

BROOKHART DEFEATS CUMMINS



By Upton Sinclair

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.



Dad and his young son, both dressed alike, and richly, are motoring over a smooth and flawless concrete road towards a barrier of purple mountains. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, alert. His father is his hero. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. Then down the other side at a good clip, with a weather eye for speed cops, whom Dad hates. As Dad drove he mused to himself. He used to be Jim Ross, teamster, then he was J. A. Ross and Co., general merchandise, at Queen Center, California, and now he is J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, on his way to Beach City to sign a lease. Beside him sits "Bunny" thinking of altogether different things. They come to Santa Ynez, a newly built, white painted, California town. The only hint of the old west was a solitary cow-boy in "chaps" and an old Indian mumbling his lips. For the rest, it was like any other main street town—with its nationally advertised magazines containing all the nationally advertised advertisements of the nationally advertised articles ranchmen came in to buy. They leave the town and hit it up on a broad boulevard called Mission Way. There were signs with queer Spanish names indicating a history behind each one. "Bunny" asks Dad what happened in "Verdrugo (Executioner) Canyon." Dad doesn't know. He shares the opinion of the manufacturer of a nationally advertised automobile—that history is mostly "bunk." They go thru town after town of rectilinear blocks and whizz by "sub-divisions." By dint of constant passing of other cars they come to Beach City. They put up at the big hotel and in the lobby meet Dad's "lease-hound," Ben Skutt.

The house numbered 5746 Los Robles Boulevard belonged to Joe Groarty, night watchman for the Altmann Lumber Company of Beach City. Mrs. Groarty had "taken in" washing to help support her seven children; now that they were grown up and scattered, she kept rabbits and chickens. Joe usually left for his job at six p. m.; but on the third day after the "strike" he had got up the nerve to give up his job, and now he was on his front-porch, a mild, grey-haired old fellow, wearing a black suit, with celluloid collar and black tie, his costume for Sundays and holidays, weddings and funerals. Mrs. Groarty had had no clothing suitable for this present occasion, so she had been driven downtown in her husband's Ford, and had spent some of her oil expectations for an evening gown of yellow satin. Now she felt embarrassed because there was not enough of it, either at the top where her arms and bosom came out, or below, where her fat calves were encased in embroidered silk stockings, so thin as to seem almost nothing. It was what "they" were wearing, the saleswomen had assured her; and Mrs. Groarty was grimly set upon being one of "them."

The house was in the conventional "bungalow style," and had been built by a wealthier family, in the days of the real estate boom. It had been offered at a sacrifice, and Mrs. Groarty had fastened upon it because of the wonderful living-room. They had put their savings into a cash payment, and were paying the balance thirty dollars a month. They had got a deed to the property, and were up to date on their payments, so they were safe.

When you passed the threshold of the house, the first thing you saw was shine; the most marvelous gloss ever seen on wood-work—and to heighten the effect the painter had made it wavy, in imitation of the grain of oak; there must have been ten thousand lines, each one a separate wiggle of a brush. The fire-place was of many colored stones, highly polished and gleaming like jewels. In the back of the room, most striking feature of all, was a wooden staircase, with a balustrade, also shiny and wavy; this staircase went up, and made a turn, and there was a platform with a palm-tree in a pot. You would take it for granted that it was a staircase like all other staircases, intended to take you to the second story. You might go into the Groarty home a hundred times, and see it both day and night, before it would occur to you there was anything wrong; but suddenly—standing outside on some idle day—it would flash over you that the Groarty home had a flat roof over its entire extent, and at no part was there any second story. Then you would go inside, inspired by a new, malignant curiosity, and would study the staircase and landing, and realize that they didn't lead anywhere, their beauty was its own excuse for being.

Mrs. Groarty stood by the centre-table of her living-room, awaiting the arrival of the expected company. There was a bowl

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LETTERS POUR INTO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

Protest Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—State officials admitted today that the office of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts has been flooded with hundreds of letters from men and women throughout the country protesting against the proposed execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Resolutions have poured in to the executive mansion of this state from labor organizations, liberal bodies and other organizations from among the thousands which have expressed their belief in the innocence of the two Italian workers since the beginning of the trial, six years ago. The attempt to prejudice the minds of the people of Massachusetts against the two workers by baselessly connecting the bombing of the house of one of the relatives of a minor state witness with the efforts to defend Sacco and Vanzetti is apparently falling flat. Despite the fact that all the newspapers have insinuated that friends of Sacco and Vanzetti were responsible for the alleged bombing, and described the incident in box car headlines, little credence is given to the story.

In order to impress the minds of people, armed guards were immediately thrown around the houses of the various individuals, who have prosecuted the case, making it seem as tho a crew of bloodthirsty criminals were threatening to murder anyone connected with the side of the state. Governor Fuller's home was thus accommodated by a member of the state constabulary. The governor immediately told the trooper that he wished no guard of any kind about his home, and the embarrassed guard was compelled to call up his superiors and inform them that he had been relieved of duty by the state's chief executive!

CONFERENCE OF I. L. D. TO MEET SEPT. 5

The second national convention of International Labor Defense will be held on Sunday, September 5, of this year, according to a decision made by the last meeting of the executive committee. The full national committee of the organization, it is planned, will meet on the preceding day, the 4th, and a special organizational conference of secretaries of local units will be held on Sept. 6. On the evening of the conference itself, September 5, it is planned to hold a large mass meeting with nationally prominent speakers.

Branches of I. L. D. will be represented on the basis of one delegate to every fifty members; labor organizations, on the basis of one for one

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FARRINGTON FAILS TO SEND AID TO THE BRITISH COAL MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Financial aid promised early in May by President Frank Farrington of the Illinois Mine Workers in a cable to the striking British miners has not yet been forwarded. It is learned at the district office in Springfield. Tho over a month has elapsed since Farrington's offer was volunteered and the miners are still on strike, the district board has not yet acted on the matter, it is stated.

