

BESCO FORCED TO TALK PEACE BY MASS PICKETING AND ROUT OF MAINTENANCE MEN FROM JOBS

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 21.—The British Empire Steel Corporation is reported in news from Cape Breton to be willing to talk terms to the 12,000 striking miners of District 26 who ten days ago laid aside their pacifism and began such effective mass picketing that the white collar scabs were put to rout, even the company gunmen shot down two pickets and 175 miners are under charges of "rioting and looting."

AS WE SEE IT. By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HARRY SINCLAIR, secured Teapot Dome legally and in a manner befitting a capitalist gentleman according to a decision handed down by a judge with the Gaelic cognomen of Kennedy. This is just as we expected and the DAILY WORKER would miss its chuckle of satisfaction if the aforesaid Kennedy had ordered that Sinclair be placed in irons and forced to disgorge the gasoline. Coincident with the decision comes a big rise in Sinclair oil stocks. This means more millions for Sinclair and for those who were in the know.

THE government will appeal the case we are told. That is also to be expected. Had Sinclair lost, he would appeal the case, but his stocks would go down instead of up and the little fellows would sell out and the big fellows would buy, knowing that some other court would find the Teapot Dome deal O. K.

IT is significant that the only a coincidence that Robert M. LaFollette, the political stormy petrel and gadfly of big capital should pass away about the time Judge Kennedy was reading the decision exonerating Sinclair, Albert B. Fall and Denby. LaFollette was the man responsible for digging into the question of the legality of the oil leases. He died at the moment when his futile battle against the big fellows was being liquidated with LaFollette's completely defeated.

SOME people see in the Sinclair victory a government defeat. It is nothing of the kind. It's a victory for the ways of big business and what else does this government represent? Doheny lost in a similar case to that in which Sinclair won. But another court will right that wrong. In the meantime Doheny is getting along nicely as an honored member of the ruling class. The capitalist machine does not run like a clock. There are mistakes, but the courts are the watchdogs of business and their decisions are calculated to make business bigger, better and busier. If they slip occasionally it is only in the nature of an exception.

SOME people thought that the Teapot Dome scandal would shake this bourgeois government to its foundations. Even some radicals expected the masses to rise in revolt because Fall sold the naval oil reserves for \$125,000 and a herd of cattle. But the great majority of them did not see anything wrong about it. There wasn't, as far as the workers were concerned. To the workers, the more intelligent ones, it was only a case of a capitalist servant mistaking the confidence the capitalists placed in him. Had Fall been an official of the Soviet government and illegally turned over the Baku oil fields to some wealthy Nep man, he would be making worms by now, and the Russian workers would consider it their business to see that "Anis" was written

WHITE GUARD ARMY OF 10,000 PRIDE OF ILL. BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

PEORIA, Ill., June 21.—The 10,000 privately maintained gunmen of the Illinois Bankers' Association were one of the principal subjects of gratification of the 35th annual convention of the bankers held in Peoria this week. They seemed to think that the quarter of a million dollars they are spending on this army to put down losses by bank robbers of about a third of a million are a good investment. The force is three times the size of the state's national guard and like other investments can be used for many purposes besides the announced object.

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Amalgamated Food Workers Win Quick Victory in New York

NEW YORK.—The cooks in the Yates restaurant, at 43rd St. and Broadway, are members of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Hotel Workers' Branch. Recently a butcher was hired at this restaurant and refused to join the union. He was given two days to join and still refused. Following this, an official of the union went to the restaurant in an effort to convince him that his interests lay with the organized workers. He still refused to join for some unexplained reason. Suddenly the bright lights in the restaurant became dim, going out completely, and plunging it into darkness. The manager became very much excited. Finally the lights were on again. It was called to the attention of the manager that the butcher was not a member of the union. The butcher is now out of a job and a union man is at work.

PARIS BUS MEN FIND NEW WAY OF STRIKING

"Proper Care" and 3 Miles an Hour

PARIS, June 21.—Communist elements among the bus drivers have taught their fellow workers an effective way of striking while getting paid for it and keeping scabs off the job. The bus drivers' union made demands for a raise in the basic wages, which now is beginning at 450 francs a month. The company refused and the men resorted to the strike on the job. While the busses usually travel at about twenty miles an hour, the whole flock throuth Paris began to travel no faster than three miles an hour, with the result that traffic in the center of the city is being congested and blocked in the most terrible way imaginable. The drivers insist that they are merely obeying the law which instructs bus drivers to "use all care in driving to avoid accidents" and which leaves to the driver the definition of what is proper care. There are going to be no accidents if the bus drivers can prevent, so their care to avoid any smashup will continue at the rate of three miles an hour until their wages are raised.

BRITAIN WILL USE MAILED FIST ON CHINA

Labor Party Quiet in Parliamentary Debate

LONDON, June 21.—A declaration in the house of commons by Austen Chamberlain on the Chinese question states that the British government will "hold the Chinese government responsible for all injuries to British nationals and British property." "There can be no weakness or hesitation," declared Chamberlain emphatically. "It is not a remedy for the situation, but it is necessary because of the outrages that have taken place." The honorable secretary of foreign affairs did not mention that the outrages have been all chargeable to British troops as the fact that scores of Chinese are dead and only one Briton killed would clearly indicate. His remarks were interrupted by Jack Jones, laborite, who had to be "reproved" by the deputy speaker. The Right Hon. C. P. Trevelyan initiated the debate on the Chinese situation, at the same time repudiating any desire to attack the government, because all parties of the house "were agreed on the gravity of the situation and the duty of the government to take steps to protect the lives of its nationals." He continued, however, that it was necessary to inquire into the industrial situation, especially the employment of children, and argued that it was not to British interests that larger dividends should accrue by the exploitation of cheap Chinese labor.

MINE BLAST TAKES LIVES OF THREE COAL DIGGERS AT WALSENBURG, COLO.

WALSENBURG, Colo., June 21.—Three miners were killed and two others injured in a mine explosion at Gordon, six miles northwest of here, reports here today said. The explosion, the cause of which has not been determined, occurred late yesterday. The bodies have been recovered.

ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE BEGUN BY FRENCH CABINET

Socialists Vote for Imperialist War

PARIS, France, June 21.—Premier Painleve, whose policy of aggressive warfare against the Rifians was given a blanket indorsement by the chamber of deputies, with the Communists the sole opposition, has asked the chamber to cancel the parliamentary immunity of the Communist deputies. The home of Deputy Doriot has been raided upon Painleve's orders, and his private papers stolen by the government. Doriot has been summoned before the examining magistrate for prosecution. The vote indorsing Painleve's imperialist policy in Morocco was 525 to 32, with the socialists joining the right bloc and the center for the continued invasion of North Africa. Doriot's demand for an interpellation was voted down. From now on the French will take the offensive, it was said. Socialists in Swing to Right. A general drive against the Communists has been inaugurated by Premier Painleve, who fears their growing influence with the workers, and many arrests of workers are expected. The vote of the socialist deputies for the imperialist war against the Rifians shows that they have decided to join with the reformist parties who are lining up behind the attempt of foreign minister Briand and finance minister Caillaux, to give the Paineleve government the support of the reactionaries. Caillaux has made an alliance with the bankers in formulating his financial program, and the socialists have indorsed the capitalists' budget. Krim Confirms Sell-Out. Abd-el-Krim, in an interview published in the Rome newspaper Il Popolo D'Italia, declared that he did not fear a Spanish-French alliance against him. He declared he could hold out at least three years more. Krim confirmed the statement of the Communist deputy Doriot that Spain had offered to sell the Rif country to France for a million francs. Word from Madrid reveals that the Spanish workers are so strongly opposed to further action against the Rifians that the conference of Spanish and French delegates to decide on a united war is near a break-up. The Spanish government knows full well that the French government not only did not aid them in the war against the Rifis, but that the Rifis were supplied with French arms with which to fight the Spaniards. The socialists were defeated in the French chamber when their motion for the continuance for the use of proportional representation in elections was defeated by a vote of 295 to 265. The radical socialists voted against the socialists, again emphasizing the break-up of the left bloc, and the swing toward a right wing government.

Chinese Students Killed Outside Foreign Settlement

PEKING, China, June 21.—The murdered Chinese students who were shot down by British Sikh troops were killed outside the foreign settlement in Shanghai, and the fault of the British and the whole international settlement administration is clear, says the note of the Chinese government delivered yesterday to the foreign imperialist powers in reply to the latter's contention that China alone was responsible for everything. China refused to accept the imperialists' version of the affair, and in laying the responsibility upon the former.

LABOR MEET IN N. D. IGNORES VITAL PROBLEMS

No Mention of Labor Party; Smith Raves

FARGO, N. D., June 21.—The North Dakota Federation of Labor has adjourned an uneventful three-day convention here. According to the reports from the various officials, representing the principal cities of North Dakota, the trade union movement of the state is not in as flourishing a condition as it should be. It was hoped, however, that a few organizations, such as the miners, could be built up again within the course of the year. Kate Richard O'Hare made several talks on prison labor. Fraternal delegate Stephen Ely of Montana did not deliver a tirade against the reds as he did a year ago at the Bismarck convention. But Paul Smith, representing the A. F. of L., more than made up for Ely's desire for peace at any price. It is a question, however, as to whether the delegates understood just what Smith was driving at because he made an impartial attack against the ku klux klan, the open shoppers and the Workers Party.

HARRY JENSEN FAILS TO GIVE ELECTION COUNT

Progressives See Plot to Steal Election

Contrary to the usual custom, the results of the voting for district council officers in the carpenters' union were not announced at the meeting of the council held on last Friday evening. In fact the meeting, if such it could be called, lasted only ten minutes. The officers had nothing to report. Those meetings cost money as the delegates are paid anything from one to five dollars for attending them. But it is apparent that Harry Jensen and his machine care nothing for expense. Jensen's excuse for not announcing the vote was that the tabulation committee was not yet ready to make its report. It should not take the committee longer than a few hours to count the votes cast by 36 or 40 locals in the city. Postpone Next Meeting. The progressive carpenters smell a rat. It is also significant that the

Workers and Students of China Defeat Efforts of Merchants to Surrender

SHANGHAI, China, June 21.—The pressure from below of the Chinese masses, unions, students and workers combined, has forced the Chinese chamber of commerce to rescind their order issued Friday for the re-opening of the closed shops and native banks. The 250,000 or more Chinese on strike are still as determined as ever to effect a satisfactory settlement with the foreign imperialists, especially Britain. The shipping strike is particularly strategic as it ties up all commercial movements. The shipping strike, also, has been extended to Hong Kong. Chang's Troops Threaten. The continued movement of Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian troops, commanded by his son is assuming a threatening aspect. Not, however, against the foreign imperialists, but against the strikers, and the possibility that the strikers will receive military aid from Chinese troops who are loyal to the cause of Chinese liberation. It is known to everyone that Chang Tso-lin represents Japan and probably is acting not only with Japanese backing but with British as well. The excuse for Chang's troop movement is that General Sun Chuan Fung, governor of the province of Chekiang and friend of Chang's most formidable contestant for military power, General Feng Yu-hsiang, is mobilizing troops in Chekiang to aid the Shanghai strikers oust the imperialists. General Feng, whose headquarters are at Kalgan, has openly sided with the Chinese liberation movement and declared that his army stood ready to fight for the independence of China from all foreign imperialist oppression.

EXILE FROM BRITISH INDIA IN AMERICA APPEALS TO SIKHS NOT TO SHOOT CHINESE FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, June 21.—(FP)—Sikh soldiers in China are called upon to desist firing on Chinese students and textile mill strikers in a cablegram sent to the China Press and Shan Pao, Shanghai, by Sallendra N. Ghose, revolutionary exile of India, now national director of the Friends of Freedom for India organization in America. Ghose also wired the Sikh Temple of Stockton, Calif., to use their influence with the Sikh troops employed by the British in Shanghai, to stop the massacre of Chinese workers. Ghose reminded the Sikhs of the terrible Amritsar massacre of 1919 when Sikhs themselves were wantonly fired upon by British soldiers in the heart of the Sikh city Amritsar. "The Chinese are fighting to assert their own national sovereign rights and to re-assert a few rights stolen from them," Ghose states. "We have called upon our own people to refrain from enslaving the Chinese."

FORWARD STEP IS MARKED BY THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail).—The third Soviet congress of the Soviet Union took place at a time which is characterized by the economic and political strengthening of the Soviet power, of the unceasing advance of the economic reconstruction of the country, but on the other hand by the advance of reaction in almost all capitalist countries, of increasing diplomatic and military preparations on the part of world imperialism in order "to settle accounts" with the only workers' state existing today.

The Soviet congress was preceded by a furious campaign against the Soviet Union, not only in the capitalist and social democratic press, but also in capitalist diplomacy. The recent period of campaign of calumny began with the English "Zinoviev letter," by which MacDonald prepared his own defeat, and reached its highest point, after a real flood of forged "Comintern letters," in the campaign which was conducted against Moscow on the occasion of the Sofia explosion. The recent diplomatic products of this campaign are represented by the assertions of the English home secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, and of the faithful Sancho Pansa of the entente imperialists, the Austrian foreign minister Mataja. This diplomatic and press campaign was accompanied by the building of armament factories along the Soviet frontiers, for the greater part with the participation and under the

influence of the English home secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, and of the faithful Sancho Pansa of the entente imperialists, the Austrian foreign minister Mataja. This diplomatic and press campaign was accompanied by the building of armament factories along the Soviet frontiers, for the greater part with the participation and under the influence of the English home secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, and of the faithful Sancho Pansa of the entente imperialists, the Austrian foreign minister Mataja. This diplomatic and press campaign was accompanied by the building of armament factories along the Soviet frontiers, for the greater part with the participation and under the influence of the English home secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, and of the faithful Sancho Pansa of the entente imperialists, the Austrian foreign minister Mataja.

CALLES SELLS MEXICO OUT TO WALL STREET

Accedes to Demands of Kellogg Note

MEXICO CITY, June 21.—The Calles government under cover of its note to Secretary of State Kellogg, declaring that Mexico would not permit foreign interference in internal affairs, has given in to American imperialism, and taken steps to obey the demands of Kellogg's note. Recalling the statement given out at Kellogg's office, that the Coolidge government was not concerned with what Calles said, but what action he took, Calles has released figures for the 1925 budget, which hits aside 41 million pesos for foreign obligations. In addition, President Calles signed a decree authorizing the issuance of government bonds to the extent of 50 million pesos, the proceeds to be used in paying foreign capitalists for lands appropriated under the agrarian statutes. This is the first bond issue for the purpose that the government has authorized, and is recognized as the direct result of the Kellogg note. Luis Morones, minister of commerce and labor, and head of the Federation of Labor, speaking for the Calles government, assured the American chamber of commerce in an address to them that the Calles government would combat the Communists.

