture in its surrounding communities by providing markets, especially for the products of small farms. The difference in this respect can be readily noted by comparing the partially developed farms of northern Wisconsin with those in the southern part of the state, where such centers as Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities are within an easy distance with their marketing possibilities.

Wisconsin is chiefly a dairy state, and this holds true with the northern portion of the state also, in so far as

the farming industry there has advanced. The soil, climatic and other conditions seem to be best adapted for this line of husbandry, and marketing facilities are most readily available for dairy farm products.

The great majority of the farmers of northern Wisconsin are small owners or proprietors. Farm tenancy the agricultural evil of many southern states, has not developed to any significant extent here. Conditions and the people here are not favorable to that method of farm operation, as in the south, where agriculture has been carried on longer, and economic conditions, the races and classes of people, and the nature of the crops raised have had a tendency toward the large plantation system of farming and the tenantry system in regard to ownership.

But the settlers of northern Wisconsin stump-land acres, as well as of other northern states, are accursed with another evil, which is no less a burden than the tenantry system of the south and just as inherently a part of the prevailing social system in this country. And it is a burden that is ever increasing—the mortgage burden.

Statistics show that the mortgage debt of American farmers is continually increasing. A majority of the small farmers in northern Wisconsin are mortgaged; a great portion of the farmers are so heavily weighed with mortgage debts, that they are beyond all hope of ever regaining a clear title to the fields they have cleared and the little homes they have built.

Incomes from the little farms, under the present system of distribution, where middlemen and other profiteers exact the greater portion of the products of the farmer's toil, are so inadequate that he can not meet his obligations in addition to earning a

meager living for himself and family. Mortgage foreclosures are, therefore, increasing in number; and voluntary or involuntary auction sales of the cattle, chattels and other goods of farmers hopelessly in debt are becoming almost an everyday occurrence in some communities.

And not only are the farmers unable to meet the payments on their mortgage loans, but the return on their investments and labor is not sufficient to allow the payment of taxes when due. Lists of delinquent taxpayers and sums of taxes remaining uncollected last year in some of the northern Wisconsin counties, as published by the county authorities, were greater than ever before in the history of the state. Some of the counties are virtually bankrupt and county development work, that is carried on with public funds, is at a standstill. The officials in some counties find it difficult to collect sufficient tax funds to be able to draw their salaries. One may ask, and with reason, what will soon become of the governing functionaries of these counties if the officials find it impossible to draw their pay?

All this, of course, is a result of the system under which we are all living. The condition will not be remedied even if the farmers are able to pay off their mortgages and meet their tax payments. Something more fundamental, in the form of a change in the system, is necessary.

Organization among the farmers is in its first stages. Many farmers, under the pressure of their present predicament, are commencing to realize the value and significance of co-operative marketing associations, and co-operative societies for supplying the farmer's needs are making their appearance in many communities. In this manner the farmers are learning the great possibilities of organization; they are learning their first great lesson of organized effort and ridding themselves of their individualism, nurtured for generations by the schools, churches and other organs of the existing system.

And while we should not underestimate nor belittle the value of the co-operative movement, especially as a form of organization for the working farmers, we should bear in mind, that it is only a means to an end, a stepping stone, so to say, to a more far-reaching purpose. The farmers must, in addition, organize their political power, and they must learn to use both their economic and political power in conjunction with the organized workers of the industrial centers. This will in the end free them from the clutches of a social system, that, with all its inherent evils, must soon be relegated to the scrap-heap of the past.

Piece Work in Boston.

BOSTON.—The section piece work system of production is being put into force in pants shops dealing with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in Boston. The system is expected to reduce costs of production. The clothing cutters of the Amalgamated are moving the union office to larger quarters at 885 Washington street.

CO-OPERATION--A CENTRALIZED MOVEMENT

CHANGING "just stores" into a live movement has been the work of the Co-operative Central Exchange during the seven years of its existence.

Formed by 20 Finnish co-operative stores located in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin to act as a sort of buying center, it has steadily developed into a regular wholesale. Like all enterprises started by the Finns, its progress has not been spectacular, but a steady one, for the Finns are a slow but a thorough going people. They build slow but firm.

Before the inspection of this central organization the co-operative stores were all isolated from each other, each one solved its own problems, and cared nothing for the fate of its neighbors. The stores were mismanaged, accounting systems were if not totally lacking at least woefully inefficient. The boards of directors knew very little about controlling the affairs of their society. The stores were mostly organized to get "cheap" prices.

The work cut out for the central organization was a manifold one, and one that taxed even the patience of the patient Finns. But they set to work, and today they can point with pride at work accomplished.

To eliminate the evil of mismanagement, they organized a school where they trained their own executives, clerks, bookkeepers, and drivers. Today over 75 per cent of all the Finnish co-operative stores in their territory are managed by their own students.

The next step was the standardizing of accounting and this problem was very effectively solved, so that now practically every store makes it a condition for electing a manager that he be acquainted with the standardizing accounting of the central organization.

Auditing in most stores was an unknown factor, in others some of the members of the society who knew little or nothing about bookkeeping audited the books, while in the most advanced stores books were audited by some local banker who again knew nothing about co-operation. An auditing department employing trained auditors who also were co-operators was the next big step in the chain of progress. Result—many a shady deal unearthed and their perpetrators ousted from the movement, not to say anything about the other improvements in systems of control, etc. installed by the auditing department.

With this work done, there still remained one requiring still more efforts, and that was to educate the

members of the co-operative stores to understand that to conduct their stores merely for the sake of getting "cheaper" prices should not be their aim, but to make the co-operative movement one whose aim was the total elimination of the present profit system of society. An educational department was organized, and large strides have been made towards this end. At each convention resolutions are adopted urging a united front with all other working class organizations for the realization of this aim.

From the original twenty members the central organization has now grown so that it has about 65 members affiliated with it, and sells merchandise to an equal number of others not yet affiliated.