BIG PART PLAYED BY COUNCILS OF ACTION IN STRIKE

Were Real Fighting Units in British Struggle

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH (Exclusive to "The Daily Worker")
One of the outstanding features of the general strike was the important part played by the councils of action and by the trades councils.

In most of the large industrial centers the trades councils adopted the excellent plan of fathering the councils of action, as being bodies most adapted to tackling the problems of strike organization, publicity, propaganda, and the other functions of a central working class body in times of crisis. In other places the trades councils themselves undertook these functions. The plan, however, of forming a special body—under the auspices of the Trades Council—which should center all the various activities is decidedly preferable.

A realization of the splendid work performed by these bodies may be obtained from the perusal of the numerous bulletins and other publications issued by them.

Work of Councils of Action. Such matters as the setting up of local communications between the various strike committees and the councils, the patrolling of picket areas, the prevention of profiteering by local food dealers, the organization of mass meetings, the provision of entertainments for the wives and children of strikers, preparation for ensuring food supplies to the workers in their areas—these are example of the manifold activities in which the councils of action engaged.

Rapid Growth. It is quite certain that, had the general strike lasted longer, the powers and scope of the councils of action would have been materially extended. Formed, as most of them were, on the spur of the moment, these bodies grew rapidly in strength and efficiency. They were becoming the organic nerve centers of strike activity in their localities. They were the local staffs, operating under the general staff—the general council.

In some boroughs where labor was in power, as in the labor boroughs of the East End of London, the town halls and other public buildings were

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PRISON FARM OF HOUSTON A LIVING HELL

"Vagrants" Beaten to Death with Whips

By a Worker Correspondent.
HOUSTON, Texas, June 8.—How penniless workers looking for jobs in the cities of the south are seized as "vagrants" and sentenced to work on farms and roads under incredibly brutal guards who beat them to death upon small excuse or none, is again proven—as it was in Florida recently—by the murder of Wiley Zeigler, a young worker who was sentenced to serve out a \$15 fine at Houston's city farm. The guard who beat Zeigler to death is W. J. Hill, bound over to the grand jury by the county attorney after inquest.

Too Raw to Cancel. Zeigler died at the city farm of Houston, where 139 "vagrants" were arrested along with 105 "suspicious characters" by the city police under the city prosecutor's program of "a sure cure for the crime wave of swift and certain punishment of vagrants."

After Zeigler's death at the city farm, Dr. Horace Feagin, who attended him, called the police, who in turn called Coroner Overstreet. Mayor Holcombe and county officials went to the farm where a first "investigation" revealed that the murder was too raw to cover up. Then Zeigler's body was taken to the undertaker.

As Zeigler was a white man and not a Negro, even the Houston capitalist press became interested. At the "investigation" at the prison farm, 17 other prisoners were ordered brought from the farm into town to prevent their being intimidated by other guards to protect Hill, who was lodged in jail, from their stories of Hill's murder of Zeigler.

The next day, Saturday June 5, these prisoners testified before Justice

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FILL STREETS WITH PICKETS IN FUR STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, June 8.—A great mass picketing demonstration which filled the streets of the fur manufacturing district yesterday morning, marked the beginning of the 17th week of the furrers' strike.

There were over 8,000 workers out on the picket line, the workers from the settled shops joining with the strikers in solid ranks to show the bosses that all the fur workers are united in their continued demand for a 40-hour week—or no settlement. The workers in the settled shops, who already have the 40-hour week, are determined not to relinquish it; and the other workers are showing by their splendid spirit that they, too, are go-

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Iowa Republican Voters Repudiate Candidate of Mellon-Coolidge Regime

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 8.—For the fourth time within a few weeks the administration at Washington has been overwhelmingly repudiated by registered voters of the republican party. Smith W. Brookhart, ousted from the senate by the Morgan republican-democrat coalition, defeated the Mellon-Coolidge favorite, Senator Albert B. Cummins, in yesterday's primaries by a plurality of from 50,000 to 60,000, out of a total vote of less than 250,000.

In every section of the state Cummins was overwhelmed, even his own county, Polk, which has been his staunch supporter during a quarter of a century, turning him down and giving Brookhart a large lead.

Smashes Legion Stronghold.

Mason City, the home of the former head of the American Legion, Hanford MacNider, who is now assistant secretary of

to five lead over Cummins. All the resources of the legion in Iowa were mobilized in a drive to defeat Brookhart and it was generally recognized that the activity of that organization had the direct support of Wall Street, as MacNider is a banker in Mason City and is, like Cummins, a favorite of the railroads.

An Anti-Coolidge Vote. The vote in this state is clearly an anti-Coolidge vote, as Cummins was everywhere recognized as the spokesman for the corrupt Wall Street administration that has consistently and militantly fought against every other section of the population in order that great combinations of capital may have their way.

The last-minute concern of Cummins over the agricultural crisis was viewed as a final desperate effort to stem the tide that has been rising in Iowa against the administration ever since Coolidge delivered his sneering address before the farm conference in Chicago early last winter.

A Newberry Senator. Cummins has been one of the mainstays of the Mellon-Coolidge majority in the senate and voted for the seating of the notorious Truman H. Newberry of Michigan who bought his way into the senate by wholesale bribery. The assistant secretary of war and other bankers and legionnaires are charged in many quarters with raising a slush fund for Cummins that far exceeds the amount used by Newberry in Michigan a few years ago to debauch the electorate and is said to almost equal the Pepper slush fund in the Pennsylvania primary.