NEW AGENCY OF DEATH TAKES LIVES OF SEVEN WOMEN RADIO WORKERS

NEW YORK, June 21.—Eight investigations were under way today into the sinister, insidious new agency of death held responsible for killing seven employees of the United States Radium Corporation of America. It was believed to be "radium necrosis." An autopsy will be performed on the body of Mrs. Sarah T. Maillefer, the last victim to die. The other six victims were women employed in painting luminous watchdials. Their custom of wetting their brushes with their lips was believed the means the subtle poison was introduced into their systems.

REVOLT AGAINST SIGMAN MACHINE IN THE I. L. G. W. U. GROWS AS LOCALS GIVE AID TO LEFT WINGERS

NEW YORK CITY, June 21.—The revolt against the yellow "socialist" Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is growing. Local No. 89, of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, has withdrawn its representatives from the committee appointed to "try" the left wingers. Local No. 41 adopted unanimously a resolution condemning the joint board and upholding the executives of the three suspended locals. A meeting of the shop chairmen is called for Tuesday evening at the Manhattan Lyceum, which will organize the administration of union affairs in shops, the settlement of grievances, etc., under control of the executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

SOCIALIST SLUGGERS BEAT TEN UNION DELEGATES AT SHAM N. Y. FUSION CONFAB; MANY WITHDRAW

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 21.—Socialist sluggers, led by chairman Algernon Lee, used violence against labor union delegates at the sham labor fusion conference held here. Ten delegates were badly beaten.

Delegate Lupo, of Local Union No. 38, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was kicked and struck in the head and chest. He received ambulance attention.

Nine others were so severely kicked that they required the attention of physicians. Bella Altschuler, of Local Union No. 43, of the Milliners, was thrown down the stairs. One of her fingers was broken.

Union Delegates Expose Fake.

Many socialist delegates protested against these acts of violence. The prominent Brooklyn socialist, Jacques Cornell left the convention in protest against the steam roller violence.

Thirty-five trade union fraternal delegates issued a declaration which said: "The Labor Fusion Conference is a fraud. It is not a labor fusion conference, but a socialist conference. We came because the convention called declared the conference would be held for political unity of labor, but we found that the socialist party officials controlled the conference, unseated ten labor delegates, without cause, and refused to discuss labor unity and a real conference for a labor unity ticket and a labor party."

"Therefore we will not further participate in the convention."

Thirty-five withdrew. The statement was signed by eighteen delegates from local unions, including the Furriers' International, four locals, and the Milliners, Food Workers, and Shoe Workers unions, and seventeen delegates representing workmen circles and other fraternal organizations.

The violence arose because the resolutions committee refused to read the resolution proposed by two labor delegates from the Ladies' Garment Workers' Local No. 38 and the Milliners' Local No. 43, calling for a real conference and a united labor ticket. The chairman refused to hear discussion, the delegates protested, and the socialists called in sluggers after refusing to read to the conference the statement referred to above.

Communists Demand United Front. Workers in the gallery were astounded at the violent methods used by the socialists. The Workers' (Communist) Party did not send representatives to the convention, but sent an open letter. The Workers Party has issued a declaration denouncing the violence and fraud of the socialists and supporting the labor candidates in their demands for a united labor ticket.

The convention was packed with socialist party delegates, who were so great in number that the credentials committee did not read the names and organizations of delegates seated, as this would show that the so-called union representation, except those mentioned above, were socialist labor bureaucrats.

Dodge Discussion. The convention was opened by Lee, who acted as temporary chairman. The chairman appointed the committees, which were composed entirely of socialists, such as Gerber. The resolutions committee reported. The only business until ten o'clock was a resolution introduced by a socialist, supporting Sigman in the needle trades situation. This was not reported out by the committee on the ground that it was not the business of the convention.

The same action was taken on a resolution regarding political prisoners in Soviet Russia. In both cases the socialists feared discussion on the resolutions.

Socialist Pleads for Supreme Court. The socialist Seidel, former assemblyman, defended the supreme court decision on the Gitlow case on the grounds that the government acted correctly. He said the case was not one of free speech.

A delegate from the Carpenters Union defended Gitlow because Gitlow calls for the rule of the workers. Following his speech the convention adopted a resolution defending free speech and against the supreme court ruling.

The convention will nominate as candidate for mayor Meyer London, or some other reactionary.

THE CHINESE REVOLT WILL BE EXPLAINED AT MASS MEETING

What is happening in China? Why are the Chinese masses in revolt against the British, Japanese and American governments? What is Soviet Russia's attitude towards China? What is the character of the present Chinese rebellion? These and other questions will be answered next Wednesday evening by speakers competent to discuss the Chinese situation at a mass meeting in North West Hall, corner of Western and North avenues, next Wednesday evening, June 24 at 8 p. m.

The speakers will be William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who is now writing a series of articles entitled, "The Enslavement of China" for that paper; Henry Phillips, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the United Front Committee. Admission will be free. Workers are urged to attend this meeting and demonstrate against the oppression of the Chinese by the United States government as well as by those of Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

FOREIGNER DEFENDING CHINESE COOLIE IN SHANGHAI TURNS OUT TO BE MEMBER SOVIET SERVICE

By SINBAD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, (By Mail).—The Astor House is a Shanghai hotel and it had the honor of being the scene of a proceeding rarely witnessed here. Yesterday a lady, a foreigner, had witnessed the beating of a richa coolie in front of the Astor House by a Sikh. She did not pass by on the other side of the street but she advanced towards the Sikh, took hold of the club he had been using and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

Her efforts were in vain for the time being but in a few minutes an American was passing by and she ordered to take the club from the Sikh. The American loath to commit such an unforeign act hesitated an instant but at last he acceded to the only humane demand.

At last the Sikh was disarmed and by this time all the compatriots of the beaten coolie were gathering into a menacing purpose—full crowd.

The coolie who had been mercilessly beaten struck at the Sikh and as a result a red welt appeared across his face. This was too much for the Sikh and he beat a hasty retreat.

A word about this promiscuous beating of a coolie. There is no reason that warrants this wanton action on the part of the Sikh. The servile attitude of the coolie coupled with the knowledge that all the forces of imperialism are behind him, the Sikh, is the provocation that is acted on. Yesterday's action should go down in the annals of Shanghai history as practically the only time that a foreigner defended the cause of the coolie in the way that that woman did.

Anxious to know who this rare person was I followed her with my eyes and to my surprise I saw her entering the Soviet consulate. I wended my steps there likewise and my inquiries resulted in the fact that she was in the Soviet diplomatic service.

Funeral Today of Paul Bernhard, Victim in Wreck

The funeral of Paul Bernhard and his wife, who were killed in the Lackawanna wreck near Hackettstown, last week, will be held Monday, June 22, from 6904 Roosevelt Road, Oak Park, Ill.

Comrade Bernhard was a member of the Workers Party, his connection with the revolutionary political movement dating back to 1890 when he joined in Germany. He was for many years active in the socialist party, taking part as a left wing delegate up to the time of the split of 1919, and later being involved but not apprehended in the trial against the Communist Labor Party. He was an active member of Machinists' Union No. 266, and of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. The later organization is conducting the funeral and William F. Kruse will speak in English. Speakers in German and Bohemian will represent other working class organizations of which the deceased couple were members.

Plebiscite Commission Complete.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The United States has been notified by the Peruvian government that Manuel de Freyre Santander has been chosen their representative on the Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission which is to act in the dispute between Chile and Peru. His appointment completes the personnel of the commission. The United States has named General J. J. Pershing as president of the commission and the Chilean government has named Dr. Augustin Edwards.

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SOLDIERS CRUSH CHILEAN REVOLT IN HOT BATTLE

Seized Factories Retaken by Artillery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 21.—Angered by the suppression of two Communist newspapers at Iquique, capital of the province of Tarapaca, strikes and factory seizures began among the Chilean workers in the nitrate fields on June 6th. The soldiery went at the workers brutally and a veritable massacre resulted, from 500 to 1,000 killed being given in various unconfirmed reports.

The Chilean government declared martial law on June 5th and dispatched all available troops to the scene. Machine gunners from a Chilean cruiser were landed and artillery sent against the workers. Two provinces, Tarapaca and Antofagasta, were placed under military rule.

Plants seized by the workers comprised the Coruna, Felsa, Gloria, Santa Luisa, Ponte Verdra, Baxrenchea, Marouscia and the Argentina.

Revolt Spreads.

The Coruna plant was seized first. A council was established and that night thirty armed men advanced to the Felsa plant, where they surrounded the manager's office and compelled the delivery of all arms, ammunition and horses. Augmenting their strength to 150 men or more, the workers proceeded to the capture of the Santa Luisa and the Ponte Verdra plants.

The troops after a score of pitched battles and scattered actions succeeded in occupying most of the plants, but at the Coruna plant the soldiery brought up heavy artillery and fired it with great destructive results upon the plant before dislodging the workers. The Coruna workers fought to the last.

Troops Massacre Prisoners.

Ugly rumors not permitted to be printed by the Chilean government say that only about thirty workers were killed in action, but that after some 400 were taken prisoner they were butchered by the military. Under the state of siege prevailing, only by some of the workers escaping from the nitrate field region can the truth be found out.

WORKERS AND STUDENTS OF CHINA DEFEAT EFFORTS OF MERCHANTS TO SURRENDER

(Continued from page 1)

Foreign troops demands sharply that prompt settlement be made for the murders of the students shot down on May 30 and since. Only by such prompt and satisfactory action can the present unrest in China be solved, the note states.

The note takes issue with the powers regarding the Hankow trouble, where the British consul had previously assured the foreign commissioner that if it was found necessary to fire on rioters the troops' rifles would be fired into the air. Because of this China insists that the British accept the full responsibility for the sanguinary clash at Hankow.

Had British Consent, Claim.

Regarding the Kiuikiang clash, with subsequent damage, the Chinese claim this was incidental to the extinguishing of a fire in the Taiwan bank building.

The Chupkiang clash occurred after students had obtained permission from the British consul to hold a parade, the note says. The consul also agreed to recall the arms issued to the police, it is claimed.

Blame Foreigners.

Except for the MacKenzie killing, which has not been solved, China insists that all the other Shanghai incidents arose from the failure to obtain a prompt settlement of the original clash.

Chinese delegates representing forty-eight colleges Saturday sent a deputation to the minister of war and the foreign office demanding that the Chinese government immediately sever relations with Great Britain.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Great Britain, pound, demand, \$4.86; cable, \$4.86 1/2. France, franc, demand, 4.71 1/2; cable, 4.72. Belgium, franc, demand, 4.67; cable, 4.67 1/2. Italy, lira, demand, 3.79 1/2; cable, 3.79 1/2. Sweden, krona, demand, 26.73; cable, 26.76. Norway, krone, demand, 16.97; cable, 16.98. Denmark, krone, demand, 19.15; cable, 19.17. German mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand, 77.12 1/2; cable, 78.00.

IRON WORKERS WIN STRIKE ON BIG BRIDGE JOB

Victory to Have Far-Reaching Effect

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.) BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The Delaware bridge strike was won yesterday afternoon under the leadership of Earl Calvert, organizer of Brooklyn, Local 361. Four hundred iron workers start working today. The victory is expected to affect many jobs under construction by the American Bridge company.

Tie Up Big Job.

PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—Four hundred structural iron workers tied up the great Delaware river bridge when the American Bridge company refused to grant the men an increase of 15 cents per hour. The strikers are holding out solidly and have secured the assistance of an organizer from the Structural Iron Workers' Union to help them conduct the strike.

Most of the men are non-union, but a good bunch of militants who are members of the union have succeeded in convincing the men that they are entitled to union rates.

The American Bridge company, a well-known anti-union corporation, made several offers to the strikers which were unanimously turned down. First they asked the men to go back to work for a week until the company makes a decision on their demands, this not having the desired effect, the company announced a bonus system for the riveters.

Both propositions were tricks on the part of the company first to break the spirit of rebellion by stalling it off for a week or more and the second to divide the riveters from the other men.

Speed-up System.

The riveters laughed at the bonus proposition, the union men among them know its full significance and all the others realize that this is an open speed-up system that can only result in more accidents for the workers. The great bridge has claimed three iron workers as its victims so far, and all the men recall the incidents leading to the deaths of L. Connors, A. Murphy, and J. Velte. There was no discussion on accepting the bonus system. It was turned down unanimously.

The present scale of the iron workers is \$1.10 per hour and the demand is \$1.25. The strike is in its third day and no scabs have been secured and the strikers realize that no scabs are likely to take their places. The Delaware River bridge will be the world's largest suspension bridge when completed. It is being constructed by the American Bridge company under its usual open shop basis.

Waiting For Opportunity.

There are well over 900 men employed on the great structure all working on the open shop basis, but many carrying union cards and no doubt like the iron workers, just waiting for an opportunity to organize and strike.

Due to the lack of contact between the workers of the various trades employed on the bridge, no sympathetic strike was possible. The result is that about 500 men are working on the bridge while the iron workers are striking and getting their forces organized.

The bridge is due to be completed for July, 1926, which still leaves about a year's work to be completed.

Bad Working Conditions.

The working conditions on the bridge are extremely dangerous and undesirable in many other respects and the company has had great difficulty securing experienced workers.

The strikers point out that the New York union scale is \$1.50 and if the American Bridge Co. delays very long in granting \$1.25 they will be up against a demand for the New York union scale.

A. Calvert, organizer from Local No. 361, Brooklyn, is giving all the assistance to the strikers at present and arrangements are being made to hold meetings of the strikers. Harry Collins, the chairman of the strike committee expresses the sentiment of the strikers when he states that not a single man will go back to work until the company grants the full demands.

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

Middle Class Hopes Are Buried with La Follette; Labor Goes Marching on

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, more than the remains of Senator LaFollette are laid to rest in a Madison, Wis., grave. Middle class hopes for an effective struggle in behalf of its interests, at least for the time being, are also buried.