The volume of business has grown every year and 1925 sales will near the million dollar mark. In addition to the wholesale, a bakery is conducted that is also steadily growing.

Many times has this organization demonstrated its power, by taking part in the various drives conducted by the class conscious workers. They took active part in the Russian Famine Relief, Karelian Relief, etc.

At their meetings they talk a lot, but the funny part of it is, that when they leave their meetings they go out and do what they talked about.

THE WORKERS' MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

By I. KAUPPINEN

THE writer believes that it is interesting to readers of the DAILY WORKER to know that there exists a banking institution in the United States of which Communists are in full control.

A Workers' Bank.

The Workers' Mutual Savings Bank got its germ of life in the convention of the Central District of the socialist party, in the early part of the year 1917. There it was deemed necessary for the socialist party to have an institution which would be in a position to make loans to locals and aid them financially in their various needs. (The reader must bear in mind that there wasn't any Communist Party at the time, and that it was for that reason that the project was begun under the auspices of the socialist party and a committee selected in the party convention.)

Business actually was begun Jan. 12, 1918, when the first deposit was made. It amounted to two dollars.

By the end of January, 1918, the amount of \$886.00 had accumulated in the "bank." This was the beginning made from the meager deposits which the comrades had been able to save during the years of toil in the industries.

There was an inducement which called upon the comrades to make their deposits in their own banking institution. They had the knowledge that if their savings were deposited in the capitalistic banks, these same banks would be financing their own projects in various cities and towns. And also that whenever these banks made loans to the workers they would in every instance collect large commissions for making the loan and in addition to this, a high rate of interest.

Finances Workers' Halls.

Knowing these facts the comrades soon accumulated enough funds so that their own "bank" was in a position to make the loans on their halls in these several cities and towns. Be-

sides they now were able to finance their halls and enterprises without any commissions and at a lower rate of interest.

Up to the present time the Workers' Mutual Savings Bank has saved thousands of dollars in the form of commissions and lower interest rates to labor organizations.

Some comrades might say that banking doesn't match together with our party work. Also it is different in its nature, however, the financing of the halls has been rather an expensive proposition for many of our locals and in many instances a difficult one. These problems were greatly simplified by the aid our bank offered.

Run by Communists.

Although the Communist Party hasn't any official direction over the affairs of the bank, the comrades who have the control of the bank in their hands make it their duty to assist the militant labor movement. It has always been a rule of the comrades who are directing the bank's affairs, to aid the party branches, co-operatives and fellow-comrades financially in their needs.

The bank has kept apart from every nature of bonds which float on the markets and which are in many instances worthless not to say anything of the purpose for which they have been floated. In general, the bank has strived to be of service to the working man and their institutions and not merely a business proposition.

Now that the business of this so meagerly begun institution has expanded so that its resources are about \$200,000.00, it is in a still better position to be of service to the workers.

"Labor Banks."

MANY of our comrades might think that our institution is too small to be of any benefit to the cause for which the Communists are struggling. And that there are in existence at the present day about 30 "Labor Banks" in the United States. It is true that these "labor banks" have total resources amounting to \$150,000,000.00. The strength of these banks is beyond

doubt enormous.

However, what can the militant labor movement expect from these institutions? Who can point a single event where these "Labor Banks" with the enormous resources they possess, have assisted the militant labor movement in any way? (With the exception of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which has assisted the Russian workers thru organizing the Russian-American Industrial corporation, for aiding the reconstruction of that country.)

However, even this "Labor Bank" later neglected to assist the project any further, but instead has denied any co-operation to the Russian workers which they so elaborately began.

On the contrary we have ample evidence where the "Labor Banks" have utilized their strength against the working class. It would be ridiculous to think that Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' bank would be fighting for the cause of the militant labor movement while participating in the meetings of the board of directors of the Empire Trust company of New York of which he was a member before his death.

The Empire Trust company is one of the units of the money trust of America. If any of our comrades thinks so, it is high time to revise opinions on the subject.

Aids Militant Labor.

In making a comparison of these banks and the Workers' Mutual Savings Bank, one can readily determine which is doing its bit for promoting the cause of the working class. The Workers' Mutual Savings Bank didn't have the funds of any union and for that reason has not acquired such enormous strength. However, it is more pleasing to know that what strength it has accumulated, it was utilized towards aiding the militant labor movement instead of against it.

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

COMMUNISTS TO PICNIC HERE ON FOURTH OF JULY

Bosses Will Propagate for Militarism

Calvin Coolidge is receiving the plaudits of socialists and pacifists because he refused to place the seal of his official approval on the plan to make the anniversary of the armistice, that terminated the world war, an annual defense day. Canny Calvin showed his sympathy for militarism by turning July 4th over to them.

That day, formerly devoted to making speeches glorifying American capitalism and paying lip loyalty to the declaration of independence, will be henceforth used by the bourgeoisie as an occasion to inoculate the minds of the American masses with the virus of capitalist militarism and to gradually organize them into the military machine which our ruling class is building up to defend their loot against the working class, whom they know sooner or later will demand their rights and insist on getting them.

But the workers are not idle. While the capitalists in Chicago with their myriad publicity agencies will inveigle large numbers of workers to their demonstrations, celebrations and military exercises, the most class conscious of the workers will keep aloof from the capitalist show and participate in their own demonstrations.

Cannon Will Speak

In Beyer's Grove, local Chicago of the Workers' (Communist) Party will hold its annual picnic. This will be more than a gathering of merry-makers the fun will be on the menu. It will also be a demonstration against American imperialism, and the audience will have an opportunity of hearing Comrade James P. Cannon, member of the central executive committee of the party speak on the present situation in Europe. Comrade Cannon was one of the representatives of the party at the last meeting of the enlarged session of the executive committee of the Communist International held in Moscow.

Don't make any other engagement for July 4. All roads lead to Beyer's Grove, at the end of the California Avenue car line. Admission is 50 cents.