Effect Widespread. The result in Iowa will have a widespread effect upon the fate of other Coolidge senators and indicates certain defeat of Lenroot of Wisconsin, another Coolidge stalwart, who is being challenged in the coming primaries in that state by a La-Follette candidate. Especially handicapped is Lenroot because of his unqualified endorsement by Coolidge two weeks ago at the unveiling in Washington of a statue of John Erickson. It is probable, in view of the stinging rebuke of Cummins, that the surviving senators will break with Coolidge, isolate him and his administration and proceed in the closing days of the session to hasty adoption of various farm relief panaceas in a desperate effort to save their own hides. But their records are too well known as supporters of every obnoxious administration measure, from the world court to wholesale cancellation of European debts in order to accommodate the House of Morgan, for their repudiation of Coolidge to save them at this late date.

A FOUR-PAGE PAPER TODAY. Owing to the failure of a carload of six-page newsprint to arrive on time this issue of THE DAILY WORKER has been reduced to four pages. Several special features announced for today will appear tomorrow.

SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED BY MEXICAN WORKERS

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY—(By Mail.)—Widespread agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, including mass demonstrations in front of the United States embassy at Mexico City, was decided upon unanimously by the Communist Party of Mexico before adjournment of its fourth annual convention. Every trade union in the republic will be urged to send telegrams to the trial judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case demanding a new trial.

The factional dispute in the Mexican party, which came to a head some months ago with the suspension of Manuel D. Ramirez, former national secretary, was treated by the convention in executive session. While the position of Ramirez was not endorsed the suspension against him was lifted. Rafael Carrillo, who led the fight of national executive committee against Ramirez, was one of those who asked that he be reinstated in the party.

Smith W. Brookhart



Republican insurgent, recently ousted from the senate by coalition of administration republicans and Morgan democrats, defeats Albert B. Cummins, Mellon-Coolidge senator in Iowa primary, by big plurality.

Brookhart's Opponent



Claude R. Porter, Des Moines, Iowa, attorney, nominated as democratic candidate for senator by a very small vote as opponent of Smith W. Brookhart in the November elections. Porter is a notorious red baiter and was one of the staff of prosecutors in the I. W. W. trials in Chicago during the period of war hysteria.

NEXT SATURDAY June 12 issue of the NEW MAGAZINE

Supplement of the Daily Worker

"THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS"

An article on the event which is agitating the Catholic world. What interest has it for workers?

By Thurber Lewis.

"THE SACRIFICE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI"

An unusual article, by Max Shachtman.

"NEW DAYS IN OLD ENGLAND"

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

Get Next Saturday's Issue of The Daily Worker!

British Miners' Secretary Appeals to U. S. Labor

By A. J. COOK (Secretary, Miners' Federation of Great Britain)

THE issue regarding the British coal situation can now be seen in its stark reality. The terms proposed by the government, which were analyzed and exposed by THE DAILY WORKER, have been unanimously rejected by delegates of the miners.

Our delegates came straight from the districts. There they saw such a spirit of solidarity among all workers during the general strike that, even now, many of them are dazed at the inexplicable action of the general council in ending indecisively what was the most wonderful stand ever taken up by the British workers.

Having rejected the government's degrading terms, our men have returned to their districts to conduct what may prove to be one of the most desperate struggles ever conducted in

the history of trade unionism. The fight is now on. Our men and women are determined to resist all attempts to reduce them to slavery.

They know the difficulties the struggle involves. They have drawn the sword and they have thrown away the scabbard of compromise. The miners, at least, neither intend to "grovel" for peace, nor whine for a degrading settlement.

We are not fighting for fighting's sake. The moment the government can submit terms to us which will protect the miners from wage reductions and increased hours of labor, we can have peace in the coal industry.

The unbending character of the mine owners and royalty grabbers can be seen in the curt manner in which they turned down the government's proposals. They do not object, very much, to the government's terms, but they do insist upon managing the industry free from all governmental interference.

The owners believe the miners have been deserted by their trade union friends, and that the time has now come to batter them down into servile submission. We warn the owners that they are making the biggest mistake in their lives.

The whole rank and file of the organized movement will help us in our need. It is to them we appeal. Our executive committee has issued a manifesto to the labor movement in which these words appear:

"Even now, despite all that has happened in the struggle, we are not fighting alone. We earnestly ask the workers of Britain and of the world to continue to help us by refusing to handle scab coal."

I, as secretary of the Miners' Federation, was instructed to send a letter to Transport and Railway Unions in the following terms:

"My committee have been discussing today the question of transporting and conveying of coal that is already stocked in sidings or at the docks. We feel sure that your members will not do anything detrimental to our interests, and will still assist us as far as possible in the struggle we are now engaged in.

"I am sure you will realize that by handling coal it would affect us in our struggle."

We are sure to get help from our comrades abroad. The workers in other lands have been thrilled by our struggle. The secretary of the German Miners' Federation reports that at

their conference, a few days ago, it was agreed to help the British miners by refusing to work overtime, by preventing the export of coal to Britain, and by making special donations to our strike funds.

The Russian workers have already sent us \$1,300,000, and money is coming in from all parts. Some miners in Nova Scotia sent me a check.

But remember that nearly a million miners are involved in the lock-out! And remember their wives and children.

The General Council of the T. U. C. has also taken up the matter, and has made an appeal to the various national centers on our behalf.

IOWA PRIMARY OUTCOME STUNS THE OLD GUARD

Sen. Borah Calls Vote a "Revolution"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 WASHINGTON, June 8.—The "corn belt revolt" against the Coolidge administration is a fact, and not a theory.