No one appears to take up LaFollette's mantle. No greater proof of the one-man movement that LaFollette developed, and that he sought to transform into a bourgeois third party. Another apostle of small business, catering to the official fringe of the labor movement, may arise at some time in the future, when the petty bourgeoisie again goes on the warpath. But LaFollette's death now makes it easier for those who followed him, especially the members of the U. S. senate and house of representatives, to desert even the weakened struggle that the Wisconsin senator led during the fading years of his life.

There is, for instance, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, vice-presidential candidate on the LaFollette ticket. Wheeler is back safe and comfortable in the democratic party.

Senator Borah, head of the republican committee on foreign relations, is closer to Wall Street than ever. He forgets his campaign for the recognition of the Soviet Union, and joins the whole Coolidge administration in its imperialist attack on Mexico's sovereign rights. Senator Johnson, of California, never recovered from his support of Newberry, the Michigan multi-millionaire, who bought his senate seat.

Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, and the two senators from North Dakota, Ladd and Frazier, are protesting their republican regularity, altho the two latter are supposed to be non-partisan leaguers. Senator Norris, of Nebraska, is not worthy of mention, while in Minnesota, it is declared that Magnus Johnson will try to get back into the senate by running in the republican primaries and capturing the G. O. P. nomination, instead of sticking to the Farmer-Labor Party. Even LaFollette's governor of Wisconsin, Blaine, is flirting with the Coolidge administration. Note his presence at the recent Coolidge love feast at St. Paul.

Thus LaFollette's death will accomplish an exposure of all these political careerists who have been riding into power since the war on the discontent of the city workers and poor farmers. The reactionary labor officialdom has kept great masses of the rank and file in line with the promise that LaFollette and his kind would get something for them. Even the "socialist" party took up this siren song in its anti-Communist campaign and as part of its efforts to make itself appear "respectable." It was more than a coincidence that LaFollette's remains should be borne on their way from Washington to Wisconsin while Eugene V. Debs was in Minnesota trying to breathe life into the ashes of the "socialist" party organization in that state. Debs does not yet know that the party he sponsored has passed away.

These developments in the American political situation must clarify the struggle for great masses of workers and poor farmers. Labor beholds its "friends" completely desert to the camp of the enemy. The class cleavage becomes more distinct. The battle lines in the class war are clearer. This cannot help but result in the strengthening of the class organizations of the workers and poor farmers; in proving the truth of every declaration made by the Workers' (Communist) Party in its efforts to arouse and organize America's workers for class conscious action, politically and industrially.

With its "friends" unmasked as allies of its enemies, labor will depend more upon its power, building the trade unions into more effective weapons of combat, creating the Labor Party for the united front political struggle. During the closing period of his life LaFollette also turned "red baiter" in his attack on the June 17th, 1924, Farmer-Labor Conference in St. Paul. But LaFollette passes. Others of his kind pass, discredited and forgotten, and labor is won from the fake nostrums they espouse. Only the Communist struggle for power lives and grows and marches forward to the victory.

ARREST 2 MORE COMMUNISTS IN SPEECH FIGHT

Successful Meetings Held Thruout City

The two Workers' (Communist) Party speakers, Barney Mass, acting national secretary of the Young Workers League and Karl Reeve, of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER, who were arrested Saturday night while conducting an open air meeting on the corner of North Ave. and Orchard St., will appear in the Chicago Avenue police court this morning. They were released after eleven o'clock on \$50.00 bond, charged with "speaking on the street without a permit," altho the ordinance under which the arrests were made, No. 3703, was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court many years ago.

Tomorrow eighteen members of the Workers' (Communist) Party, and the Young Workers League arrested in the free speech fight on the same corner last week, will come before Judge Morgan at the Chicago Ave. court under the same charge.

Excellent meetings were conducted by the Workers Party on various corners of the city in spite of the police interference. On the corner of Division St. and Washnetaw Ave., J. Louis Engdahl editor of the DAILY WORKER, spoke to a large crowd. Many copies of the DAILY WORKER were sold. Abe Harris spoke on behalf of the Young Workers League.

On the South Side, at 30th and State St., Robert Minor, noted Communist cartoonist and writer, and E. L. Doty spoke to a large audience

of Negroes. All the literature was sold.

William F. Kruse and Sam Hammersmark spoke on the corner of Kedzie Ave. and 22nd St., and D. E. Early spoke at 12th St. and St. Louis Ave.

Karl Reeve had finished his speech, and Barney Mass was talking of the fight of the progressive Illinois miners against their reactionary officials when officer Kelly, of the "river squad" at the Hudson Ave. police station, stepped out of his car and tried to stop the meeting. Comrade Mass refused to discontinue his speech, and Kelly took him from the platform and placed him under arrest. Kelly then arrested Reeve who attempted to mount the platform.

With drawn club, Kelly ordered the crowd to disperse "Get away now, or I'll split your heads open," he ordered. The police admitted that it was because of complaints of the business men's association that the arrests were made.

The Workers Party will hold another meeting on the corner of North and Orchard next Saturday night.

Explosion Tears Worker in Bits.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Frederick Valderbilt, fireman of the steam lighter Salvager for the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company yards at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, was killed by an explosion in the lighter's tanks which blew his body to bits. The force of the explosion was felt by workmen in the vicinity of the lighter and injured other workmen who had to be taken to the hospital.

"Investigation" of R. R.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The preliminary investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the financing and management of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad prior to its being placed in a receivership will begin within the next ten days, it was learned here.

GERMAN CRISIS OVER FRANCE'S NEWEST CHAINS

Stresemann May Quit Over "Security" Pact

BERLIN, Germany, June 21.—The German cabinet is faced with a crisis over the decision on France's note on the proposed "security pact" between the allies and Germany. The German nationalist party, representing the German capitalists, is opposed to acceptance of the conditions laid down by France's note. Foreign Minister Stresemann, however, has made it known that he will resign unless he is successful in securing a "security pact."

The French note, made public in full here, declares that France will be a party to no treaty with Germany, unless the Versailles and other previous treaties are fully observed, and unless the authority of the league of nations is recognized by Germany.

If Germany agrees to a treaty with the allies the government will be forced to join the league, controlled by the allied powers, and submit to further chains imposed by the French and British imperialists.

France Would Use Force.

France and England have come to a private agreement that France will be allowed to make war against Germany if Poland's frontiers are threatened, England agreeing to war only if the Rhineland frontier is threatened by the Germans.

The article of the league of nations to which the nationalists and a portion of the democratic party object—article sixteen—declares that when a member nation goes to war without submitting a dispute to arbitration, it shall be deemed an act of war against all other member nations.

France would have the right to march troops thru Germany to her eastern Poland frontiers, and to this the German bourgeois parties object.

German-French Trade Treaty.

The German and French capitalists, meanwhile, have signed a trade agreement, whereby the German steel trust, including the Krupp, the Phoenix group, and the steel magnate Florian Kloeckner, permits France and Luxembourg iron concerns to import 1,700,000 tons of half ready iron to Germany at 50 per cent of the regular tariff rate.

The contract also provides that the French shall supply German industries with iron at the market price prevailing in the world's chief markets.

The steel and iron industry of Germany is given a monopoly of the manufacture of the imported "half ready" ware.

Harry Jensen Fails to Give Results of Election Count

(Continued from Page 1)

next regular meeting was postponed. This means that the next meeting of the council will be held a week from next Friday, when, according to the constitution, the elected officers are to be installed. It is expected that Jensen will announce his re-election and that of his machine and it will then be too late for the local unions to protest effectively.

Knifing the Progressives.

It is rumored that one of the outside business agents who ran on the progressive ticket was elected. The Harry Jensen claimed on the evening of the election that he was re-elected by about a 2,000 majority as last year, it is now reported that Frank Stahl is only 400 votes behind Jensen. This, despite Duell's candidacy, who was secretary supported by the Brim's crowd. Brim, a former president of the council was candidate for vice-president on the progressive slate. It is reported that his followers knifed Stahl, who would have been elected by a big majority but for Duell's action in splitting the progressive ticket.

The present warden, a soak by the name of Osterhouse, admitted that Westerberg is 800 votes ahead of him. At the last district council meeting Brims moved that Osterhouse be given a two weeks' vacation with pay in recognition of his services at the district council meetings. Osterhouse is one of Jensen's thugs.

Progressive carpenters point out that the action of the Jensen machine in holding back the vote shows that there is dirty work afoot and that the gang is preparing to count the full reactionary slate into office with the aid of reactionary local union officials. The progressives should be on their guard.

"Discuss" Wreck Fatal to 47.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Circumstances having to do with recent wreck of an excursion train on the Lackawanna railroad at Rockport, N. J., in which forty-seven persons were killed, were discussed today at a meeting in the D. L. & W. offices in Hoboken, attended by representatives of the railroad, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the New Jersey public service commission.

BUILDERS WILL IGNORE SECOND LANDIS' AWARD

Page Not Given O. K. of Trades Council

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press.)

"Of course such a decision means nothing," is the considered retort of Pres. Patrick F. Sullivan, Chicago building trades council, to the ludicrously one-sided opinion of Federal Judge Page on the question whether union craftsmen shall further tolerate non-union men on the job in violation of the contractor's agreement.

When the union unanimously decided to enforce the union shop clause in their agreement with the Building Construction Employers' Assn., the contractors ran to Judge Page for an interpretation.

Page Obeyed Contractors.

The unions took no part in the interpretation farce except to notify Page in advance that they did not accept him as umpire and that the matter was specifically excepted from arbitration by the joint agreement. Page interpreted just the same, and just as the contractors told him to.

Ready for Strike.

"If the contractors want to go ahead violating their agreements with us it will mean building strikes until they respect their contracts," Sullivan says in reply. "We are more than fair to them. We will not interfere with any jobs already let where the crafts are now working with some non-union men on the job. But all new work must be under the agreement signed by the contractors with our council under which building proceeds in Chicago. Contractors can wind up their old work and go out of business if they like, but if they want to continue they must fulfill their obligations to the unions. And if they try to start new work in violation we will tie up their old work as well."

Test Comes Soon.

The kernel of the controversy is the sympathetic strike. This is the principal weapon the unions have in dealing with lawless contractors. That is why the unions insist on their contractual right to quit any job if the contractor hires non-union men of their own craft or any other organized craft on that particular job or any other job in Cook county. If any honor won't bring contractors to time it would be suicide for unions to give up the sympathetic strike, Sullivan asserts.

The test will come as soon as work starts on a contract let since notice was issued June 1 of enforcement of the agreement.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

Coolidge Official, Packers' Tool, Gets Soft Job from Trust

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(FP)—Chas. J. Brand, former pet of the Chicago packers and "inside" boss in the bureau of markets, department of agriculture, has resigned to become executive secretary-treasurer of the fertilizer trust—newly formed by combining the northern and southern groups of fertilizer corporations that dictate prices and production.

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

"MOTHER" BLOOR FINDS DAILY WORKER HOLDS TORCH OF REVOLT ALOFT AMONG WYOMING MINERS

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (By Mail).—Tonight I feel very happy in spite of the fact that I rode 170 miles over very high mountains. After washing my face I started right out to find Harry Aep, the only man I knew of who was interested in the DAILY WORKER.

I walked over a long dark viaduct and at the very end found three small houses, two of them had intelligent Japs living in them and in the third I found Harry Aep—a real Communist, 75 years old.

He lives alone and altho very lame does his own cooking, can hobble to the corner store, and talk to the neighbors. His mind was active as a young man's, deeply interested in the workers of the world; just now keen about the great things in China.

Reading Daily Worker.

I found him reading the latest DAILY WORKER, and he had the week's file neatly piled beside the lamp. He bought five \$1.00 subs for \$5.00. He said he would do missionary work with the cards sending them where they will do the most good.

He said he hadn't read a capitalist paper for many months with the exception of an old time German newspaper published in Lincoln, Nebraska. One can not imagine what a torch the DAILY WORKER will be in these dark reactionary strongholds of the mine and oil kings.

Rock Springs Meeting.

In Rock Spring I addressed a large crowd of miners. They are working for the Union Pacific Coal Co. As usual, the Finnish miners are holding the fort here. Twenty-eight are members of the Workers Party. A. Paavala, 25 Dewae Drive is their spokesman and he will be the best one to look after the interests of the DAILY WORKER among the miners' unions there. Nestor Johnson, another DAILY WORKER subscriber is also a good worker and is a miner.

Comrade Paavala took all the papers I had for free distribution at the big Finnish Miners' Picnic to be held at Hanna next Sunday. He will speak there. They urged me to stay over and speak there but I have to speak at Denver on Sunday.

INDUSTRY KILLS 15 WOMEN IN PA. DURING YEAR

Four of Them Left Dependents Behind

HARRISBURG, June 21.—(FP)—Fifteen women workers were killed or died in Pennsylvania during 1924 due to industrial accidents. Five women workers were burned to death, two of them cooks, one chambermaid, one matron, one school teacher. Two died from automobile accidents, one of them an auto saleswoman and the other a telephone operator being transported from work.

Two died from fatal infections from minor injuries, one a bookkeeper and one a janitress. Two were killed by falls, one a janitress and the other a cook. A chambermaid was killed in an elevator accident and a nurse died of erysipelas contracted from a patient. A telephone operator was asphyxiated by escaping gas and a woman car clear was crushed by a street car. Four of the women left dependents, six children under 16 years, two mothers and a father.

Japan's Emperor Worse.

TOKIO, June 21.—The Japanese emperor is slightly worse, a bulletin just issued states. The emperor has been physically and mentally ill for four years.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES



THE Negro union coal miners and their families are shown above just as they were being dispossessed from their homes to make way for non-union miners to be imported by the Doubleday Coal Company. The union miners shown above were ordered by the J. Luther Taylor realty company of Pittsburgh, which did the dirty work for the mine owners, to get out. The mine was to be put on a non-union basis, and the Negro unionists had to go. Two officials of the United Mine Workers of America are shown in the group.

PURCELL CALLS ON WORLD LABOR TO AID CHINA

Suggests Green of U. S. Might Wake Up

LONDON, June 9.—(By Mail).—A. A. Purcell, of the general council of the Trades Union Congress, and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, speaking on the Chinese situation said:

"The appeal of the Chinese workers calls for immediate action on our part, and I trust their appeal will result in energetic steps being taken by the general council of the T. U. C., commensurate with our estimate of the situation from a working class point of view."

"It is a question so serious that it calls aloud for wider attention, protest and action."

"Clearly, European and American militarism are already involved in an attempt to crush the Chinese worker's efforts to ameliorate, in however slight a degree, the industrial conditions forcibly imposed by a soulless capitalism."