Infant Mortality Rate Is High in Maine Mill Town

PORTLAND, Me.—(FP)—The only future disadvantage to textile manufacturing in Maine, according to the group of Maine bankers financing the Hill Manufacturing Co. of Lewiston, is the possibility of a 48-hour law. The bankers point out that Maine is the best textile manufacturing state in the union because of its skilled operatives, water power and mills in good physical condition. Maine workers can be employed 54 hours a week, an hour less than southern mill operatives. The situation of workers in Lewiston is being investigated by a committee of legislators because of charges that the infant mortality rate was so high in a mill city. Women who work in Lewiston mills are weakened physically and cannot give their children the proper care.

Our Daily Patterns

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5138. Flannel, washable broad cloth or tub silk would be nice for this design.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: S, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40 inch material, with 3/4 yard of contrasting material for collar, tab and cuff facings.

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

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PUTRID CORPSE OF S. P. PAST SAVING

(Continued from page 1.)
Pastis-Thompson group. We are confident that even if Debs knew the truth concerning their malodorous political history even he would not lend himself to be used by them, as a cover for their down right political rottenness. What is that record?

It is known that Minneapolis a few years ago, was a big center of radical labor. Today, it is the scabbiest town in America. Both the political and the economic arms of labor, have suffered deep wounds which are still bleeding badly, as June 8 showed. The Bastis-Thompson "socialist" treason is responsible for this.

As the result of twenty years of constant socialist propaganda, based upon the waging of the class struggle, Thomas Van Lear, was elected socialist mayor in 1916. He was supported by six socialist aldermen in the city council.

Treachery of Van Lear

The very first thing that Van Lear did as mayor, was to cut loose from all socialist and labor control. He became sufficient unto himself. He struck a political alliance with Frank McCormick, the democratic leader of the underworld elements. In this desertion of the class struggle, Van Lear commanded the loyal support of Bastis and Lynn Thompson. When Van Lear was put under fire, in the party for his capitalistic alliance, it was Bastis and Lynn Thompson who rallied to his defense. This support of Bastis, together with that of Lynn Thompson, now county commissioner, but at the period in question, socialist member of the school board, strengthened the hand of Van Lear greatly.

Notorious "Star" Steal

So that in 1918, Van Lear, as a candidate for re-election, conducted this campaign in connection with the corrupt elements represented by Frank McCormick, and abandoned all political relations with both the socialist and labor movements. He was, of course, defeated. He has suffered two crushing defeats since then.

When it was proposed after 1918, that a campaign of exposure be instituted against Van Lear, before he wrecked labor's organization, it was the socialist alderman headed by Bastis, who stopped the party wheels from rolling in that direction. Thus Van Lear was left free to consummate the notorious "Star" steal. That steal could have been prevented, had the Bastis-Thompson leadership been true to its trust.

The class conscious workers of the city and state, naturally looked toward these socialists to act as the watch dogs of their interests in the Star. They were in an excellent position to do that, as ward leaders of the working class. But they failed the working class miserably, for the simple reason that they favored Van Lear's policies of class collaboration and desertion. They were, in fact, until quite recently, his political henchmen. And Albert Bastis is even now in his power, for divers reasons known to others besides Bastis.

Socialists go Over to G. O. P.

In 1923, a wholesale betrayal of the political interest of the working class was put over by this socialist gang. Dick Wiggin and the inimitable Bob Cramer were the chief officers. The debacle of June 8, this year, is rooted in the treachery of 1923. In that year the entire socialist labor group went over to the republican candidacy of Leach. The socialist aldermen constituted the central committee of the still lingering S. P. They sabotaged the nomination of a united socialist labor candidate for mayor. The class conscious workers were astounded at this action. That was the next step taken to demoralize the political strength of labor.

Bastis, who is the intellectual and practical leader and tactician of the socialist group in and out of the city council, was openly rewarded by the capitalists for his part in the betrayal of 1923, by their refusal to oppose his election in the sixth ward. His seat was not contested. This brilliant strategy of Bastis, brought its full fruits to the workers, when five of the six aldermen up for re-election, were defeated on June 8, this year. Nevertheless, Bastis possesses the gall to affix his name to a call for the grand revival en masse, of the dead socialist corpse, which, when it

Our Readers' Views

Daily Worker Gets Their Goat
To the DAILY WORKER: Please do not send the DAILY WORKER to me any more because the hotheaded K. K. K.'s want to lynch me for this paper.

Since Easter I have received only six copies and these were torn to bits and smelled of whiskey. They must have soaked the papers in it.—A. B., Huntington, Ark.

Conference Is "Pleasant"

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Following a conference in the office of Secretary of Labor, Davis, June 16, with the executive boards of the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasters' International Union, during which he tried to get them to agree on terms of settlement of their dispute as to jurisdiction over plasterers, Davis announced that they "had a very agreeable conference, and adjourned to meet on Friday."

lived, he did so much to kill. Debs cannot purge the tribe led by Bastis, of its political filth.

Debs Shields Such Filth.
That part of the working class which is politically conscious, knows full well that if Debs is to be honest with the working class movements, it is his revolutionary duty to lash these traitors as he did in the past. However, since Debs has permitted himself to be made a pawn in the yellow hands of the Cahans and the Hill-quits, nothing of such a nature is expected of him, we must confess.

When Paul J. Smith, Sam Gompers' representative, opened his drive on the left wing in 1921, had the Bastis-Thompson group really been socialists, Smith could have been stopped at that time. However, instead of blocking Smith, whose reports on the various Reds in Minneapolis, found their way into the archives of the department of justice, they consorted with Smith and became his secret allies.

Socialists Vote For Scab.

Lynn Thompson as a socialist member of the board of county commissioners, voted to let the contract for the construction of the Mendota bridge, to the big rat firm of Kuss Construction Co. This firm is actively hostile to all union labor. But the board has a so-called labor majority of three. Common labor is paid thirty cents an hour. The skilled crafts are getting forty cents per hour. No union workers are allowed on the job. This is a sample of Thompson's interest in the working class.