This was the interpretation which political leaders of all faiths placed here today on the decisive defeat administered to Senator Albert B. Cummins by Col. Smith W. Brookhart in Iowa's senatorial primary.

Brookhart's victory was a triumph for flaming insurgency. That a man who denounced Coolidge policies from every platform in Iowa, and a man who a year ago was read out of the party with White House approval, could be nominated in so rock-ribbed a republican state as Iowa, gave the capital the nearest approach to a real political sensation it has had in the three years that Calvin Coolidge has been president.

Fear 1928 Election.

Wherever politicians gathered today the Iowa turnover was the sole topic of conversation, and it started a train of speculation in republican quarters that for the first time contained an element of serious doubt as to the ability of the Coolidge administration to retain its hold on the country in 1928.

So keen a political observer as senator Borah of Idaho, summarized it thus:

"The Brookhart nomination is perhaps the most significant political event that has happened this year, or in recent years.

"Senator Cummins was highly respected by everybody who knew him. He was a man of recognized ability, and only a real political revolution could have defeated him.

"Brookhart's victory is a pretty strong symptom that the revolution is here."

Old Guard Is Stunned.

The republican stalwarts, of whom Cummins was one, and who had with considerable glee expelled Brookhart from the party and later from the senate itself, were simply aghast at the Iowa result. They had been worried somewhat, realizing that Brookhart was strong, but few if any of them had contemplated his defeating Cummins, and none of them had anticipated such a decisive insurgent victory.

The insurgents were, of course, overjoyed. To them, the victory of Brookhart came as a vindication and an endorsement of their own political insurgency against the White House, and they gleefully proclaimed today that this was a salutary warning to the conservative republican leadership of the east that the west is in real revolt.

Another World Court Defeat.

Incidentally, the passing of Cummins marks another defeat for the administration on the world court issue, for Brookhart was anti-court and Cummins voted for it. In every republican primary where the court has been an issue, a majority has now been returned against it. McKinley was defeated in Illinois, where it was the chief issue; Pepper was defeated in Pennsylvania, and in Indiana Watson and Robinson had their votes against the court confirmed by the voters and in the platform.

Reviews Cummins Record.

Senator "Jim" Reed of Missouri, described the Iowa primary as "a clean-cut repudiation of administration policies."

"Brookhart," said Reed, "steadfastly fought the world court; Cummins just as earnestly supported it; Brookhart opposed the administration tax program, Cummins supported it; Brookhart opposed the confirmation of Charles S. Warren, Cummins supported him; Brookhart opposed the outrageous foreign debt settlements, Cummins supported them; Cummins favored the consolidation of railroads, Brookhart demanded relief for farmers, Cummins took a more conservative ground. I have no doubt the attitude of Cummins on this problem had a great effect in Iowa. Beyond question, too, the unjust unseating of Brookhart, involving as it did the repudiation of Iowa's election law, aroused resentment in the state, and naturally brought condemnation upon Cummins for his having declined to speak or vote on the questions. Altogether, it was a pretty clean-cut repudiation of Coolidge-Mellon policies in a stalwart republican state."

Defeated Senator "Happy"

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Although not yet "formally" conceding his defeat in the Iowa primary, Senator Albert B. Cummins indicated here today that he will accept the verdict of nomination to his rival, Col. Smith W. Brookhart.

In a formal statement, dictated shortly before 11 o'clock, Cummins said:

"I have nothing to say except to express in this way my deep appreciation to my friends in Iowa for their constant, untiring work in my behalf. They have done everything for me that loyal, unselfish men and women could do. I am profoundly grateful to them and this gratitude will continue as long as I live."

"WE EXPECT YOU, WORKERS, TO FIND A WAY TO SAVE US, TO FREE US," WRITES BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

In the following letter to the Lawrence General Defense Committee Bartolomeo Vanzetti points out that the capitalist class of Massachusetts are bound to see them railroaded to death and that the workers alone can free them from the fate that awaits them:

TO THE LAWRENCE GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE!

"Dear Friends and Comrades:—A few days ago some prisoners asked me if I had read in the Notizia about your meeting in our behalf and if I have received your telegram. Not having received either that number of La Notizia nor your telegram, I thought that the prisoners might have misunderstood what they had read.

"Yesterday evening I read a communication in THE DAILY WORKER telling of your committee and your telegram to us. Now I am sure of it—and am wondering why I did not receive it. Well, what matters more is to know that you stand in our defense.

"Friends and comrades of Lawrence, we thank you from the depths of our heart for your prompt and active solidarity and your brotherly care for us.

"The affirmation of your telegram is true—three times true. Its promise is tremendously hard to realize. We have now lost the more decisive battle. We are now at the mercy of the reactionary forces deadly against us. By hook and by crook the enemy succeeded to obtain our conviction by a jury. Knowing that the granting of a new trial would put us on the street the lackeys of the bosses stick to the former jury's verdict, which means death to us.

"Just read the recent editorials on the case by the most rotten and reactionary Boston daily papers, and you see of what our Marmaldos are capable. Ignoring the most self-evident, irrefutable truth in our behalf, they urge our prompt execution.

"Evidence, proofs, motions, exceptions, all the legal work still possible after the overruling of our appeal to the state supreme court are useless and you know it. Everything will be denied.

"We expect you comrades, friends and workers will find a way to save and free us. You can, if you will find a way not only to free us, but all our imprisoned comrades, and conquer a better destiny for us and our children.

"With brotherly sentiments and greetings,

"BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI."

Prison Farm at Houston, Texas, is Hell for Living

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of the Peace Overstreet of how Hill murdered Zeigler by beating him to death in the field with a bull whip, how the city farm was a place of terror and bloody brutality, how they were whipped, and how they feared to raise their eyes when other were beaten, also they could hear the blows and cries, lest they be beaten also.