Slave Conditions.

"The conditions set up by the Shanghai millowners," continued Mr. Purcell, "compare to a nicety with those obtaining in this country a century ago."

"Our immediate duty is to see that the international sweaters and blackguards of today are stripped of the so-called legal aid of the naval and military forces."

"Is it too much to expect that our friend Green, the president-elect of the American Federation of Labor, together with—or even apart from—Jouhaux for France and Daragona for Italy, each acting on behalf of his working class, will take immediate steps to protest, and press their respective governments to stop instantly this direct international militarist and capitalist attack upon the Chinese workers, whose crime is simply a movement for the betterment of their working conditions."

"What a splendid chance," Purcell concluded, "to help forward the cause of international working class unity!"

SHOE WORKERS UNION WINNING PHILA. STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—The strike of the Shoe Workers Protective Union against the Open Shop move started by the manufacturers association four weeks ago is assuming greater proportions and importance as the time goes on. The first victory of the strikers in forcing the Culton and Manies shop to settle with all union demands has been answered by the bosses with a bitter drive against the remaining strikers.

The Star Shoe Co. which has 40 men out on strike has so far only succeeded to keep three scabs on the job and the boss, Mr. Berliner, expressed his rage against the successful pickets by having the General Organizer, Frank Di Liberty, arrested on some flimsy pretext Tuesday and secured his brother to help him beat up the chairman of the shop, M. Canusi, with a club.

Di Liberty was released Wednesday and is now on the job stronger than ever. Some of the strikers are still wondering why the police did not arrest Mr. Berliner and his brother for beating up Canusi who was peacefully picketing the shop.

The manufacturers' association, being disappointed by the desertion from their ranks of the Manies and Culton shop, which had settled with the union, decided to have another shop challenge the union by refusing to reorganize the union working permit.

The Shoe Workers Protective Union took up the challenge by calling out the 40 workers in the shop and securing a unanimous response. This was the Philadelphia Shoe Co.

The expert method of the strikers in keeping the scabs from the struck shops, and the Star Shoe Co., is a fine example. Having 40 men out, the boss has succeeded in securing and keeping only three scabs. This method and the general militancy of the strikers will shortly force the two remaining shops to recognize the union's demands.

This attempt of the organized bosses to break the union will result in the establishment of a more powerful Shoe Workers Union in Philadelphia.

Y. W. L. Activities

Monday, June 22.—Class in "History of the Youth Movement," 2613 Hirsch boulevard, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, June 23.—Meeting of Working Area Branch No. 3, 3201 South Wabash avenue, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, June 24.—Meeting of the city central committee, 2613 Hirsch boulevard, 8 p. m. All delegates must be present. Meeting will start promptly at 8 p. m.

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

MILLIONS OF INCOME SUCKED BY THE RICH FROM TOIL OF WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Normalcy poured wealth into millionaire pockets out of all proportion to the slight gains handed to wage earning and salaried classes. This is shown in the report of the commissioner of internal revenue covering personal incomes in 1923. Through rents, royalties and interest the owning class collected \$8,235,004,648 in 1923 compared with \$5,919,665,492 in 1922.

This represents a gain of \$2,315,339,156 or 39 per cent. The corresponding increase in wages and salaries was \$1,082,814,665 or 8 per cent.

The income received from business, including profits on sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., jumped from \$5,258,250,071 in 1922 to \$8,095,614,926 in 1923, an increase of 54 per cent. Taking business income and property income together, we discover a combined increase of \$5,212,704,011, approximately 5 times the increase in salaries and wages reported.

Business and Property Income

The changes in income from salaries, wages, business and property since 1918 when reports first covered all net income over \$1,000 are shown as follows:

Income	Wages, et.	Business	Property
1918	\$ 8,267,391,550	\$4,630,455,322	\$4,847,914,601
1919	10,755,692,651	6,708,344,984	4,973,648,190
1920	15,270,373,354	5,927,327,538	5,492,568,961
1921	13,813,169,165	4,170,363,591	5,345,249,176
1922	13,393,992,791	5,258,250,071	5,919,665,492
1923	14,776,807,456	8,095,614,926	8,235,004,648

The amounts collected from the public in dividends, interest, rents and royalties in 1923 were the highest ever recorded. Dividends amounted to \$3,559,924,264 compared with \$2,664,219,081 in 1922, \$2,735,845,795 in 1925 and \$2,448,749,244 in 1918, an increase of 44 per cent in 5 years. Interest amounted to \$2,762,866,525 compared with \$2,030,517,413 in 1922 and \$1,403,485,691 in 1918, an increase of 97 per cent. Rents and royalties totalled \$1,912,213,859 compared with \$1,224,928,998 in 1922 and \$975,679,666 in 1918 an increase of 96 per cent.

Millionaire's Incomes

Rents, royalties, interest, dividends and profits from the sale of stocks and bonds are the chief items in the incomes of multimillionaires. The enormous growth in income from these sources accounts for the increase in the number of large incomes. It shows the increasing toll the upper classes are collecting at the expense of the normal purchasing power of the population.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

to his career. The capitalists are in quite a different position.

THE capitalists are robbers. They rob legally as a rule. But those of them who get impatient and see a good chance, also rob illegally. Their business is robbing the workers, but they also rob each other. The latter form of robbery is taboo according to the crooks' code. This is what Fall did. But another factor enters into the situation. Fall was a member of a powerful political party, besides being a government official and his guilt would also smear his party. Furthermore it would help to destroy the confidence of the masses in the integrity of capitalist government. Therefore efforts were made to protect Fall, and only the democrats were anxious to have him exposed.

BUT the democrats were and are just as crooked as the republicans. When the investigation was at its height and the democrats were getting ready to move their luggage into the White House, William Gibbs McAdoo leading aspirant for the democratic presidential nomination, was caught in a shower of gasoline and his candidacy went up in smoke. That and the K. K. K. helped to keep the G. O. P. on the elephant's back. Oil has won a victory. Big business has won. The government has won by having lost.

THERE is much more in Harry Sinclair's victory that is to be observed on the surface. It shows that big business is in the saddle in America and that the capitalists are not worried just now about that bugaboo known as "public opinion." The middle class is helpless and must crawl on its belly before Wall Street. The proletarian army is still asleep, but it will wake up. Here is the real antagonist of big business. When the sleeping labor giant wakes up, big business will know that it is in for a real scrap. And when one of labor's leaders dies, big business chiefs will not send condolences as they did to LaFollette's family. After all there was no fundamental conflict between LaFollette and big business.

"Beggars on Horseback" Is Done in the Movies

JUDGING from the policy of advance reviewers to damn with faint praise the film version of Kaufman and Connolly's satire, "The Beggar on Horseback" it ought to be good entertainment for those anxious to glean an occasional good thing from the heaps of chaff turned out by the movie trust thrasher.

Instead of attacking it outright as a Bolshevik affront to all sacred bourgeois ideals the reviewers use the more deadly weapon patronization. "While excellently made with unusual artistic and bizarre sets, this will not prove interesting entertainment to the great majority of picture-goers. Highbrows may like it."

That last line is the most potent appeal possible to make the theater owner stay away from this picture. Those interested had better go to see it at the first opportunity, it may not reach "neighborhoods" except in houses that have bought up the whole Paramount block.

At best, satire needs intelligent, thoughtful minds to grasp the points unless it is laid on in thick broad strokes. . . . And of course, the movie reviewer will never give the mass credit for possessing any kind of a mind.

It is subject matter which will fall deplorably particularly in smaller communities or in houses other than first-run and it is a serious question just how well the picture will stand up in first-runs.

"The story, such as it is, is presented as a sort of dream and in the end the composer who is in love with the poor girl and thinks (in the dream) that he is married to the rich girl, finishes of course, happily with his sweetheart. But before this comes a conglomeration of wierd, perhaps interesting scenes, but certainly not entertaining." (Film Daily, June 14.)

So here we have, then, a classic example of an occasional unorthodox offering made by the trust and killed off further down the line in order to prove that only junk is wanted in the theaters. The best time to see "Beggars on Horseback" will be on its opening day.

Y. W. L. MEMBERS FACE JAIL FOR SCHOOL FIGHT

Penalty One Year For "Disturbing Morals"

NEW YORK, June 21.—The two members of the Young Workers League of New York, Comrades Jerome Brand and Zolten Friedmann, who were arrested for distributing May Day leaflets in front of high schools, have been found guilty and will be sentenced in a few days.

The law under which they were sentenced is generally known as the "dragnet provision" and covers anything that other laws do not. It was probably passed immediately after the revolutionary war. It holds persons who act "contrary to the public peace, or seriously disturbing the public peace or public health, or public morals," guilty of heinous offense. The law calls for a penalty of either one year, or an indeterminate sentence of three months to three years.

Shows Fear of Working Class

The Young Workers League will not be frightened by this effort on the part of the capitalist class and its lackeys to cease its activities. The work in the schools among the working class children will be continued with greater energy. The harsh methods employed by the ruling class in dealing with the comrades is indicative of their fear that the schools will no longer serve as an undisputed field for capitalist propaganda.

Leaflet Exposed Bosses' "Education."

The leaflet which the comrades distributed, pointed out to the students very clearly that the schools are being used by the capitalist class to pervert the minds of the children of the working class, and to turn out faithful servants for capitalism. It called upon the students to unite with the young workers in the Young Workers League and to fight against capitalism. The league will continue the campaign in spite of all efforts to intimidate and terrorize us.

Funds are Needed.

The case of Comrades Brand and Friedmann is being handled by the Labor Defense Council. Funds are very badly needed in this and other cases. Contributions should be sent at once to the Labor Defense Council, New York Section, 108 E. 14th St., N. Y.

Organize Deaf and Dumb.

TO THE DAILY WORKER:—There are thousands of deaf and dumb people in the United States. Several hundred of them live in Chicago. I am one of them and so come in contact with most of them in clubhouses and elsewhere. They have three clubhouses and I go to them quite to often bringing the DAILY WORKER and Young Worker with. I have one more fellow who also is a Communist and he helps me very much. His name is Levin and together, we make a tour of these clubs telling the members about Communism. Just lately we were kicked out of one of these clubs and told not to come there any more.

(By the way, I would like to mention the fact here, that one of these clubs is a club in name only. Otherwise, it is a gambling joint.) And what's more this gambling house for the deaf is in the basement of a church. There are about four fellows with us now and when we have a few more, we shall be able to help the Communist movement here also. One thing you can be sure of and that is that we are all proletarians. And fighting proletarians, too! Soon we hope to add a deaf and dumb affiliation to the Communist Party. Then and only then, will my dream come true.

Yours for action, and plenty of it. May the revolution come soon. Comradely, Morris Ellman.

DISPOSSESS NEGRO UNION MINERS



A NEGRO coal miner, member of the United Mine Workers of America, is shown in the above picture just as he was being driven away from his home at Camp 14, north of Crowburg. The Doubleday Coal company bought the Sheridan property, and dispossessed all the families of the Negro miners in order to import scabs and put the mine on a non-union basis.

COMMUNISTS MUST NEVER QUIT FIGHT

C. P. of Canada Expels Prominent Member

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Ont., June 21.—The official organ of the Communist Party of Canada—"The Worker"—carries an editorial asserting that for refusing to carry on a policy of class struggle while in a position of influence and power in the miners' union, Alex McKay has been expelled from the Communist Party. The editorial sets forth the reasons for this action as follows:

"No man is greater than the Communist movement. No man who betrays the principles to which he pledged loyalty when he entered the Communist Party will be allowed to stay there if he is caught selling out."

"The principles of the Communist Party are the principles of the class struggle and the proletarian revolution. All our work in the labor party, in the trade union movement, cooperatives, wherever we are, is to develop the revolutionary movement. Only that is serving the historic interests and mission of the working class. Only that promotes the labor movement to break the yoke of wage slavery and to usher in the socialist order."

"This position of the Communist Party we proclaim in broad daylight day in and day out. Let no fool of a government agent, capitalist editor or labor faker claim to have made a 'discovery' of the 'secret' aims Communists cherish when they carry on their everyday work as class conscious fighters in the labor movement. We never 'conceal' our aims which are the most glorious in history."

"When, therefore, a Communist is supported by his fellow Communists and left wingers into office it is on the definite understanding that any deviation from the policies of the class struggle will mean unmasking and expulsion. We are not a movement to help men into office for their individual glory or ambition."

"Individuals, no matter what their talents or connections with the trade unions may be, must serve the interests of the class struggle or get out. Any other attitude on our part would be a betrayal of the workers to whom we are trying to demonstrate the difference between a revolutionist and a faker. A man cannot be a Communist and a faker at one and the same time."

"Alex McKay, Secretary-treasurer of District 26 in Nova Scotia has gone the way of apostasy. McKay was trusted and given an opportunity for leadership. He has betrayed this trust. He has followed the tactics of McLeod."

"The Communist Party has expelled him. The last straw was when McKay refused to speak for the policy of the 100 per cent strike and mass-picketing at the recent convention. The left wingers at the convention and the Communists fought for precisely this policy of mass-picketing that has been adopted three months after it should have been. The left wing has been vindicated."

"McLeod was never a member of the party and we have no direct responsibility for his actions. The left wing will have an accounting with him later on. But we refuse to let McKay discredit the Communist Party and weaken the confidence of the rank-and-file in our leadership."

Denny Sullivan Soon to Show What Recent Injunction Law Means

The first test of the injunction limitation bill signed by Gov. Small, almost the sole salvage of Illinois labor's legislative program in the 1925 session, will come July 1. Chicago Cigarmakers Local 14, enjoined by Denis Sullivan, the injunction kingpin of the Chicago branch, will seek to have the law modified in accordance with the new law which forbids restraints on peaceful picketing and on quitting of work.

The formerly union cigar factory of Wenger & Mandell, Chicago, has a Sullivan injunction against the local forbidding the union members "from picketing or maintaining any picket or pickets at or near the premises of the complainant, from distributing or displaying any notice, card, design or matter in front of or in the vicinity of the complainant's place of business which tend to cause persons to abstain from entering into the complainant's employment or to abstain from dealing with the complainant or to keep away from the complainant's place of business" and from doing many other peaceful and customary things when a labor dispute is on.

The firm manufactures the Tom Palmer cigar, once a popular union brand, now made by scabs in Florida, but extensively sold in Chicago.