Not only that, but all of the county appointments were handed on a silver platter to members of the Lincoln Club, which is the political expression of the Citizens' Alliance. Lynn Thompson voted approval for all of them, as the record shows. It is a favorite pastime of Thompson, to hide under the past red mantle of Debs, and let the workers gaze at him while he is doing that. Thompson is as socialistic as a yellow lemon is a red apple. His treacherous actions as a member of the board of county commissioners, have inspired even the reactionaries in the unions to protest against him on more than one occasion. Thompson is a whitened sepulchre of fakelism.

Opposed United Front.

This Bastis-Thompson outfit rejected the united front proposals of the Workers Party, on the question of mayor this spring. It was a proposition to unite all working class elements on a labor candidate for mayor. These tactics would have netted the workers a candidate. However, these gentlemen turned down the unification of labor, for the capitalist method of splitting the workers. The socialist labor aldermen gave the workers two republican candidates; Leach and Elwell. A united front would have saved all this. This, then, is the gentry that Debs is coming to save. It certainly is a bad mess that Debs has on his list. It is indeed a very regrettable thing to behold—Debs in this last role of his. He ought to have been spared the task of throwing his former red mantle, over the hideous political carcasses of these political fakelers.

But Debs is not privileged to fool the workers consciously or unconsciously. The class struggle is inexorable. And if Debs can stand up for these tools of capitalism, then Debs is acting against the best interests of the working classes. No man is greater than the working class. In fact, Debs himself, in the past, used to emphatically stress this sentiment.

Communists Are Workers' Defenders
This treachery is not something peculiar to the Minneapolis socialists. It is world-wide. It is the work of the Second International. Witness England, Germany and France. The only socialism that is socialism today, is the socialism of the Communist International.

The S. P. of Minneapolis died in 1923. Debs comes here to revive it again, so that the Bastis-Thompson gang can continue to betray the workers under its banner, as they have in the past. No real socialist; no class conscious worker, will become a party to this move.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the place for all class conscious workers imbued with genuine socialism.

More Looney Gas?

NEW YORK.—Chemical, a trade paper of the chemical industry, reports that 25,000 pounds of ethylene dibromide, for mixing with tetra ethyl lead in fluid for use in gasoline, is being shipped from Germany to the Ethyl Gasoline corporation. The Ethyl Gasoline company announced the withdrawal of the looney gas before the surgeon-general's conference at which organized labor protested the sale of the dangerous fuel. New Jersey filling stations still advertise with big signs that tetra ethyl lead gasoline is on sale.

Fire Fighters Join Union

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Fire fighters at Lorain, O., have joined, 100 per cent, the new union resisted by the city commission there, according to a report to headquarters in Washington.

SOVIET MASSES DEMONSTRATE, SHOW LOYALTY

History Has Never Seen Such Parades

(Continued from page 1)
triumphantly forward towards the victory that they know to be theirs.

To a worker this is all really very, very wonderful and it is impossible not to be impressed by such a great historical event.

On May 1st tens of millions of workers and farmers in the Soviet Union march with inspiring hope and determination to the strains of the "International." In Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Karkoff, Tiflis, Irkutsk, Vladivostok it is all the same—the workers turn out en masse to pay homage to labor's great international holiday.

Mass Demonstrations.

Such mass demonstrations by workers on such a large scale has never taken place before in all human history.

Three features in particular characterized the May demonstration that I saw at Kiev: (1) the great number of participants, (2) the educational character of the parade and (3) its internationalism.

Kiev is a city of about 460,000 and yet the number of workers who actually took part in the parade was conservatively estimated at 400,000. To me it seemed as if the whole city and the surrounding territory were on the move.

Youth Take Part.

The young pioneers, boys and girls, the builders of the future Communist society, marched by the thousands through the streets singing jubilantly and at intervals telling us in no uncertain tones that they were ever ready to defend the cause of the revolution.

The red army boys, dressed in neat, good uniforms let it be known in thunderous hurrah that they were a working class army, prepared to defend the Soviet Union against attacks by counter-revolutionists.

Thousands of banners and flags were to be seen representing various kinds of labor unions and organizations, factories, clubs, societies, schools. A Ukrainian choir of 600 voices was stationed on one side of the street, by the reviewing stand, enlivening the occasion with revolutionary songs. Even the aged and the crippled workers had come out on this day to give expression to their feelings of solidarity.

The parade aimed to teach the workers something. It was an educational parade. There was, for instance, the blacksmith with his anvil and hammer, the carpenter with his building tools, the weaver with his loom, emphasizing the necessity and the importance of building up the industries in the Workers' Republic. Health, sanitation, literacy were not forgotten, as was shown by the floats and the many appropriate slogans on the banners. The parade was orderly throughout and no one seemed to feel the line of march despite the fact that it required hours of continuous walking. It was a good example of working class discipline.

International Solidarity.

The first of May is, of course, an international workers' holiday and the demonstration at Kiev clearly showed that this was so. Groups of Germans, Poles and other nationalities, who have found an asylum in the Soviet union, marched with fire in their eyes alongside the Ukrainians.

One large banner had inscribed on it "Workers of the World, Unite" in several languages, and another almost seemed to shout "Down with Hindenburg." The work and purpose of the International Red Aid was expressed by a float bearing a prison with imprisoned workers, appealing to the workers everywhere for aid against oppression and the white terror. Nationalism had no place in this Kiev demonstration.

Soviet Republic Safe.

After seeing Russia and noting the temper of the workers and farmers one cannot help get the conviction that the new Workers' Republic is safe from its enemies and sure to grow in influence and power.

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BUILDERS AT WORK

CLEVELAND BRANCH AGENT GETS ROUGH

Talk This Way to Your Branch

Comrade Paul Lukachic of Cleveland is one of those rare Builders who never takes a lay-off on the job of Communist building. Subs have been coming from this comrade in a steady stream and on special occasions he is always to be relied upon to double his efforts.