Zeigler's body was scarred with laces and bruises. Hill, when questioned "explained" all by saying:

"He seemed to take sick while working in the field. I told him to go sit down a while. He fainted and had to be carried to the cell house where he died."

Wounded War Veteran A Vagrant.

But the prisoners unanimously contradicted this fairy tale, also some were afraid to talk, including John Claus of Wichita Falls, Texas, a wounded war veteran carrying three bullets in his body, who was serving ten days for "vagrancy." "I didn't see much of it," said Claus, "A prisoner is not allowed to raise his head or stop hoeing when a guard is whipping a man or there'll be another man whipped. I saw Zeigler struck three blows. I heard other blows but did not see them. He was beaten for about five minutes. He was trembling, stumbling and falling, trying to get hold of his hoe, when the guard got through."

William T. Buckaloo, a carpenter, who was serving out a \$5 fine for traffic violation because he was broke when arrested and didn't want his relatives to know of his arrest, told the most graphic story. "I was hoeing corn just ahead of Zeigler. He appeared to be in good health. Then I heard Guard Hill say, 'Get on the row, you son of a b—!' That means you're not working fast enough."

Killed To Force Speedy Work.

"Then the guard knocked him down with the bull whip. He beat hell out of him, struck him 60, 70 or 80 times. Zeigler pleaded to be let up, but he was being pounded to the ground with the whip. He begged not to be struck any more because he was sick. Finally the poor fellow got to his feet and staggered around as if he were crazy, stumbling and falling. He asked me for help, but I told him I couldn't do anything when that guard had a gun and a whip."

He staggered around about half an hour, then fell, grabbing at the dirt groping for his hoe. When the gang knocked off work at noon I saw him placed on a cot. Then when I was washing up, someone said he was dead."

Bloodhounds For Run Away Slaves.

The other prisoners told stories that verified all this, including Abraham Oby, a young Negro, who added that when he had run away from this inferno, that bloodhounds, such as were used in the old days to trail runaway slaves, were put on his track and he was recaptured—and beaten. Captain Connor, manager of the farm says that the bull whips are intended for controlling these bloodhounds. Mayor Holcombe tried to excuse Guard Hill by attacking the testimony of the witnesses.

SIX KILLED IN DYNAMITE BLAST IN SAND QUARRY

Premature Explosion Causes Landslide

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 8.—Six workers were killed and six others seriously injured in a premature explosion of dynamite in the sand quarry of the Berkeley Springs Glass and Sand company, about seventeen miles from here.

The dead and injured were brought to the Washington County Hospital here.

The entire hillside on which the big quarry is located was torn away by the force of the explosion, precipitating a landslide which buried the dead and injured and made rescue work difficult.

The dead are: Oliver Moon, Irvin Henry, George Wells, Roman Dawson, Emory Miller, and George W. Miller.

Elmer Widmyer, mine boss, is in a critical condition.

Five of the six killed were married and several leave large families. George Miller leaves a bride of a week. Company and county authorities are "investigating" the cause of the premature blast.

Big Part Played by Councils of Action in Big British Strike

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placed by the borough councils at the disposal of the councils of action.

Responsive to Workers' Need.

It is inevitable that, in times of crisis, councils of action should arise. They are the natural crystallization of the workers' forces—thrown up by the exigencies of the situation. They respond readily to the workers' needs and demands in the locality, and are indispensable in co-ordinating and knitting together the many activities of the strikers.

Right Wing Feared Councils.

There is some reason for believing that one of the reasons—perhaps only a minor one—for the inglorious calling-off of the strike by the general council was the realization of the right wing members of that body of the growing powers and importance during the crisis of the trades councils and councils of action. It is well known that among these right wingers there has always been bitter opposition to the assumption of greater powers and importance by the trades councils.

The general strike has proved the contention of the left wing trade unionists—that trades council and councils of action have a most vital part to play in any great industrial struggle.

The crisis has vindicated our demand for the establishment of councils of action.

The crisis is by no means over. Let the councils of action therefore remain in being.

New York Shoe Union Will Continue Strike

NEW YORK, June 8.—A joint special meeting of the council and strike committee of the American Shoe Workers' Union decided to continue the strike.

The sentiment of the rank and file of the shoe workers is to continue the strike until victory is attained.

The joint special meeting was called when it became known that a number of the shops are partly filled with scabs. The strikers declare few shoes are being produced by the scabs.

VIRGIN ISLANDS MUST WAIT FOR OWN GOVERNMENT

Senate Plans Joy Ride to Isles

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(FP)—All hope of legislation giving self-government to the Virgin Islands, or even of giving them orderly civilian government in place of the military autocrat who rules them under the American flag, has been postponed until next year. The senate committee on territories and insular possessions has voted to take no action on the pending bill establishing responsible government. It has instructed Chairman Willis to report a joint resolution providing for a junket to the Islands, this summer, of three senators and three congressmen, who would be directed to report legislation in the next session of congress.

Senators Willis, Bingham of Connecticut and Bayard of Delaware see no need for haste in giving civil government to these people. Bingham, especially, was determined that a congressional joy-ride to the Islands be arranged before any legislation adopted. In vain the backers of the measure showed that six junkets had already been conducted by congress and the treasury and other government bodies. Delay followed delay until the meeting voted to postpone action on civil government and ask for money for another excursion to the Caribbean.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID WILL HOLD MANY MEETINGS THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, June 8.—The International Workers' Aid is conducting open air meetings with well-known people in the labor movement as speakers. Committees of the Passaic strikers are present at all of the meetings.

Hundreds of workers are reached thru these nightly meetings. Between \$25 to \$30 are gathered at each meeting.