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

The Leninist Central Party School

By M. J. Lonsky

AFTER the fifth congress, the necessity of a theoretical training for our party functionaries induced various sections of the Comintern to place the problem of the Leninist central party school on their agenda.

For the expansion of agitprop work involved the necessity of beginning and accompanying the education of the masses of the party by the systematic training of propagandist and organizational cadres in the Communist vanguard. How is this object to be best attained, what type of school should be created? The past has taught us that as far as organization is concerned practically nothing can be accomplished for the schooling of party functionaries by means of short improvised courses of instruction given by visiting teachers. We have been realizing more and more of late that the principle upon which instruction in Bolshevism is carried out must differ essentially from the methods of instruction formerly adopted by the social democratic institutions.

These are however, negative conclusions, and must be supplemented by positive endeavors towards the establishment of a school based on the principle of Leninism. It is to the French Communist Party that the honor falls of being the first of our sections to take the initiative in this matter, and thanks to the efforts of this party we have already valuable data on Bolshevist education at our disposal.

The object of the following is thus chiefly to inform the international party public on the results of the endeavors of our French comrades. The arising discussion should be made part of a detailed debate on the methodic thematic and organizational forms of the Leninist central party schools. It need not be emphasized that the questions raised at present can only be those pertaining to the working out of the most important factors of this problem. Special emphasis should be laid on the following factors: 1. The character of the Leninist central party school; 2. Its syllabus of instruction; 3. The method of instruction; 4. The organizational forms of the school.

It should be stated that the French comrades have already accomplished pioneer work with regard to all these points.

The character of the school is the first point for consideration. There is no doubt that in Bolshevist methods of education the center of gravity lies in the activity of the scholars and in the actuality of the subjects taught, and that it must be the aim of all instruction to keep this fact in view, and to base subjects and methods on practical "experience" and on the solution of the acute and critical problems of the daily proletarian struggle, culminating in the final goal of revolution. This first prerequisite was put into actual practice at once by the Paris school, which proclaimed as its first principle: "Study is not to be academic, but polemic."

This means that in a Bolshevist educational institution, whether intended for the lowest or the highest

functionaries, there must not be one moment's interruption in the living association between the scholars and the proletarian masses in their work places, in the shops and factories, and also in the street, where the petty bourgeois atmosphere surrounds and influences the worker at every step.

It is solely in this manner that we can undertake, an effective rupture with the social democratic traditions to which even our own ranks have a tendency to cling, traditions which demand that theory should be kept "clear" of practice within the walls of the school at least, with the alleged object of securing the objectivity of science. The first Leninist central party school outside of Russia led an immediate attack upon this false tradition of social democracy, which loves to drape itself in the cloak of "purity" and of classless scientific investigation, and chose as its motto the unity of theory and practice.

The theory of Marxism-Leninism is not to be presented to the proletarian students as a finished dogma, as a recipe which they have merely to swallow in order to become omniscient political or trade union leaders. No, the dialectic nature of Marxism-Leninism implies of necessity that it must be experienced and felt by the future leaders of the proletariat as a "guide to action," and the proletarian students must enter upon the complete consciousness that the teachings of our revolutionary pastmaster are based upon entirely concrete economic historical processes in social evolution, and have thus attained universal validity of application, whilst at the same time they are to be verified and preserved by that same revolutionary actuality in which they originated. This confirmation and preservation renders it imperatively necessary that the Bolshevist party itself and its functionaries are becoming familiar with the economic historical circumstances and situations of a social process, down to the smallest detail, in order to exercise effective revolutionary influence.

The general formulas forming the principles of the educational work undertaken by our French comrades have been based approximately upon these views. In order to put these principles into practice, the Paris school states it to be its chief endeavor to avoid the teaching of dead knowledge to its students, and to accomplish the revolutionary orientation of these students, applicable in every emergency and turning point of the present stage of the declining capitalist state of society, with the aid of a minimum of political and economic knowledge. "The attainment of the methods of dialectic materialism has been accorded the first place. The material comprising historical and economic statistical facts has thus had to be deliberately thrust into the background." Unfortunately it has not been possible for our French comrades to entirely realize these two leading principles, intended to characterize their system of education. The chief cause of this has been the great difficulties encountered in drawing up the syllabus, and in the selec-

tion of subjects of instruction and the fixing of the order in which they are to be studied; these are points which can only be settled by experience.

The character of the Paris school, as exponent of activity, demanded that the instruction should deal with the daily problems encountered by the students. The subject chosen for the preliminary hours of instruction was thus a discussion on the actual nature of imperialism, special reference being made to phenomena closely bound up with party life. These themes had of course to be treated at first descriptively only. As soon as it was desired to explain them it became necessary to trace them to their source, that is, to go back to the general theoretical prerequisites of the Marxist conception of history. Up to this point the order in which the subjects were studied corresponded to the object of the instruction.

Difficulties arose at once on the question of fixing the minimum of political and economic knowledge required for a thorough comprehension of actual problems. As neither the amount of knowledge already acquired by the students nor their abilities were known to the teachers, the endeavor was made to open out as many spheres of knowledge as possible, and to present living ideas and object lessons in place of abstract material. But this again led to the historical facts of the development of society, of the bourgeoisie, of the labor movement, etc., etc., until the question of imperialism once more arose as leading factor, and had of necessity to be split up again into the hundreds of different aspects and various representations of the main characteristics of Leninism, of the role played by the C. I. of the essential character of the Soviet state, and so forth. The result of such a syllabus of instruction has been however, so far as we can judge from observations up to the present: 1. A tremendous overburdening of the scholars with new knowledge and thoughts, and 2. in consequence of this a neglect of the problems of the utmost importance to the French party.

The French school has thus by no means succeeded in finding the right method with regard to the syllabus of instruction. Here further experience must first be gathered and thoroughly dealt with in the discussion anticipated on this matter. One point has however, been ascertained, and that is that the character of our methods of education with regard to actuality and activity can only be fully maintained if the plan of instruction is confined to a certain number of subjects only. This alone would secure that "Attainment of the methods of dialectic materialism" which our French comrades have rightly made the aim of their school.

The main endeavor of the school must thus not be directed towards turning out general theoreticians and practitioners moving with equal certainty, or rather with equal uncertainty, in every sphere, (the brief duration of the courses of instruction renders this impossible in any case as a rule), but towards the training of

specialists for definite departments and functions in propaganda and organization work. Specialization and differentiation of this kind, to the greatest possible degree, among the functionaries of the Bolshevist parties will alone enable us to issue slogans and carry on actions which are not only "general," but which are adapted to the given concrete political and social situation that political and concrete situation "which alters in the most direct and immediate manner the condition of an action, and in consequence the tasks of this action." (Lenin.)

To concentrate the program of instruction for the Bolshevist central school in a brief formula, we may say: The extensive exposition material on the part of the teachers must be replaced by its intensive assimilation on the part of the students.

We must now turn to the actual methodological and pedagogic problems of the Paris school. Instruction was divided into two parts. The morning was devoted to theory, the afternoon as a rule to the questions of practical party work in France, and the evenings to practical work on the part of the students in the factory cells, public meetings, conferences, etc. This last department of work the "applied" department, as our French comrades have designated it, has proved the most successful. A really fighting character has been imparted to the whole school by its means. The students have proved competent in every respect of carrying out the tasks allotted to them. It is obvious that the road thus pointed out by our French comrades, enabling constant contact to be maintained between the masses of party members and the future party leaders, is the road which must invariably be followed by all central party schools. All that is further required is to secure immediate activity for the students in the special sphere of propaganda or organization for which their special training has prepared them. This is an excellent medium for testing the capabilities of the students. On the other hand, the line drawn by the French school between theoretical questions and questions of practical work appears to us of questionable advisability, and likely to lead to an overgrowth of the former at the expense of the latter. As soon as the syllabus of instruction has been concentrated upon a few definite subjects, and a corresponding specialization and differentiation of instruction has been organized, this dividing line becomes superfluous for the most part.

With regard to the treatment of the various subjects, our comrades report that the employment of the "concrete, actual and known" as starting point has proved excellently adapted to its purpose. The student is gradually introduced to the abstract and theoretical. Thus for instance the exposition of the fundamental conceptions of political economy is commenced by first dealing with the "factory surroundings of the worker" and then passing gradually to the abstract ideas of "labor as commodity," etc. The greatest difficulty arises, however, when the fear of excessive ab-

stractions leads to the excessive use of the object lesson, and thence to the danger of vulgarization. A similar danger is encountered in the attempt to describe the methods of dialectics by means of certain indications or "rules."

In the French school instruction has been given in the form of question and answer, followed by mutual criticism, thus avoiding long winded lectures on the subjects taught. An excellent explanatory medium for theoretical questions was found in the drawings, diagrams, and maps made by the students themselves in the course of their collective work.

The greatest importance has been attached to collective work, and the replies to questions summing up various subjects have for instance been required to be given as result of a collective consultation among the students. In the sphere of method our French comrades have indeed accomplished wonders in the way of "clarification work," and their success would have perhaps been still greater if their syllabus of instruction had not suffered from overloading with subject material.

In conclusion, a few words must be devoted to the forms of organization of the school. The course of instruction lasted about two months, the number of students was considerable, and the lack of suitable teachers was thus acutely felt.

MUCH caution was exercised in selecting the students. Most of these were of course recruited from the ranks of the industrial workers, especially from the most developed and important districts. The ages of the students varied from 20 to 30 years. For the most part they had joined the French C. P. in the years 1920 and 1921. The conditions imposed for admittance to the school did not include any preliminary theoretical knowledge, but on the other hand a proof of active and capable participation in party life. Valuable information is supplied by the autobiographies written by the students, for the most part statements of the reasons which induced them to join the C. P.; here excellent hints for individual pedagogic treatment may be obtained. The teachers appointed for the school first received full information from the agitprop of the French C. P.; by means of a programmatic letter, on the type, methods, and aims of the school. Co-operation among the teachers was secured by means of common consultations held by the lecturers before commencing instruction. In the course of time, the beginnings of a system of instruction as a complete complex developed, but were not carried thru consistently.

To sum up the results of this endeavor on the part of our French comrades, it may be said that they have not only done pioneer work in this special sphere of carrying on a Leninist central party school, but have contributed to the solution of the general problem of the Bolshevist education of our non-Russian parties. Here we must once more emphasize that the above observations are intended as a basis for a detailed discussion of all the urgent problems thus raised.

WHERE ARE THE SHOP NUCLEI?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party

SIX months ago, the Central Executive Committee of the party sent instructions to all district organizers and C. C.'s to begin the work of reorganizing our party on the basis of the shop nuclei. A detailed plan for this work was furnished to all party units. Altho six months have elapsed since these instructions were sent out, no section of the party has taken up the work of re-organization in earnest.

This is shown by the reports made to the national office at a recent meeting of district organizers in Chicago and in writing since that time. These reports show the following results for six months of effort to bring into existence shop nuclei:

District	Number of Shop Nuclei Organized	Members
1	0	0
2	25	240
3	7	35
4	0	0
5	3	45
6	4	20
7	2	30
8	18	202
9	5	45
12	0	0
13	0	0
15	0	0
	64	618

From this table it will be seen that out of a total of approximately 25,000 members on our rolls, of whom approximately 20,000 are in good standing, we have been able to organize in six months of work about three per cent of these members into the basic units recommended by the Communist International. In five of our districts, we have not been able to build up a single shop nucleus. Out of the close to 100 City Central Committees we have in the party at the present time, not more than twenty have shop nuclei organized in their cities.

These results are a discredit to our party. They show that no earnest, systematized effort has been made to begin the work of reorganization of the party members on the basis of the

Communist form of organization as against the old socialist form of organization. It proves conclusively that our party members and our responsible party workers do not yet realize the importance of this work of reorganizing the party and that the Central Executive Committee and the Communist International expect us to do something more than to play with the idea of the new form of organization.

Why We Must Reorganize. Preceding the sessions of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International last March, there was held in Moscow an organizational conference at which most of the big Communist Parties of Europe were represented. At this conference, the question of the reorganization of the Communist Parties on the basis of shop nuclei was the principle point of discussion. The reports showed that in most of the countries of Europe the work of reorganization was well under way or was practically completed.

No one who listened to the reports of the various delegates showing the results obtained from the reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei could be otherwise than enthusiastic about this reorganization. The Communist International had invited workers from various sections of the European parties who were directly concerned in the reorganization and who were functioning in the work of the shop nuclei to participate in this conference. Without exception, these workers enthusiastically supported the reorganization, showing, by concrete achievements, the advantages for their party accruing from this organization.

The reorganization of the Communist Parties on the basis of shop nuclei is not merely an organizational measure. The results of reorganization are of the highest political importance. **Character of Membership.** Practically every party in Europe which has made substantial progress in the work of reorganizations reported an influx of new members as the result of reorganization on the basis

of shop nuclei. The fact that this is a result of the reorganization is of the highest importance. But even of greater importance is the fact that the new members thus secured by the Communist Parties are members drawn from the shops and factories—that is, that element which must be the backbone of the Communist Party.

The reason why this is true is not difficult to explain. At present, our membership in territorial and language branches, think of their work in relation to their branches and their functions and when they are trade union members in relation to the work in the trade unions. When a shop nucleus is organized in a factory, the factory becomes the basis of the work of this unit. The effort and energy of the members are naturally directed toward agitation and propaganda and Communist work of every character among the workers employed in the factories where their nucleus is organized. In other words, the form of organization, the basis of organization, directs the work toward those workers who are most important for us to reach.

The shop nucleus naturally bases its agitation on the concrete experiences of the workers in the factory where they are employed. Thus it is easier to approach and convince workers. The workers see the activities of the members of the nucleus and the most militant are attracted to the organization and thus the party membership is built up.

This is the universal experience of the European parties with the shop nuclei. Once our party undertakes the work of building shop nuclei in earnest we will find what is most important for us, that our membership will begin to increase.

What are the Possibilities?

In view of the poor results obtained thus far, the question may be raised as to what proportions of our party membership can be reorganized on the basis of shop nuclei. It is true that we will be unable to reorganize the whole party, that is, the whole 20,000 members, into shop nuclei immediately. It is, however, possible that 50 per cent of our membership or even 60 per cent can be reorganized into shop nuclei; that is, in place of having 500 members in shop nuclei as at present, we should have 12,000 members at the least thus organized.