During RED WEEK, he gave his branch rough treatment. He heaved a challenge to the whole branch that or every sub that the members got altogether—he alone would equal the number with subs turned in, by himself.

"So the more subs my branch membership gets, the harder I will have to work to make good", he writes the DAILY WORKER.

"But there's more fun making good on a hard job", he adds, "and I'm going to do it or break a leg trying."

Here's an example of what a real Red can do during RED WEEK—and here is inspiration for other Communist Builders.

IN THE SECOND ANNUAL SUB CAMPAIGN

These Reds are making RED WEEK a good deal redder with subs sent in on Wednesday, June 17:

- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Dan W. Stevens (8).
- CHICAGO, ILL.—Sam Hammersmark (2); G. Gugich; G. K. Gebert.
- ROXBURY, MASS.—J. N. Sager (3).
- NORTH COHOES, N. Y.—Edward Hechchel (2).
- MUSKOGON, MICH.—Walter Johnson (3).
- CLEVELAND, O.—L. Levine (3); J. A. Hamilton (2).
- LANESVILLE, MASS.—Uno I. Sajti.
- POTTSVILLE, PA.—Peter Billicik (4).
- DUNDEE, ILL.—Ray Kellogg.
- CANTON, O.—R. Kristoffch.
- BLAIR STATION, PA.—Sabich Hassan (3).
- BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. Solininen (4); T. R. Sullivan.
- GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Eugene Bechtold.
- PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lenea Rosenberg (2).
- SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Ella Reeve Bloor (5).
- NEW YORK, N. Y.—David Relsky (4); Ed Monson; Szepesi Cera; Jimmie Higgins Book Store.
- DOROTHY, W. VA.—Marcus Haniotis.

PHILA. WORKERS PREPARING FOR JULY 4, PICNIC

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The Philadelphia Labor Defense Council and the Workers Party have arranged a joint picnic for Saturday, July 4th at Burholms Park.

This picnic will be a demonstration of solidarity to the number of workers now before the courts of Philadelphia as well as an opportunity to the Communists and their sympathizers to again enjoy cooling grass and the ample shades of one of the most beautiful natural parks of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Labor Defense Council has handled a number of very important defense cases during the last few weeks among them thirty state sedition cases, most of which have been satisfactorily settled by having them nolle prosequere.

Five cases are still pending and a number of deportation cases are about to come up.

All of these cases date back to May 1921 and the difficulty of creating interest and enthusiasm for the defense of these cases lies in the fact that most workers have forgotten about them. In addition to these cases the Labor Defense Council is handling the case of Carlo Previlligio a worker who was arrested during an anti-fascist demonstration and is now being held for court on several charges, including deportation.

This Defense Picnic will be a means of creating new interest in these cases and a help in raising the badly needed funds to defray the legal expenses. The Communists and their sympathizers well remember Burholms Park as an ideal picnic ground and one of coolest spots in the city.

The admission to the picnic will be free and plenty of refreshments, cool drinks and amusements will be on hand.

Sympathetic labor organizations are requested to keep this date open.

Japan Would Colonize in Asia
HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 18.—Premier Kato is considering a proposal to establish an immigration company capitalized at 200,000 yen, about (\$100,000) for colonizing continental Asia, a Tokio dispatch states.

ELLA BLOOR TO SPEAK AT BIG DENVER PICNIC

Reaches Colorado City on Hike June 21

DENVER, Colo., June 18.—"Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, who is hiking across country addressing mass meetings on behalf of the DAILY WORKER, will arrive here in time to speak at the "DAILY WORKER Picnic," to be held near Morrison on Sunday, June 21.

Comrade Bloor has addressed large meetings in California, Nevada, Utah and elsewhere on her cross country trip. The letter advertising the picnic states:—

"The Workers Party is growing steadily both locally as well as nationally. Former sincere socialists and members of the Industrial Workers of the World are becoming interested here."

"Take note of our activities; we shall have a booth at the Labor Centennial which thousands of union men will visit during the week of June 14th to 21st at 5th and Broadway. At our booth copies of the DAILY WORKER will be given away free and literature will be sold."

"On June 21st we shall have a picnic near Morrison at which Ella Reeve Bloor will be the main speaker. Tickets are only 10c., if you furnish your own transportation. If not we shall furnish such for 40c. difference. If you wish transportation leave word at Book Store, 1407 Arapahoe St."

Fight Over Arctic

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In a note to the United States, the Canadian government has reiterated its claim to all land lying between Northern Canada and the North Pole. It was learned here.

The note was sent in connection with the MacMillan expedition, Canada is offering to give MacMillan every possible aid while he was in Canadian territory, but does not want him to claim any land for the United States.

Polish-Germany Trade War.

WARSAW, Poland, June 18.—An economic war between Germany and Poland is expected, now that the temporary foreign trade agreement between the two countries has expired. Germany buys 40 per cent of Poland's exports. Germany, however, now refuses to buy unless Poland makes political concessions.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

Philadelphia, Attention!
For best Union Made OVERALLS and Work Clothes see
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Every sub you get during Red Week of June 15 to 21 is a sub to "make another Communist."

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Tell other workers that interesting story of the things you talk about during the lunch hour in your shop.
To describe the wages, shop conditions, your boss, the business agent in your union—
The life of the worker on and off the job—
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Send in your story on conditions in your shop—JUST PLAIN FACTS—and ask for as many sheets as you will need to write more stories on.

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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.