The following meetings will take place this week:

Thursday, June 10, at Grand and Havermyer St., Brooklyn. Pascal Cosgrove, Sylvan Pollock, Reiss, Anton Blimba and Serenson will speak.

Friday, June 11, Stone and Pitkin, Brooklyn. Speakers will be Nessim, Primoff, Pollock, Harrison and Macklin.

SATURDAY, June 12, 116th and Madison. Benjamin Pollock, Moore, Chrover, Brodsky and Mitchell.

CHICAGO MEETINGS.

The Chicago International Workers' Aid will hold two more open air meetings this week. One will be held Friday night at the corners of North and Orchard. The speakers will be Robert Minor, H. M. Wicks, Jack Bradon and Pat Toohy.

On Saturday night, a meeting will be held at Davidson and Washnetaw. The speakers will be Jack Bradon, L. Greenspoon, W. J. Hays and Henry A. Beck.

FILL STREETS WITH PICKETS IN FUR STRIKE

8,000 Workers Show Bosses Their Unity

(Continued from page 1)

ing to have it, no matter how long the fight may last.

There were six pickets arrested this morning on the usual charge of disorderly conduct. They were all arraigned in Jefferson Market Court where 3 were dismissed, 2 were fined \$3 each and one case was postponed until Friday.

Fur workers living in Harlem and the Bronx are reminded by the joint board that they are required to report, with their wives, every evening after 7 o'clock—and Saturdays and Sundays after 11 in the morning—to the headquarters in their section.

Workers—whether still on strike or working in settled shops—if they live in Harlem should report to 81 East 110th street; if they live in the Bronx, to 1347 Boston Road.

The joint board announces a big list of donations to the strike fund, headed by \$350 from Local 163 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union.

Dies of Gasoline Burns.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 8.—Leonard Harris died in a hospital here from gasoline burns. The boy was cleaning his clothes with the gas and set the can on the pilot light of the stove. An explosion followed and he was covered by the burning fluid. Harris started to roll himself in bed clothing, but, losing his presence of mind, jumped thru a window and ran down the street, collapsing after running a block. All his clothing was burned off.

Meyer London Fought Hopeless War Against the Progress of Labor

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

THE death of Meyer London, socialist, cannot help but recall that decade in the socialist party's history, from 1910 to 1920, when it began to blossom as a political factor in the United States. This period saw it win a place in congress, its membership go over the 100,000 mark and its vote roll up to a million. In the beginning it planned an attack on the world war, but even its verbal opposition waned and it soon turned its most vicious attack on the Russian Bolshevik revolution. That moment marked its rapid disintegration and gradual disappearance.

Meyer London belonged peculiarly to the period of the attempted "Americanization" of the socialist party. This effort found its most ardent disciples, not so much among native-born socialists, but among such socialists as London, who had been lifted out of the ranks of the workers and joined the professions, like doctors, dentists, lawyers, and even teachers and editorial writers.

This process of "Americanization" consisted not only in demanding that members to hold responsible party positions must be citizens, but also tended to develop an ardent admiration for American capitalist institutions.

There are the outstanding samples of the socialist alderman, Algeron Lee, voting for the New York "Victory Arch" that emblazoned "Archangel," where this country hurled its soldiers against Russia's Red Army, as a military triumph of the United States; of the socialist state legislator, Charles Solomon, referring in impassioned terms to the American flag at the 1920 national socialist convention; of another socialist legislator desiring to wear his military uniform to display his 100 per cent loyalty at the trial in the New York assembly for the ousting of the socialist group of five, and of another socialist legislator, Louis Waldman, proclaiming his faith and belief in the American form of government as against the Soviets.

This was a tendency in the socialist party that Meyer London not only supported but encouraged, along with Abraham Cahan, the editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

When Meyer London went to congress he did not consider himself the spokesman of the working class. He felt he was merely the representative of his little "East Side" district in New York City, and even then he was much against his constituents bringing to Washington what he considered non-political questions. The socialist party hardly knew that it had a representative in congress. When its publications were being suppressed in the early days of the war, it was practically impossible to stir London to protest.

In this Meyer London differed somewhat from Victor L. Berger,

PARIS PROHIBITS EXECUTION OF YOUNG DESERTER

Demands Full Investigation of Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 PARIS, June 8.—Bennet Doty, otherwise Gilbert Claire, will not be executed for alleged desertion from the foreign legion in Syria until a full investigation of his case has been made.

Minister of War Painleve made that certain today when he cabled to the French commanding officer at Beirut giving instructions that if Doty had been sentenced to death that the sentence be suspended, temporarily at least.

It was indicated that if Doty is convicted it is very probable he will not be executed, but will be given a prison sentence and then deported from French territory and his re-entry prohibited.

Adventure Too Tiresome.

DAMASCUS, Syria, June 8.—Bennet Doty, son of a Biloxi, Mississippi, lawyer, who enlisted under the name of Gilbert Claire in the French foreign legion invading Syria in an effort to establish the rule of French imperialism over this territory, grew weary of the monotony of organized murder against the Druses, and with a few English and German companions deserted the forces.

This is only one of a whole series of desertions that have caused grave anxiety to the French military leaders, who have recruited their forces from the riff-raff of the whole world, and they want to execute the deserters in order to stifle growing threats of mutiny that permeate the ranks of the armed forces here.

Accidentally Captured.

Steady streams of deserters are crossing the border into the British mandated area of Palestine, whence young Doty and his companions were headed when accidentally captured when they got between the opposing lines in a skirmish between French troops and Bedouins.

Doty gave as his excuse that he was "homesick."

CONFERENCE OF I. L. D. TO MEET SEPT. 5

Many Delegates Coming to National Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

hundred members and two delegates for more than 100. All labor and sympathetic organizations will be invited to send delegates. While the city for the conference has not yet been decided upon, it will probably be held either in New York or Chicago.