The experiences of the European parties also throw light upon how the reorganization must proceed. Most of the European parties set aside a definite period in which the party was to be completely reorganized, as for instance in the French party it was a three months' period, in the German party a six months' period, etc. The European parties were forced to apply these methods because they found that if the shop nuclei were organized only in isolated cases in place of the whole party being reorganized, the tendency was for the shop nuclei to disintegrate and the membership to drift back into the territorial units. Our party will have the same experience unless the work of reorganization is pressed more aggressively. The sixty-four shop nuclei we now have will tend to disintegrate unless we can quickly push the work of reorganization to such an extent that the majority of the membership will be organized into shop nuclei.

The Immediate Task Before Our Party

The responsible party committees must take up the work of achieving this end earnestly and systematically. District and city organizers must take the work of reorganization the most important task before them.

The Communist International expects us to secure results in the work of reorganization.

If we go ahead at the rate we have been going, it will be another ten years before our party is reorganized. We must complete the work before another six months elapse.

The progress of our party and its Communist tasks depends upon our transforming our organization basis to that of shop nuclei.

AFGHANISTAN WANTS POSTAL SERVICE LIKE THAT OF SOVIET RUSSIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TEHERAN, Persia, June 21.—The Afghanistan government recognizes that Soviet Russia has a better postal service than its own and has called upon the U. S. S. R. to help reorganize the Afghanistan telegraph and postal service.

Besco Is Forced to Talk Peace by Mass Picketing of Workers

(Continued from page 1.)

been calling for these last three months. This is what we called for at the very outset of the strike. We claimed that the miners had nothing but treachery to expect from the Armstrongs, the Murdocks and the middle class "relief" crew.

"Public Opinion" Failed to Work.

"Public Opinion" failed a little sobbing over the miners' hovels while the sensation was new. When the middle class saw that this was an industrial class struggle and that it would be dangerous to go too far in "sympathy" for the workers, Public Opinion shut up like a clam. It is more interested in the horse races. The miners can be bloodily smashed but Public Opinion won't let out a peep protest.

"Then in response to the growing demand of the men for action, and under pressure of the left wingers on the board, McLeod and McKay finally emitted a feeble notice sanctioning picketing.

"This 'sanction' is the weakest statement we have ever seen! It urged the men to treat Besco's property reverently and it took the whole guts out of the picketing.

"At the convention three weeks ago to discuss future policy, McLeod still argued against mass picketing. He claimed there was a 100 per cent strike even if scab officials were doing the maintenance work.

Three Months Wasted.

"And now McLeod's whole position is reversed—after three months. McLeod admits that it was not a 100 per cent strike while Besco kept its officials doing scab work.

"The situation three months ago was the same as today.

"Three months have been wasted. Besco has been allowed to get more arrogant, to lay open shop plans.

"Militancy has been justified. The workers have nothing but their chains to lose. On with the struggle for bread and against the 10 per cent reduction. OUT WITH THE WHITE-COLLAR SCABS! EVERYTHING TO WIN!"

YALE CONFERS TITLES ON MANY PLUTE SERVANTS

Beefy Bill Taft Totes Nine Degrees

By WILLIAM SIMONS (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—Fifteen honorary degrees were awarded by Yale University at the commencement exercises yesterday to "national celebrities" for loyal service to the Wall Street gang. Among those who secured the degrees were: Master of arts, Francis Cole Pratt and Edward Stephen Harkness; Litt. D.: John Matthews Manly; Doctor of Science: Robert Andrews Millikan; Doctor of Laws (LL. D.): Ernest Martin Hopkins, John Hays Hammond, Gifford Pinchot, Owen D. Young, James Rockwell Sheffield.

Here is the List

Pratt is vice president of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, in charge of engineering and manufacture; Harkness is a director in many important railroad companies, who has donated millions for college buildings out of the fortune robbed from workers. Manly, a professor of English, enlisted during the war for five years as captain, decoding cipher messages and other documents. Millikan was chief of the science and research division of the signal corps.

Hopkins was in charge of the industrial relations in the quartermasters department, was assistant to the secretary of war, the representative of the war department on war labor policies which tied the hands of labor, he is also a director of the Boston and Maine R. R. Hammond is well known as the mining engineer who helped open South Africa to foreign exploitation, and as the chairman of the anti-labor U. S. Coal Commission of 1922 appointed by Harding. Pinchot is of course the politician, governor of Pennsylvania, the fake reformer.

Owen D. Young has been chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company, and organized and he is chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America. Young, as member of the Dawes commission and reparations agent, earned Dawes' praise for his efficient help in putting the plan over on the oppressed German workers.

The Hound of Mexico

Last and not least is Sheffield, the ambassador to Mexico, who recently reported to the state department on conditions in Mexico, followed by a declaration from the state department that Mexico must defend the property rights of Americans. The Mexican government is warned that she must take further steps against the oil workers in Tampico and the peasants who desire land for themselves. The threat of intervention is dangled before the eyes of Mexico. The degree awarded to Sheffield is a fitting reward for his imperialist activities.

Famous Degree Holders

Before you bow down to a handle after one's name, think of how many degrees some men have whom we all despise. William Howard Taft (Injunction Bill) has nine, Charles E. Hughes eleven, Woodrow Wilson, ten, Leonard Wood, czar of the Philippines, nine, Henry Cabot Lodge nine, Robert Lansing, six, Elihu Root, sixteen, Herbert Hoover, twenty-four, Frank O. Lowden got a degree from four colleges, Steel Judge Gary, three, A. Mitchell Palmer, three. Outside of the statesmen, college presidents scratch one another's backs...

Wheeler of California was honored twelve times, Scab Defender Elliot of Harvard, eleven, Shanklin of Wesleyan, eleven, Smith of Pennsylvania, twenty, Butler of Columbia, twenty-five, Angell of Yale nine, Schurman of Cornell eight (now Minister to China). Almost every little college president is so favored. As to college presidents, it means that they are fed with honors for goose step teaching.

Whom do our capitalist colleges honor? The Yale commencement exercises answer: "Those who serve American Imperialism."

Bronx to Celebrate Opening of Workers' Party Library, June 27

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 21.—All get ready for a grand and glorious time. We're giving you something for nothing, and this is on the level.

The Bronx Library Committee is arranging a social and housewarming to celebrate the opening of the Bronx Library at 1347 Boston Road. A good musical program has been arranged—games, dancing, prizes for the best man and the worst man, plenty of fun and good cheer. Absolutely free. All you need to bring along is your best smile and your best girl or beau, and if you haven't any, you won't feel lonesome either. Go where the crowd goes. If there is any you want to meet all your best friends and comrades. Refreshments will be served—ice cream, sodas, candies, sandwiches.

The Young Workers of the Bronx are actively participating and are promising to make this affair a record of hilarity and fun to be long remembered by everyone who attends. Don't forget the date, Saturday, June 27th, at 1347 Boston Road. The Bronx Library Committee invites you all.

TYPO PRESIDENT REFUSES SUPPORT TO LOCAL UNION

New Haven Publishers Defy Typesetters

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—Last week, the DAILY WORKER reported that Typographical Union No. 47 of New Haven had demanded a wage increase from the newspaper publishers of \$3 per week.

Strike Sanction Denied

Members of the union have been given to understand by responsible parties that President Lynch had refused to grant them permission to strike. The men were furious.

Lynch in Atlantic City

Lynch is acting in this present controversy in accordance with his tactics as outlined before Local 377 of Atlantic City, where he stated: "It suffices to hold what we have already gained."

It is expected that the union men will follow up their demand for effective support by the International. The situation calls for a rallying of the rank and file to a militant struggle for their present demands.

Pushcart Graft Probe Continues in N. Y., Exposing New Evils

NEW YORK—(FP)—Pushcarts, the boon of the poorer residents of New York who can buy anything and everything no matter how small from the curb pushcarts, have their tale of political graft as well as bigger businesses the public is learning from the inquiry into the conduct of the department of public markets.

Some of the peddlers testifying before the magistrate indicate that there were efforts to intimidate them from speaking of the graft. One man said that he had paid 25 cents a day for the half-day privilege on Saturday and protested when the market supervisor demanded \$1.00 one day.

War Vet Hangs Himself

Edward Phillips, a world war veteran, committed suicide in the basement of the Otis Building, 10 S. La Salle St., by hanging himself from a steam pipe.

Railroad Electrification

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 21.—Railroad electrification in this country comprises from 20 to 25 per cent of the world's total electrification, the report of the National Electric Light Association here, says.

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Soviet Congress Marches Forward

(Continued from page 1)

Influence of the English capitalism, by the general staffs' conference in Riga, by the plan for the sale of the Estonian islands of Oesel and Dagoe, situated in the neighborhood of the Soviet frontier, to England and similar obviously aggressive plans and measures on the part of international capital against the country of the workers and peasants.

These are undoubtedly preparations for a general military attack upon the Soviet Union, and at the head of these preparations stands English imperialism. One would, however, overestimate these dangers, if one were to regard these symptoms as indications of an immediate preparation for intervention. For this there is lacking both the political and ideological prerequisites.

As Comrade Chicherin declared, English imperialism today "cannot war nor any intervention. In view of the advancing approachment between the working class of England and of the Soviet Union, to mention only one of the factors which must have a cooling and warming effect upon the indisputable desire of world capital to annihilate the Soviet power, English imperialism cannot wish any war or armed intervention.

The immediate purpose of all these maneuvers is either to provoke the Soviet government to an ill-considered act, and thereby to place arguments in the mouth of the second international by means of which it could once again support a "righteous" war, or to intimidate the Soviet government and wring economic concessions from it.

The government and the congress, however, gave an answer which the enemies of the Soviet Union did not expect and in any event did not desire.

The congress did not respond to the provocations. It was before all a demonstration against imperialist war. Comrades Rykov, Chicherin, and Frunze proclaimed in enthusiastic words the desire for peace on the part of the population of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union desires to secure under all circumstances the peaceable continuation of economic reconstruction and the work of socialist upbuilding, and is therefore prepared for every compromise with all countries and for every sacrifice which lies in the interest of the work of reconstruction and which will yield advantage to the working population of the Soviet Union.

It was plainly emphasized at the congress that in its international relations the Soviet government will fulfill all obligations and that the governing apparatus, as has always been the case in the past, will not interfere in the inner affairs of other states. The congress, however, rejected with indignation any suggestion that the least hindrance should be placed in the way of the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat.

The congress, however, was not only a demonstration of the will to peace, but also of the power, of the fighting capacity of the Soviet Union, its will and its power to defend with all means against every attack the work of reconstruction and the hard work to socialism.

In the present international situation, with the increased feverish arming of the capitalist world, the red army is and remains an indispensable means of defense. After the end of the civil war it was reduced from 5 1/2 million to half a million, so that every objective observer must admit that the government of the workers and peasants cannot be pursuing any aggressive aims. From the report of Comrade Frunze it was seen that the

MONEY NEEDED TO DEFEND TWO U. S. SOLDIERS

Habeas Corpus Law to Be Invoked in Case

HONOLULU.—In the effort to obtain a review of the Crouch-Trumbull cases by the federal courts, habeas corpus proceedings will probably be instituted within a few days. The absence from the territory of Judge Matthewman, counsel retained by the American Civil Liberties Union, made it necessary to retain additional legal assistance in the preparation of the case. Former U. S. District Atty. Patterson was selected by the local defense group, and he has made a very searching investigation of the records, building up a strong case on precedents and former court decisions.

Funds are needed at once to take the Crouch-Trumbull cases into the federal courts. Money should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois, which is raising the funds for the defense of the two Communist soldiers.

Soviet government was doing everything to keep this army in such a condition as would render it capable of repelling every attack. The morale of the red army is unattainable by the armies of the capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union however, cannot confine itself to this final means of defense. The most important means for the defense of the achievements of the revolution and of the revolutionary development, one could say, the most important foreign political weapon of the Soviet Union is—its home policy.

Since the last congress the economic reconstruction of the Soviet Union has made the greatest progress. At the last Soviet congress the central point of economic interest was the financial policy and the creation of a possible basis for the development of production and the exchange of goods in general. It was stated at the time that the next step in the work of reconstruction, after the financial stabilization, must be the improvement of the metal industry. At the present congress Comrade Dzerzhinsky was able to report an amazing increase in the output of the metal industry, which had suffered most from the devastation caused by the war. The metal production of the present economic year amounts to almost double that of the previous year (180 per cent). At the conference of the Russian Communist Party Comrade Stalin rightly compared the present rate of development of Russian industry with that of American industry after the American civil war.

The financial report of Comrade Sokolnikov, which called attention to the yearly increasing amount of the budget and the complete cessation of the issue of notes, shows the increasing prosperity of the population.

Comrade Kamenov reported on the measures which the Soviet government had adopted in order to promote agriculture, and thereby strengthen the alliance between the workers and the peasantry. The furthering of the alliance between the workers and the peasantry is likewise served by the measures of the Soviet government regarding the building up of the Soviet apparatus, revolutionary legislation, the attraction of ever greater masses of the Soviets, regarding which Comrade Kallin reported to the congress.

The unintermitted economic growth of the Soviet Union shows to the workers, that the proletariat, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, is really capable of creating a flourishing economic life out of a completely shattered economic system which it took over from the old regime—and all this alone, without a Dawes plan, without foreign help to the contrary, in spite of all the obstacles which the capitalist world has placed in its path.

And the foreign proletarians who witness this development, who see how each economic achievement results in raising the standard of life of the working population, will not be ready to support a war against the Soviet Union. Thus the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union are closely connected.

The speakers in the discussion on the report of Comrade Rykov demanded the most energetic defensive measures against every attack and an active policy in the interest of securing the right of self-determination of the suppressed nationalities in the western states bordering on Russia. They pointed out that the policy of Poland towards its subject nationalities constitutes a breach of the treaty of Riga.

The congress used very sharp language regarding the reactionary campaign against the Soviet Union. This sharp language will be appreciated by the international proletariat which is proud of the results achieved by the first socialist state.

against what they considered discriminatory taxation by the territory. In the neighborhood of 20,000 pupils are affected by a law passed at the recent session of the legislature imposing a head tax on every pupil that attended a Japanese language school.

It is probable that the schools would have been willing to pay this tax if it had not been presented to them as a display of force with the threat of compulsion by one who had already incurred their enmity by tactless methods of inspection and supervision.

The litigating schools are filing an injunction suit against the territory to restrain the enforcement of the objectionable law. This is the usual course adopted and conforms to the accepted practice among Americans when it is sought to test the validity of a law. The Japanese are only doing what they have a perfect right to do when they are not satisfied as to the justice of a law which affects them.