Chinese Communists

Communists in China are the target of attack. According to the latest dispatches the governor of Hupeh is jailing and beheading members of the Chinese Communist Party. The usual tales of a "Communist plot" are being given circulation by the agents of the allied embassies. It is certainly a tribute to the political and executive ability of the Chinese Communists if they have solidified the nation to such an extent that the agents of the allied imperialists must single them out for special persecution in order to prevent a social revolution. This, however, is all poppycock. The Communists in China are not organizing a social revolution. They are helping the rest of the Chinese workers and peasants to build a powerful national liberation movement, anti-imperialist in character, based on the broad masses of the Chinese population. That the present drive against foreign domination in the form of extra-territoriality (the independence of foreigners from Chinese law), against the collection of Chinese customs duties by foreign powers, the maintenance of circles of foreign power inside of China proper in the shape of treaty ports, etc., is of the broadest character, as seen by the support of strikes and demonstrations of workers and students by the Chinese merchants. Every social group in China, with the exception of the biggest capitalists and landlords and some of the military chieftains under Japanese or allied influence supports the liberation movement. The work of the Communist parties in semi-colonial nations such as China consists in stimulating the national liberation movements, in drawing the widest circles of workers and peasants into the struggle for the abolition of foreign capitalist control. It was Lenin himself who said at "the attempt to give such movements a Communist or quasi-Communist character" must be combatted. The Chinese Communists are following this policy and would probably receive less opposition from the imperialists if they were merely carrying on a campaign for a social revolution impossible to achieve at present. It is not necessary that China abolish capitalism in order to cripple world imperialism seriously. It is only necessary for China to throw off the foreign yoke and establish herself as an independent nation, to abolish the special privileges that make the robbery of the Chinese masses such a tremendous source of super-profit for the imperialist nations. It is because Soviet Russia is a real friend and ally of the Chinese masses, that she appears in the role of an ally instead of an enemy seeking to rule and rob that the imperialist world is panic-stricken. Of all the great powers only Soviet Russia honestly tries to unite the Chinese nation for freedom. This the Chinese Communists understand and point out and for this their severed heads go rolling in the filthy dust of the jail yards. But beheading Communists is a poor answer to the demands of the marching millions of Chinese workers and peasants. The Manchus could not rule solely with executioner's axes and neither will the imperialists be able to do so. Already the imperialist nations are considering the advisability of revising the drastic regulations by which they strangle China. This they have been forced to do by mass pressure. This pressure will not relax because the most elementary needs of the masses are involved, the solidarity of the Chinese will increase while the rivalries among the imperialist powers become more acute as the prospects of easy pickings in China fade.

Kellogg Rebuked

Secretary of State Kellogg is either crazy or else he wished, on behalf of his Wall Street masters, to sound out public opinion in Mexico and the United States on the question of armed intervention. Wall Street has had its answer if that was the purpose. In no quarter, except in the Street itself has there appeared anything but opposition in response to the insulting note of the mental defective who fills the office of secretary of state. In any other country in the world such an arbitrary act would have been the cause of instant resignation once it was made public. But this is America where elected persons automatically become dictators for a certain period of years without the faint responsibility to the citizenry that prevails in even the monarchical countries like England. Consequently Kellogg can continue to threaten war without any possibility of removal unless he begins to drive potential votes away from the republican administration. The incident has been useful. It has shown that even the flood of anti-Mexican propaganda and the Communist bugaboo has not succeeded in completely fooling the American masses, even the gullible middle class. In Mexico itself it will probably unify a number of the conflicting elements and it may convince the Calles government that the persecution of Communists and the smashing of unions, together with the alienation of the peasantry by the sabotage of land distribution, is a poor way to prepare resistance which the Mexican masses evidently want, to the avaricious demands of Wall Street. The American populace is surprisingly inarticulate for a people that are literate, great public demonstrations against governmental acts of tyranny are almost unknown, but on this issue the "people" have come as near speaking with one voice as is possible under the circumstances.

A headline reads: "Police save moron from mob after he dopes boy in park." After reading Kellogg's statement on the Mexican question, we suggest that the moron be made secretary of state. He would be a decided improvement on the present incumbent.

Samuel Insull, public utilities magnate, received a degree from Northwestern University. It's no wonder the Genna boys got sore at the way they were neglected, and went on a shooting spree.

A bishop broke his leg while hiking in the Wisconsin woods last week. Strange to relate he did not pray to god to mend the break. He went to a doctor.

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

The Enslavement of China

By Wm. F. Dunne

ARTICLE X.

OF the many insulting notes sent to China during the war period by the allied legations, with the intention of convincing her of her utter helplessness in the face of the solid front of the imperialist powers, the following, sent October 29, 1918, was typical. Each point is a studied insult as well as a warning that China's only task in the war to aid the allies in eliminating Germany.

It has been explained in an earlier article that China's chief reasons for entering the war were to escape the payment of the Boxer indemnity to Austria and Germany, to secure badly needed loans and to insure herself at a peace conference on an equal footing with the other powers, Japan particularly.

The loans that were made were diverted by the military governors under allied domination to their own purposes. This served to intensify civil strife and weaken the Chinese nation, while the allies looked on approvingly. Nevertheless the first point in this note, with a shamelessness hard to beat, says:

1. At the commencement of China's declaration of war against the central powers, the allied governments agreed to the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and other privileges in the hope that the Chinese government would use the proceeds for the betterment of China's industry and economical conditions to the mutual advantage of both China and the allied powers; but, to the dissatisfaction of the allies, it is reported that the proceeds have been squandered by certain high government authorities for party strifes.

The "certain high government authorities" were the tuchuns under Japanese or allied control.

THE second point was:

2. Although the war participation bureau has been established for some time in Peking, nevertheless it has done nothing to assist the allies, and it is rumored that part of the troops who were originally trained for services in Europe have been misused for civil war in certain provinces of China.

It is only necessary to say of this that the war participation bureau formed under allied direction had taken all such matters out of the hands of the Chinese foreign office. Further, when China declared war, no demand was made that she take an active part in hostilities.

Point three shows that the imperialist powers considered that even in the most minor matters China had no right to exercise her own judgment:

3. Without previous consultation or knowledge of the allied powers, the Chinese government suddenly appointed Tai Chenlin as China's representative to the vatican.