Reports on the marked progress which I. L. D. has made in the past months were given by James P. Cannon, national secretary, with special reference to the strengthening of the local organizations and the activity in the Passaic strike cases, Sacco and Vanzetti, and the picketing for the Lithuanian workers and farmers who were imprisoned recently. A national tour on organization and building of I. L. D. was decided for J. P. Cannon, who will leave shortly for the west.

A decision of significance was one relating to the arrangement of meetings and demonstrations from coast to coast on the tenth anniversary of the arrest of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. Plans were outlined for propaganda material and a strong effort will be made to revive the agitation for Mooney and Billings who remain in prison to this day.

Bakery Worker, Caught in Dough Mixer, Dies

MANKATO, Minn., June 8.—Leonard June, 19, died at a hospital of injuries received when he was caught in a dough mixer at the bakery where he was employed.

His body was thrashed around in the machine for several minutes before his fellow workers could stop the machine. He died shortly after he reached the hospital.

Aviator Loses Life in Gale; Feared High Fine for Being Late

Charles M. Dickinson, president of the Aero Club of Illinois and contractor for the new Chicago-Minneapolis air mail line, blamed a "foolish law" recently passed by congress for the death of Air Mail Pilot Elmer Partridge.

Partridge, a veteran aviator, was killed when his plane, carrying the first southbound cargo of mail over the new Chicago-Minneapolis link, crashed during a gale near Mendota, Minn. Five other pilots inaugurating the new service battled with the elements for hours. Four of them were forced down.

The legislation criticized by Mr. Dickinson assesses a fine on all air mail flyers who are late with their cargoes.

"If it weren't for that foolish law Partridge would be alive now," he said. "The wind was too strong for him. I advised against starting, but he only laughed: He would rather risk his life than take a chance on being late."

Iron Workers Keep Up Battle Against Iron League's Scab Plans

The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union of Chicago at its meeting Monday night refused to return to work for the Iron League contractors, who had insisted on no better offer than the \$1.50 wage to begin October 1, and for the right to hire non-union laborers at 87½ cents an hour to place reinforcing rods.

This leaves the work on many large jobs, which has been behind the iron workers, tied up by the continued strike of the latter. The Iron League has been promised the aid of the open shop Landis award citizens' committee, in furnishing scabs. The league has long wished to undermine the Iron Workers' Union in the Chicago district, although the union members are confident of victory, many of the independent contractors having granted all demands.

Two Held for Death of Herrin School Girl

HERRIN, Ill., June 8.—Two men, one a doctor who formerly lived at Carterville, Ill., were ordered held on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Miss Lorine Morris, 16, a student at the Herrin township high school, who died last Sunday.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict that "deceased came to her death from peritonitis as a result of a criminal operation."

The girl, before her death, made a statement implicating the two men. Larson, a teacher, was on his way home following close of school, when he was arrested by Wisconsin authorities. He lived on a farm between Forestville and Algona, Wis.

SEND IN A SUB!

Boston Workers! Be Sure to Come to the
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS PICNIC
 at BAWSON'S GROUNDS, BRAINTREE (Off Stalls Ave.)
 SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1926 Grounds Open at 10 A. M.

PROGRAM:
 Music by Norwood Finnish Band—Recitation by Alice Kelly, and others
 Speakers: BERT MILLER, AARÓ HYRSKE
 Athletics—Prizes will be awarded for 100-meter race, 1-mile run, broad jump, high jump, 12-pound shot-put
 SWIMMING — BATHING — GAMES
 Amusements of All Kinds Refreshments Fun for Young and Old
 In Case of Rain—Postponed to Following Sunday, June 20, 1926
 Arranged by Workers Party, Section 4

DIRECTIONS: From Boston take train at South Station to Braintree, then walk short distance up Elm Street to Stalls Avenue. Trains run every hour. From Quincy Square surface cars leave for Braintree.

SOCIALISTS OF POLAND MIXED ON TWO PATHS Must Choose Pilsudski or Parliament

WARSAW, June 8—(By Mail)—The strained nature of the relations between the Polish Socialist Party and Pilsudski is best characterized by the refusal of the Polish socialist deputies to attend the swearing in ceremony of the new President Moscicki.

PILSUDSKI CONTINUES RULE OF TERROR AGAINST POLISH WORKERS

BERLIN, June 4—(By Mail)—The rule of terror against the working class and peasant movement in Poland has not been changed after the Pilsudski coup d'etat.



JOSEPH CAILLAUX STRONG MAN ACT IN NEW CABINET

PARIS, June 27.—A "Dawes Plan for France" comes to the fore again as Joseph Caillaux, the practical dictator of the nation by control of the new cabinet in which the premier, Aristide Briand, is very much overshadowed by his finance minister, takes office with a grand flair portending a so-called "strong man."

Use Workers' Defense Corps in Protection of Shanghai Meeting

PEKIN, June 3 (By Mail).—Further details of the gigantic demonstration upon the anniversary of the blood bath in Shanghai are reported from that city.

MOROCCAN QUESTION, FAR FROM BEING SOLVED, NOW SHARPENS RIVALRY OF ALL IMPERIALISTS

MADRID, (By Mail)—Abd-el-Krim's surrender and the cessation to a great degree of hostilities in the Rif, means the commencement of very serious questions on the general political problem of Morocco.

Meanwhile, Dawes Plan for France Looms

PARIS, June 27.—A "Dawes Plan for France" comes to the fore again as Joseph Caillaux, the practical dictator of the nation by control of the new cabinet in which the premier, Aristide Briand, is very much overshadowed by his finance minister, takes office with a grand flair portending a so-called "strong man."