Moreover, it would be a mistake to overlook the rapid development of trade unionism in the East—in India, China, and Japan.

Incidentally Purcell mentioned that in Egypt there was one union with 12,000 members, which published a paper in Arabic, edited by a woman cigarette maker.

He was convinced that the action of the British general council was the greatest move made by the present generation of trade unionists, and, despite all difficulties, would be ultimately crowned with success.

YOUNG WORKERS MEET AGAINST MILITARY CAMPS

New York Affair on Friday, June 26

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Young Workers League of New York will hold a large mass meeting against militarism and the Citizens' Military Training Camps on Friday, June 26, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

The Young Workers League is at the present time conducting a campaign against the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and has circulated a resolution among a few hundred unions and labor fraternal organizations, condemning the Citizens' Military Training Camps as a conspiracy between the employers of the country, together with the war department to fool the young workers with "free four weeks' vacation at camps" in order that there may be created a reserve of cannon fodder in the next imperialist war, and engender scabs and strikebreakers at home.

So far quite a number of the unions have already sent in notification that the resolution has been accepted. We have also received notification that the "Junior Nature Friends," an organization of some few hundred young workers of this city have acted favorably upon our resolution and that they will participate in our meeting on the 26th of June. Every class conscious worker must see that the resolution is acted upon favorably by his union or any other labor fraternal organization that he is a member.

The fight against militarism must now more than ever be intensified, as the danger of a new world slaughter looms up and is now nearer than ever. The fight against the citizens' military training camps is the fight of the entire working class. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor the machinery of the A. F. of L. was placed at the disposal of the bosses and the war department for the purpose of recruiting members of the C. M. T. C. The militant workers must repudiate the action of the A. F. of L. officials who so grossly betrayed the interests of the workers.

RUSSIAN UNIONS ARE UNITED, SAYS BRITISH LEADER

LONDON, June 9.—(By Mail.)—The reason why the British Trades Union Congress is beginning with the Russian trade union movement, in the attempt to get international unity, is trade union organization that is not that it is the only large continental suffering from international disputes.

This statement was made by A. A. Purcell, vice-chairman of the Trades Union Congress, in a lecture at the summer school of the National Council of Labor Colleges.

The western European trade unions were, unfortunately, far too much under the control of the politicians of the social-democratic party. This was one of the main difficulties in the way of international unity.

Some people thought, said Purcell, that the problem of unity would be settled by the Russian trade union movement simply affiliating to Amsterdam.

This was a fundamental error, as, apart from other objections, it would leave out the many dissident unions on the continent, which it was vital should be brought into the folds of an international trade union organization.

While there were 16 million workers affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, there were also 16 millions outside that body. So the question of international unity was not simply one of bringing the Russian trade unions, important as they were, within the folds of an international.

Unions in Egypt. Moreover, it would be a mistake to overlook the rapid development of trade unionism in the East—in India, China, and Japan.

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He was convinced that the action of the British general council was the greatest move made by the present generation of trade unionists, and, despite all difficulties, would be ultimately crowned with success.



RED WEEK IS OVER—RED DAYS BEGIN

ONLY TEN MORE DAYS LEFT IN THE CAMPAIGN

RED WEEK is over—and the DAILY WORKER (with results still coming in strongly) is already a greater working class newspaper.

Yesterday, hundreds of workers throughout the country had gone to working class homes to secure subscription, following a whole week of free distribution of the DAILY WORKER. This week is sure to see many more new subscriptions—the results of intensified building by those workers who are doing the absolutely essential and most important work of securing subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER.

Red Days Begin

Only ten more days remain in the Second Annual Sub Campaign. From now on all locals will have to rush in their subscriptions to secure standing in the final results. Only those subs will be included that have arrived in this office up to and including Tuesday, June 30.

On July Fourth

The final results will be announced and the leading locals and Builders who have participated in the campaign, will see how much was accomplished thru their efforts of Communist building. RUSH IN YOUR SUBS—TEN MORE RED DAYS REMAIN.

In the Second Annual Sub Campaign

Subs received on Friday, June 19: DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (14); N. S. Stoyanoff (2). CHICAGO, ILL.—Shop Nucleus 5 (7); North Side English (2); Mid-City English; Dr. E. Hillinger; E. Wickstrom.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. Abelowsky (6); L. Hirschman (3). NEW ORLEANS, LA.—J. C. Das (2). MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. Seklund (1). LONGOVE, ME.—Hjalmar Hill.

CLEVELAND, O.—C. Kraven. SUPERIOR, WIS.—Tyomies. BENTLEYVILLE, PA.—Adam Getto (3). CATFISH, PA.—A. Fornari (7). NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Anton Easterhoj. FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Frank Voight. SPOKANE, WASH.—Geo. Bloxam.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, June 22, 1925. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. No. 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.

1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 810 W. Monroe St. 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison Av. 94 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. 636 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.

1742 Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland 4 Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.

2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd. 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St. 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.

416 Carpenters, S. C. 505 State St. 419 Carpenters, S. C. 1457 Claybourn 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.

1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 14 Cigar Makers Executive Board, 155 W. Washington St., 7:30 P. M. 713 Electricians, 119 S. Throop St. 59 Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 P. M.

400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 589 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 196 Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 P. M.

331 Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave. 698 Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento. 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.

76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. 374 Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark 285 Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.

387 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St. 378 Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street. 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street.

27 Painters, 175 W. Washington St. 823 Plumbers, 535 N. Cicero Ave. 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. 147 Painters, 19 W. Adams St. 184 Painters, Madison and 9th Ave. 285 Painters, 205 E. 115th St.

273 Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 2064 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St. 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St. 5 Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street.

5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 P. M. 721 Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Avd. 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 P. M. 772 Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt. Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

Huge Coal Combine Formed. Nineteen strip coal mines in Kansas and Missouri, involving a capital of \$10,700,000, has been completed, the Alexander S. Banks accounting company announces. The new concern will be known as the Basin Stripping Coal Company of Kansas and will control property containing thirty million tons of coal.

Foreclosure on C. M. and St. P. The Guaranty Trust company has filed a foreclosure suit in federal court here against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for its failure to pay interest and principal on \$200,000,000 in mortgage bonds which matured on June 1.

LABOR BOYCOTTS 'ATHLETICS' BIG LEAGUE CLUB

Hired Non-Union Iron Workers at Ball Park

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, June 21.—(FP)—President Hedrick and Secretary Tracy of the building trades department, American Federation of Labor, have issued to all central and local labor bodies in cities where American League baseball teams are located, an appeal for withdrawal of patronage of games where the Philadelphia Athletics take part.

This boycott, requested by the building trades council and central labor council of Philadelphia, is due to the violation by the Philadelphia American League club management of the explicit terms of the contract signed by the American League with the A. F. of L. and its building trades department, in 1911, in which the league agreed that henceforth all of its construction, repair, replacement and other building work should be done on a strictly union basis.

Non-union iron workers and engineers were used in a recent construction job at the Philadelphia ball park, even after protests and appeals had been filed by many international unions as well as by President Green and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. These protests began in January, were repeated in March, and have now led to a boycott appeal in defense of the contract.

Hedrick and Tracy point out that there can be no assurance that any other club in the American League will henceforth stand by the union shop agreement, if the Philadelphia club is able to violate it and go unchallenged.

Theater Is Bombed; Union Spikes Charges

After a three months picketing campaign against the Glen Lake Theater in Minneapolis just about had the owners licked, a bomb was exploded in the theater. The union, Motion Picture Operators No. 219, countered this trick by offering to co-operate with the detectives in finding the bombers. This would not be the first time bombs were planted to hinder trade union organization campaign.

Analyzes Dawes' Role

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(FP)—Lynn Haines, in his current Searchlight on Congress, analyzing Dawes' plan for a cloture or gag rule on senate debate, concludes that "Cloture for the senate would establish an administration machine and invest it with boss power to determine every issue. It would mean executive domination of the legislative branch of the government. That is the nub of the whole matter."

Girls Worked in Mine

PITTSBURGH, June 21.—(FP)—A 23-year-old girl and her mother worked for years in the mines of the father and husband it was discovered when Anna Smoley died after being crushed by a fall of slate in Thomas Smoley's mine. The girl and her mother wore men's clothes and did a regular miner's work.

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Communists, Socialists and Colonial Peoples

It is a nasty mess that French imperialism has got into in northern Africa. Not only have French troops been defeated with heavy casualties, but military operations of major proportions are necessary if France is to save, not her face, but a portion of her anatomy situated much lower and to the rear.

The African tribes under French rule have received the news of the defeat of their masters with much rejoicing. The victory of Abd-el-Krim's forces may be followed by a series of uprisings in French West Africa and in the northern section bordering on Rifian territory. Painleve himself admits as much in his report to the foreign affairs committee:

I must say to you openly that the situation in Morocco is bad. Abd-el-Krim's victories have caused a tremendous impression throughout 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.

The Communists alone in the chamber of deputies are demanding the withdrawal of all French troops from Africa and recognition of their independence. The socialists have been advised by their party leaders "not to raise the question of socialist principles during the debate in order to split the chamber."

In other words, "socialist principles" are something to talk about only when there is no danger of embarrassing the capitalist state. The Communists believe differently and attack French capitalism shoulder with the peasants and herdsmen of northern Africa.

But the *Milwaukee Leader*, official organ of the socialist party, has the gall to say that "the French socialists will not follow Painleve in any plan to prolong the war in Morocco . . ."

The *Leader* may mean that the socialists in the French chamber will do everything possible to see that the Rifians are crushed with all possible speed.

What the agents of French capitalism think of the socialists is shown by the exclusion of Communists from the foreign affairs committee while the socialists were welcomed.

What the colonial peoples think of the Communists is shown by the attack of the capitalist press and military upon the Communists in Morocco, Egypt, India and China.

Sigman's Desperate Tactics

Typical of the tactics used by the officialdom of the International Ladies' Garment Workers against the membership of Locals 2, 9 and 22, is the publication of the flimsy charges against the officers of these unions in the capitalist press before they were received by them. On the same day that the charges appeared in the New York papers the left wingers issued a statement saying that they had received no notification of the proceedings.

The charges themselves, reciting such misdeeds as the holding of a May Day meeting at which Communists were allowed to speak, are only an excuse for the raid on these militant locals by the officials and their gangsters. Despairing of securing the endorsement to the membership for their crooked schemes, the bureaucrats resorted to the most desperate tactics ever used on a large scale in the American labor movement.

Much to their surprise the membership has rallied almost to a man to the left wing. The protection given to the headquarters of Local 22 is mass action on a large scale while the left wing is taking the offensive in other large garment centers, carrying the fight to the Sigman machine.

The membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been very patient under the provocations of the crooks who head the organization. They have lost patience now, but they refuse to be provoked into doing what the reactionaries would like them to do—leave the union.

The Sigman machine is not fighting any feeble handful of left wingers. It is confronted by a membership that knows the full measure of its rottenness and intends to clean house. This house cleaning may take a long time, but the left wing has been schooled in struggle. More and more such actions as those of the Sigman machine develop in the membership the ability to stick and win.

300,000 Bayonets

In a statement written for the American newspapers, Benito Mussolini, fascist dictator of Italy, openly boasts that he holds power with the aid of 300,000 bayonets. He throws all discretion to the winds in showing his contempt for parliamentary government, tho his words are intended for American ears. And the general impression is that the United States government considers parliamentary government the hall mark of democracy and a form to be conjured with. Mussolini evidently knows better.

It is commonly believed in the United States that recognition of the Soviet Union is withheld by the Washington administration because Russia is not a democracy, but a dictatorship. At least this was the excuse often given by Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state.

But Mussolini takes pride in the fascist dictatorship and spits on the Italian parliament; nay, even murders those who defend it energetically as Matteotti did. Yet he is recognized, and American bankers grant him huge loans while the dictator himself is held up as a model for the rest of the world.

It is evident that recognition of the Soviet Union is not withheld because there is a dictatorship there, but simply because the dictatorship is a working class one. That makes all the difference in the world.

British Tories pleaded eloquently in the house of commons for the application of the cruelty to animals act to fleas. At the same time British machine guns were stinging Chinese workers. But the Chinese are learning to bite, the British. This will insure them at least as much consideration as the fleas.

The bus drivers of Paris demanded a wage increase and didn't get it. Instead of quitting work they decided to obey the rules against speeding. The result was that traffic was blocked. Now, the bosses are complaining that the drivers are obeying the law at the instigation of the Communists. What next?

The Enslavement of China

By Wm. F. Dunne

ARTICLE XI.

BRITISH policy in Asia centers around India. Every move of Great Britain on the Asiatic continent, diplomatic and military, has as its basic motive, the strengthening of the British Indian frontiers. This in no way is in contradiction to attempts to extend those frontiers as far to the north and east as the Yangtze river—the great artery of China.

Great Britain encouraged Japan to seize German leaseholds in Shanghai and thereby increase Japanese domination in north-eastern China. She demanded assistance from her Japanese ally in the war on Germany in China with the full knowledge that China would suffer more than Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN had a game of her own to play.

The twenty-one points, containing Japanese demands on China which if agreed to destroyed Chinese sovereignty, made in 1915, have been widely discussed and were the cause of worldwide protest.

But the twelve demands relating to Tibet, made on China by Great Britain in March 1917, have received little publicity and, as a matter of fact, first came to public attention, significantly enough, by publication in the Japanese press.

Tibet was needed to further bulwark British control in India and

Great Britain simply took advantage of the dissensions fomented by the allied government in China to attempt this extortion.

THE twelve demands were as follows:

1. Great Britain shall have the right to construct railways between India and Tibet.
2. The Chinese government shall contract loans from the British government for the improvement of the administration of Tibet.
3. The treaty obligations between Tibet and Great Britain shall be considered valid as heretofore.
4. British experts shall be engaged for the industrial enterprises of Tibet.
5. China shall secure the redemption of loans contracted from the British people by Tibetans.
6. Neither China nor Great Britain shall send troops to Tibet without reason.
7. The Chinese government shall not appoint or dismiss officials in Tibet on its own responsibility. (Emphasis mine.)
8. The British government shall be allowed to establish telegraph lines in Lhasa, Chinghu, Chamutao, etc.
9. British postal service shall be introduced in Lhasa and other places.
10. CHINA SHALL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ACTIONS OF

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN TIBET. (Emphasis mine.)