THE Chinese wanted to make a complete separation between clerical affairs, certainly a very desirable if somewhat hopeless task, but the allied governments had no wish to see the Chinese dealing direct with the church authorities rather than thru the allied embassies.

The next complaint is an admission that the imperialist powers were waging war on German business interests

rather than on German military strength in the Far East:

4. The effective manner in which the Chinese government have acted towards the liquidation of enemy properties in China is unsatisfactory to the allies, as in the case of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, etc.

IT has been pointed out in previous articles that the Chinese had no quarrel with the German business interests as against those of other nations, that the German policy had been far more friendly and respectful of China's integrity than had the other imperialist powers.

5. The movements of enemy subjects in China are not affectively scrutinized by the Chinese government authorities, so that dangerous Germans, such as Hanneken and others, are not interned up to the present time. It is said that the recent dispute between the American-Mongolian Trading company and the General Tien Chung-yu of Chabar was also mentioned in this category.

THE above is direct interference with the internal affairs of China in a manner calculated to arouse the keenest resentment. China was, theoretically at least, an independent nation; she had declared war on Germany as one of the allies, but it was not the business of those nations how German subjects were treated by the Chinese government.

The other point down to and including Point 10 were similar instances of interference in China's own affairs—pin pricks administered to inculcate the proper feeling of respect for the dominance of the imperialists.

6. The prohibition of Chinese subjects to trade with the enemies as promulgated by the last cabinet was not carried out by China.

7. It was known to everybody that the Hotel Du Nord was enemy property and it was used as headquarters of enemy subjects in North China for their unlawful conferences and activities against the allied cause; that the Chinese government did not do anything to close it until the matter had been many times brought to the notice of China by the allied legations in Peking. This is a strong witness that China does not intend to help the allies to check German activities.

8. In spite of the protest of the allied legations, the Chinese government has done nothing to punish the Taoyin or Nelho, of Hellingkiang, on account of his pro-Bolshevik German actions.

9. The lack of sincerity on the part of the Chinese government authorities in conducting cases concerning allied subjects and enemies and the arrested enemy subjects was quoted as an example, because China refuses to permit allied consuls to act as witnesses in the court.

10. The enemy internment camps are not properly conducted, and in consequence many dangerous Germans are not interned at all. The action of the Chinese authorities in certain cases is quite unsatisfactory to the allies.

THE next point is an example of unparalleled impudence. Civil war had been fomented by the actions of the allies and they were now complaining of the results of their own plots.

11. Chinese bandits have been permitted to overrun the districts along the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-hai railways, so that allied interests are suffering greatly on account of these bandit activities. The last point is the gem of the collection:

12. There is still ample time for China to do something to satisfy the allied powers; as one of the members, the Chinese government will pay attention to the twelve points enumerated by the allied representatives so as to gain for China equal rights of speech in the future peace conference in Europe.

Over the head of China Point 12 held the threat of denial of representation at the peace conference. There is no use denying that this was a powerful weapon and that it made the Chinese comply with many of the demands of the allies which served only to put her almost completely at their mercy.

EVEN after the signing of the armistice the Chinese president was forced by a categorical statement denying China representation at the peace conference in the event of refusal, to issue order for the deportation of German subjects and for the confiscation of German property in China.

It remains now only to show the seizure of certain Chinese territory by Great Britain during this period, and what happened at the peace conference to close this sketch of the process by which the Chinese nation and people were enslaved by the imperialist nations.

These subjects will be dealt with in the next installment.

FRENCH SCHEME TO OUST SPAIN FROM NO. AFRICA

Communists Show Riff War Planned in 1924

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, France, June 18.—The publication by the French Communist deputies of a letter written by Deputy Vatin Perignon, collaborator of Marshal Lyautey, military dictator of French Morocco, to the latter's nephew, has created a sensation here and forced the resignation of Perignon. The letter gives definite evidence that the French government planned the attack on the Rifians in 1924, for the purpose of not only tightening France's hold on Africa, but to drive Spain out as well.

Perignon's resignation was accepted by the chamber of deputies, in an effort to repair the damage to Spanish-French negotiations done by Perignon's "slandering reference" to Spain. Depend on Right.

Painleve refused to discuss the Moroccan question before the chamber and denied the demand made by the Communist Deputy Dorlot, declaring that the fate of all Morocco was tied up in the Rifian warfare.

The vote on Dorlot's demand for an interpellation was 436 to 34. Seventy-four socialists abstained from voting, again demonstrating the swing to the right of the Painleve government which is more and more depending on the center and right parties for support.

The vote on the Moroccan credits to finance the Rif invasion is expected to come before the chamber today. The socialists wavering as usual, decided in a caucus that the 103 members of the socialist party should abstain from voting, but a change may take place at the last minute.

Painleve has refused to reveal the status of the negotiations with Spain. It was on his orders that the Communist deputies, Dorlot, Vaillant-Couturier and Marty, were forcibly expelled from the meeting to the military, naval, foreign affairs and colonial chambers. Shouts of "traitor" were hurled at the Communists. They were expelled because Painleve feared they would tell the workers the truth of the Moroccan situation and the Spanish negotiations.

To Attack Rifis.
A large scale French offensive against the native Moroccans, including the invasion of their heart of their country, has been decided upon. Premier Painleve told the foreign affairs committee of the chamber of deputies.

Painleve Admits Severe Defeat.
"I must say to you openly," Painleve said, "that the situation in Morocco is bad. Abd-el-Krim's victories have caused a tremendous impression thruout France's north African possessions. For the first time our armies there have suffered serious setbacks. In order to prevent the downfall of our colonial empire we must act and act quickly."

It is felt here that Painleve told the deputies in confidence that France had been severely defeated with heavy casualties. The socialist leader, M. Blum, advised his party "not to raise the question of socialist principles during the debate in order not to split the chamber," when the Moroccan credits were voted.