11. No privileges or interests in Tibet shall be granted to other nations.

12. All mines in Tibet shall be jointly worked by the British and Chinese governments.

POINTS 7 and 10 (on which we have laid emphasis) show clearly that Great Britain was entering into no lease agreement but intended to make of Tibet a British protectorate just as Japan had seized and established her rule over Korea.

Japan, while not openly opposing this aggression on the part of her rival, nevertheless conducted a quiet opposition propaganda and the twelve demands were pigeon-holed for the time being. Great Britain, however, went ahead with the measures proposed in the document. Tibet today is in British control.

MUCH of the hostility to Great Britain now being shown by the Chinese can be traced to this grab made by Great Britain at a time when China was unable to make effective resistance to her except by surrendering completely to Japan.

The Chinese had discovered that while Great Britain was protecting the interests of European nations like Belgium, in China she was just as wolfish as Japan.

One Chinese protest written by C. C. Wu shortly after the twelve de-

mands were made public, reads:

China wants nothing more than the re-establishment of Chinese sovereignty over Tibet, with recognition of the autonomy of the territory immediately under the control of the Lhasa government, she is agreeable to the British idea of forming an effective buffer territory in so far as it is consistent with equity and justice; she is anxious that her trade interest should be looked after by her trade agents as do the British, a point which is agreeable even to the Tibetans, though apparently not to the British; in other words she expects that Great Britain would at least make her an arrangement regarding Tibet which should not be more disadvantageous to her than that made with Russia respecting outer Mongolia. (Quoted by Putnam Weale, "Fight for the Republic in China," Page 479.)

SLOWLY but surely China was finding out that all the imperialist nations were her enemies no matter what their pretenses might be.

Two powers, Russia and Germany, had been eliminated in the race for control of China and the Chinese masses. France had been reduced to a subordinate position but the rivalry between Great Britain and Japan became more intense as the number of rivals decreased.

The United States had looked on and aided in the weakening of the Chinese

She had even ratified the aggressions of the Japanese by the following note sent by secretary of state Lansing in 1917.

The governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the government of the United States recognizes that JAPAN HAS SPECIAL INTERESTS IN CHINA, PARTICULARLY FOR THE PART TO WHICH HER POSSESSIONS ARE CONTIGUOUS. (Emphasis mine.)

THE exigencies of the European war, the critical situation of American investments of billions in allied war bonds, had forced American imperialism to abandon for the time being the "open door" policy and give Japan a free hand in China.

Another "Christian nation" had junked its professions of friendship for China and the Chinese began to revise their estimates of American democracy.

More disillusionment was in store for the Chinese when the peace conference met. There the cap stone was laid on the structure of lies, intrigue, robbery and intimidation that the imperialists had been erecting in China for half a century.

What happened at the peace conference and its effect on the Chinese liberation movement will be told in the final article of this series.

The Peasant Movement in Germany

By Edwin Hornle

A STRONG differentiation is perceptible between the movements of the small and the middle peasantry.

The so-called "German Peasant Associations" (clerical) as well as the "Bavarian Peasants' Union," the free peasantry (especially in Rhenish Hesse) and the "German Peasants' Union" have made a visible move towards the right. At the same time the whole of the small peasantry, under the pressure of economic conditions, is moving obviously, tho with vacillations, towards the left.

The clerical peasant associations have never distinguished themselves essentially either in their program or in their tactics from the "landbund." As early as in the autumn and before the "reichstag" election in December, leaders of the clerical peasant movement, above all of the "Rhenish Peasant Association" pronounced themselves politically in favor of an outspoken government of the right, of a bourgeois block and a break with the S. P. of Germany. Their spokesman is Freiherr v. Loe. The crisis in the Prussian parliament led to an intensification of this tendency towards the right. The Rhenish and Westphalian Peasant Associations have taken up an oppositional attitude to Marx and in favor of the obstructing deputies of the center, Lonartz v. Papen and Roeling. The Crefeld Niederrheinische Bauernzeitung wrote on Feb. 22:

"Agriculture welcomes the defeat of the Prussian Weimar coalition. It is extremely grateful to the four deputies of the center who contributed to this defeat by their absence. It will defend these deputies against any arbitrary action of their party."

THE clerical peasant associations in southern Germany still pretend to a certain amount of democracy out of

consideration for their masses of small peasantry.

As early as in October, the "German Peasant Union" swung over from the democratic camp to the camp of the German people's party, of heavy industry, alleging as their reason that the democrats had no firm policy in the tariff question and further that they had lost their significance as a party. Today the leader, Westermann, sits in the same fraction as Hepp, the president of the "landbund."

The "Bavarian Peasant Union" published at the time of the May elections, 1924, a program which contains a pronounced reactionary middle-class policy and which, in the question of protective tariffs conforms with the "landbund." At the Bavarian municipal elections, negotiations as to common action were entered into between the "Bavarian Peasant Union," the "Clerical Peasant Association" and the "Bavarian National Union." At the time of the Bavarian election of the chamber of agriculture this alliance was completed.

The "United Free Peasantry of Rhenish Hesse" has also entirely swung over into the camp of those in favor of high protective tariffs. Here the pressure of the vine-growers has been particularly noticeable.

In organizations which were originally pronouncedly those of the small peasantry, a certain leaning towards the right on the part of the leaders can be observed. The cause of this is to be sought in the financial distress under which the associations of small peasants suffer chronically. They therefore make advances to circles which are in a better financial position. It is no coincidence that the National Association of Agricultural Smallholders of Germany which up

to the present was almost entirely under social democratic influence, has at the moment only one representative of the S. P. of Germany and two democrats left in the reichstag. The National Union for Settlements and Tenancy also, which used to be affiliated to the Co-operative Union of Working Landowners, Settlers and Tenants is now desirous of getting in touch not only with the S. P. of Germany but also with the democrats. The Silesian Peasants' Union and the East Prussian Peasants' Union are already practically completely reactionary.

The Co-operative Union of Working Landowners, Settlers and Tenants, which is associated with the International Peasant Council in Moscow, comprises the most advanced elements of the small peasants' movements. Their actual recruiting ground is among the masses of those small peasants, tenants or settlers who either at one time worked in industry or who are permanently dependent on industry as an additional means for earning money. The individual associations which are affiliated vary greatly as regards the degree to which they are converted to radicalism. The organization most to the left which is also developing the best powers of agitation and organization, is the "Union of Working Landowners" with its strictly centralized organization. The president of the union was elected to the "reichstag" on December 7, on the Communist ticket. This union was really responsible for the great campaign on the occasion of the failure of crops in the autumn of 1924. It already has a number of parliamentary representatives in the various provincial parliaments and has taken root especially in Thuringia, Saxony, East Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse. The Prussian coalition govern-

ment of the social democrats Braun and Severing and the Bavarian government are trying with all means of force and petty chicanery to combat both the Co-operative Union and the Union of Working Landowners. Not even have they shrunk from means of illegal interference and terrorist intimidation. In Bavaria the organization was forbidden during the state of siege. Demonstrations were dispersed. In East Prussia the government refused for months to negotiate with the union regarding the position of the state tenants on lease in the settlements of the so-called Gross-Moosbruch, and tried to intimidate the colonists by rigorous attachments. Nevertheless it is just here that the union can boast of considerable success. Quite recently a brochure published by the publishers of Neues Dorf in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the great German peasant war, was confiscated by the public prosecutor.

THRU the whole country attempts are made to make the small peasants afraid of the Co-operative Union of Working Landowners and the associations affiliated to it, by using the word "Communist." In this connection the S. P. of Germany proves again to be the faithful servant of extreme counter-revolution. The "landbund" has repeatedly called up its fascist organizations to disperse meetings of small peasants, but has in many cases got the worst of it. The fact that the "landbund" newspapers inveigh with acrimony against the Union of Working Landowners, proves that they are afraid of its work. Unfortunately the union still sadly lacks practiced organizers and agitators. The co-operative union is steadily gaining the confidence of the small tenants and

peasants, by affiliating to itself the associations of small peasants, by arranging consultation hours, by representing its members before the authorities and in court.

It is one of the important tasks of the C. P. of Germany to win the support and interest of the industrial proletariat and the organizations of the working class for the radical small peasants' movement. Without the help of the industrial proletariat, the radical small peasants' associations will never be able to hold their own against the economic and political development in Germany, accelerated by the Dawes plan, is leading to the inevitable ruin of the small-holders and to intensified class differentiation in rural districts. The ruling classes cannot arrest this process either by fair means or foul. They may curb the revolutionizing of the mass of small peasants, but they cannot repress it altogether. The Communist Party on the other hand, as leader of the revolutionary proletariat, can, by tenacious work and clever Bolshevik tactics, considerably accelerate the detachment of the small peasants from their counter-revolutionary leadership, and the creation of an alliance between workers and peasants, which will moreover be organized.

THE awakening of the small peasants and their alliance with the revolutionary proletariat implies a serious threat to the bourgeoisie just in those spheres of power which have up to now been undisputedly theirs. The agricultural districts have up to the present been the preserves of counter-revolution. The radicalization of the small peasants and tenant farmers will facilitate the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat to a considerable degree.

EASTERN PEOPLES HAVE GREAT FUTURE SAYS CHITCHERIN IN SPEECH BEFORE SOVIET CONGRESS

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—In his speech on the foreign policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics before the Third Congress of Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin emphasized that the position of the Soviet government toward the foreign countries ought to be considered only in connection with the entire policy of the U. S. S. R., whose chief points were a profound tendency for international peace and the recovery of sound economic conditions.

The basic nature of the foreign policy of the Union of S. S. R. is its defensive character. In this reference, the speaker emphatically denies the accusations which recently appeared in the foreign press against the U. S. S. R., which was charged with aggressive tendencies, in connection, more especially, with its refusal to participate in the arms trade conference, which—in the opinion of the Soviet government—is directed solely towards strengthening the hegemony of the more powerful countries over the feeble ones.

Refuse To Attack Weak Nations.

In such a conference the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could not take part, tho it does not mean that the Union is always boycotting the league of nations, since it did sometimes join such discussions as were convoked for purely technical or humanitarian objects or the purpose of diminishing armaments.

The speaker further scores as contrary to the true sense of the facts the assertions made that the creation of new national republics in Soviet Central Asia would serve as a starting point for annexionist tendencies with regard to neighboring states. Just the reverse is true, declares Chicherin. The creation of the said republics is but an act that will consolidate peaceful relations between Asiatic neighbors.

For Self Determination.

Touching on the question of charges referred against the union in connection with the conditions prevailing in the Balkan peninsula, the peo-

ple's commissary of foreign affairs states that the Soviet government does not take more interest in the Balkan states than in any other country, and that while they sympathize with the consolidation of political relations and the principle of national self-determination the Soviet government has no aggressive designs nor any intention to incite trouble or mix in the internal affairs of the Balkan or, for that matter, any other country.

As regards Poland, the Soviet government is doing its best to meet the tendency which has recently become more apparent and stronger in Poland, namely, the current against the influence of military elements in Polish policy and in favor of a true understanding with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At the same time, the Soviet government intends to further economic ties with Poland. The relations with Poland, Chicherin declares, is a question that occupies one of principal places among the general combinations of the Soviet world policy.

Faces United Anti-Soviet Front.

Replying to those who criticized the foreign policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the people's commissary pointed out that the less would Poland violate her obliga-

tions ensuing from the treaty of Riga, the less strained would be her relations with the union.

In fact, remarks the speaker, the Soviet government actually has to face two categories of international combinations: One is a united anti-Soviet front, while the other is a system of utilization of the Union of Soviet Republics by foreign countries. In recent times, it is the first of these two combinations that has been predominant.

Far East Has Great Future.

Contrasting the hesitating and unstable policy of the European powers with the conditions in the Asiatic countries, Chicherin compares the former with persons stricken with malaria, while the ancient nations of Asia are now appearing as young peoples endowed with a psychology of young men with a great future lying in store for them.

"The peoples of the East" declares the Soviet people's commissary of foreign affairs, "we know that we do not aim at any supremacy or any special influence either open or secret, in the political or economic field, or at any exploitation of the eastern peoples. The real essence of what may be termed as our influence in the east has nothing to do indeed with what is known as the influence of capitalist countries, since our influence is nothing else than a recognition of the community of interests."

Chicherin further draws attention to the existing tendencies on the part of imperialistic countries, with Great Britain paramount among them, to adapt themselves to the changed and changing conditions of the east. The speaker points out, in particular, to the fact of the English press supporting Britain's recent enemy, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, because they regarded him as an eventual dictator of China, with whom the British diplomacy would wish to entertain good relations.

In Persia, the British were trying to abandon their former methods of

MARKO FRIEDMAN Soldier of the Communist International

SOFIA, May 27. (Bulgarian Telegraph Agency).—The public execution of the alleged perpetrators of the Sofia cathedral outrage Friedman, Koev and Zagorski took place today.

ONE of the best of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Comrade MARKO FRIEDMAN, who was charged with having participated in the preparation of the outrage in the Sofia cathedral, has been executed. He was hung in the cathedral square, and even his last request, that his death sentence be carried out by his being shot, was refused by the bestial hangmen.

In his final speech at the mock trial he proclaimed in proud, noble and burning words his political belief:

"What I have done I have done out of love for the people, as a true fighter of the Communist International. I also love my country, but in a different way from you. In this solemn moment I swear once again that I had nothing to do with the outrage in the cathedral and that I condemn this act. I have no fear. In the war I often stood face to face with death. Should you, however, condemn me to death, then I request that you do not hang me but shoot me. I wish to fall by the bullets in the face of your soldiers with open, not bandaged eyes, as an honest soldier, for I stood in the war for my country as a soldier of the Communist International."

Our brave Comrade Marko Friedman, and the innumerable known and unknown heroes of the proletarian fight for emancipation in Bulgaria and in the Balkans, will find revengers who will carry out their will, which was expressed by Comrade Marko Friedman in his last speech with the words:

"Only Communism, which has given to the Russian people a new life aim, life force and power, can and will also save Bulgaria and the whole Balkans by the creation of a free Federation of all the Balkan peoples; that is the aim for which I and my comrades are fighting."

oppression, supplanting them by a policy of adaptation to the aims of the Persian national government to modernize and centralize their country and then of pulling over that modernized Persia to their side.

As this proves, remarks the speaker, what a change has been undergone in the relations between the awakened east and the imperialistic powers. On the other hand, concludes

Chicherin, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stands as a staunch and immutably true friend of the peoples of the east, with a policy toward these peoples that has nothing to conceal and has no unpleasant surprises eventually in store for them.

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