YES, INDEED! CAPITALISM HAS BEEN STABILIZED



Shoe Bosses Organize Fake Union

(Continued from Page 1)
fakers led by Chas. L. Baine, secretary-treasurer of the union.

Unconditional Surrender

Baine declared that the matter of forming locals of the Boot and Shoe in Lynn would be considered but in no way would the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union be recognized by the Boot and Shoe, and no action would be taken that would in any way be construed as being an amalgamation or of merging of the two organizations. Further he stated that the shoe workers of Lynn would only be admitted into the Boot and Shoe as individuals, and the matter of the formation of a local union would be taken up later.

Baine insists upon unconditional surrender of the Amalgamated to the Boot and Shoe. Admitting the workers as individuals means that the Boot and Shoe will select those to be taken in, and all militants objectionable to the Boot and Shoe officialdom will be excluded thru heavy fines being placed on them. The process of initiation will be carried on in the factories under the supervision of the bosses. The agreements with the bosses will be signed between the bosses and the officials of the Boot and Shoe.

Workers Pay For Having Their Wages Cut

In essence these agreements mean that in return for the "union stamp" the bosses will allow the Boot and Shoe to collect 25 cents a week from each worker in the factory, and an "adjustment" in wages will be arranged thru the medium of the state board of arbitration.

The swallowing of the Amalgamated locals by the Boot and Shoe means that the workers will be tied hand and foot by the Boot and Shoe and that wage cuts and worsening of conditions will take place right away. In no sense is this a struggle between two rival unions. It is a campaign of the shoe bosses to force the workers into their company union so that they will be unable to resist the wage cutting campaign which has been decided on.

A Groveling Committee

A committee representing Stitches' Local of the Amalgamated also made a visit to the Boot and Shoe office in Boston last Thursday. That this local should even send a committee to ask questions of the Boot and Shoe in a sign of the collapse of the Boot and Shoe because the stitches were the backbone of the fight against the Boot and Shoe for twenty years.

This committee presented a list of questions to Baine to be answered for the benefit of the stitches. These questions were pertinent as they dealt with the question of local autonomy, the right to strike, the election of local officials, and whether the Boot and Shoe would see to it that the workers on strike against the Capital Shoe Co. would be put back on their jobs.

"Have No Rights"—Says Baine

The written answers of Baine show the cynical attitude that the Boot and Shoe officialdom assumes toward all questions affecting the rank and file

of the shoe workers. All the questions dealing with the rights of locals are answered by referring to the Boot and Shoe constitution. He also stated that the Boot and Shoe would do nothing to get the Capital Shoe Co. strikers their jobs back. About half of the four-page answer deals with the payment of dues and assessments. The fundamental question asked were dodged because Baine has no intention of allowing any local autonomy whatever.

The entry of the Amalgamated locals as locals will not take place. The shoe workers must apply as individuals, and this will take place under the keen eyes of the factory management. After locals are formed (and this will take place when Baine and the bosses are sure that the workers have lost all desire to fight) if any local passes a resolution, or fights against grievances to the detriment of the bosses the local will be placed in the "Local O" list which means that the members have only the "right" to pay dues and attend local meetings but cannot do anything else.

Brocton A Horrible Example

It is not necessary to theorize on this possibility. In Brocton where the Boot and Shoe dominates the situation all locals are under "Local O" and a commission appointed by the head office conducts the business of the locals. This means that dues are collected every Saturday and nothing else, because fighting grievances is a crime in the eyes of the Boot and Shoe officialdom. Brocton today is a picture of what Lynn will be before many months.

CHURCHES HIRE LABOR CRUSHER TO AID BOSSES

Put Bleachery on Non-Union Basis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Practical help to manufacturers who "desire to work out plans for better industrial relations in their factories," is offered by the churches affiliated with the Federal Council of churches, thru their "social service commission". Appointment of James Myers as field secretary for this work is announced at Washington headquarters.

Myers has been in charge of industrial relations at the Dutchess Bleachery, for the past seven years, as executive in conducting employe representation and works councils, and in dealing with company housing, club work, medical association, night school, unemployment insurance, etc. Myers developed the Dutchess plan of "scientific selection" of employes, grading, transfer, promotion and centralized discharge. He was hired to eradicate unionism for the bleachery. He has been a preacher and Y. M. C. A. secretary.

The church commission will have Myers conduct conferences, in various cities, in which employers' associations chambers of commerce and church leaders will be represented. Unions will be invited as the poor relation of the gatherings.

Woman Burned to Death in Southside Fire Trap

A fire broke out on the south side shortly after midnight in a four-story brick flat building on 334 street near Cottage Grove avenue in which many are believed to have been burned to death. So far the body of a Negro woman was found amidst the ruins.

The fire started on the upper floors of the building and spread very rapidly until the whole building was in flames. The building, a typical fire trap, had very narrow passage ways and fire escapes. Those who escaped from the flames had gone thru such a fierce struggle and were so excited that the firemen had difficulty in discovering what had happened.

It is expected that a search of the building will reveal many more victims of the fire.

Teachers' Meeting Tuesday

The Chicago Teachers' Federation will hold a special meeting next Tuesday, June 23, to hear the platoon school report by Mr. J. J. Zmrhal, district superintendent. Mr. Zmrhal was a member of the platoon commission authorized by the board of education on Nov. 26, 1924, to visit platoon schools. The meeting will start at 4:15 in the Commandery Hall, Capitol Building, 18th floor, Randolph and State streets.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 1/2; cable 4.86. France, franc, demand 4.69 1/2; cable 4.70. Belgium, franc, demand 4.65; cable 4.65 1/2. Italy, lira, demand 3.71 1/2; cable 3.72. Sweden, krona, demand 26.73; cable 26.76. Norway, krona, demand 16.92; cable 16.94. Denmark, krona, demand 19.03; cable 19.05. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael, demand 77.12 1/2; cable 78.00.