Premier King and Cabinet Tottering on Smuggling Issue

OTTAWA, June 27.—The government of Premier King appears to be tottering today, following an all night session of the parliament during which the government was defeated on three divisions.

Demobilized Red Soldiers Reclaim Many Swamp Lands

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 27.—In the Zlobin district in the region of Bobruisk a voluntary society was organized by demobilized Red soldiers for the purpose of carrying out land improvements.

Workers (Communist) Party

EVERYTHING READY FOR LOCAL CHICAGO LOCAL'S ANNUAL PICNIC

One practical way of getting to the Fifth Annual July Fourth Picnic, given by the Workers Party, Local Chicago, is to do like the workers of the Russian colony—that is to make up their own party and to secure the necessary number of trucks to take the participants there.

New York District Accepts Challenges of Chicago in Daily Worker Campaign

The New York District is plunging with full steam into THE DAILY WORKER drive. As a means of stimulating the interest in this drive, the New York District has received a challenge from the Chicago District.

TWIN-CITY MEMBERSHIP MEETING ENDORSES WORK OF PARTY PLENUM

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The membership meeting of the party members in Minneapolis and St. Paul went on record unanimously for the resolution of the plenum of the central committee on "The Tasks of the Party in the Light of the Decision of the Communist International."

WORKERS PARTY FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETINGS

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut.—There will be a mass encampment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, on July 5.

Cleveland to Hold Picnic on July 4

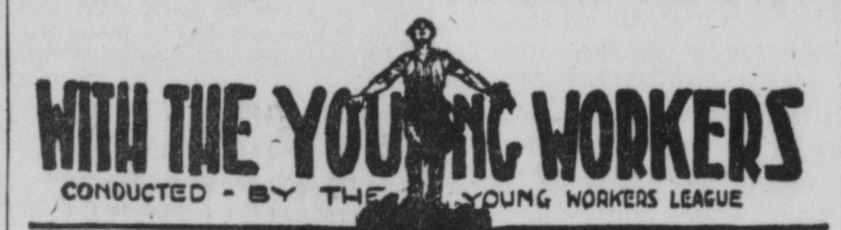
CLEVELAND, June 27.—The Workers (Communist) Party is arranging a picnic to be held at Minona Park on Sunday, July 4.

Hammond's Pioneers Hold Their Picnic in Gary on July 11

HAMMOND, Ind., June 27.—The Young Pioneers of Hammond, Ind., will hold a picnic Sunday, July 11, at Clark Road and Ninth Ave., Gary, Indiana.

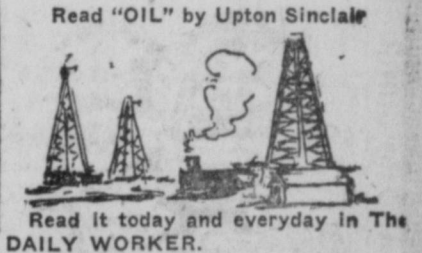
Young Communists Receive Sentence

BULGARIA—(IRA)—In the trial against the young Communists Bratonoft, Mitoff and Angeloff, who were accused of having been organizers of the Sofia section of the Young Communist League, the courts passed the following sentence: Bratonoft received 1 1/2 years of hard labor and 50,000 Leva fine.



Scandinavian Young Workers' Delegates Visit Soviet Union

MOSCOW, June 8 (By Mail).—The Scandinavian young workers' delegation, which has arrived in Moscow, is composed as follows: Sweden, four social democrats, two Communists and one non-party young worker; Norway, three Socialists, two Communists and a trade democrat.



MANY TRADE UNION FRACTION AND PARTY LEADERS TAKE NEW YORK WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER COURSE

NEW YORK, June 27.—Three district organizers, one member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, the secretary of the Jewish Bureau and several leaders of national trade union fractions are among those who have made application to the Workers' School for the national summer training course scheduled to begin July 19 and run for two weeks to July 31 in New York City.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Great Britain Seeks a New Alliance

An imperialist alliance, which can mean nothing but war, not in the distant but in the near future, is planned by Great Britain.

At the imperial conference in October the plan will be put forward and the decision made as to whether Great Britain will continue and strengthen the alliance with France or line up with Italy.

As usual the protection of the empire trade and military routes to the British colonies is the paramount question. Italy is showing all the customary signs of a nation preparing for a war of expansion and the territories most accessible to her are under British control—Egypt.

Italy insists also that the mandate question for Tangier, directly across from the British fortress of Gibraltar at the western entrance of the Mediterranean be not settled without her having a voice and vote.

Altho Italy supported Great Britain in the Mosul controversy, she is by no means friendly to the proposal, which is the basis of an Anglo-French alliance, that these two powers share control of the Mediterranean area.

The weakness of the British North African and Asiatic empire is that the strategic points are peopled by alien nationalities, colonial or semi-colonial peoples whose nationalist ambitions are evidenced by continual challenges to British rule. In Egypt and India are fertile fields for diplomatic intrigue and the "backward colonials" have learned from the world war that the white race is by no means a unit.

The British dominions—Canada, Australia and South Africa—are not enthusiastic about further sacrifices to maintain the empire, particularly when they are asked to endorse an alliance which is based on European exigencies and which they know quite well will mean that again they will be called upon for man power and money to maintain.

Australia and Canada are being drawn closer and closer into the American imperialist web. Australia remains a part of the empire only because she fears Japan and wants the backing of the imperial navy. Could she be assured of support from the United States against Japan the question of separation from the empire would become a practical one.

In Canada, American finance capital exceeds that of Great Britain. Economically, Canada is American, but the tendency is towards independence rather than annexation. The Canadian demand for a minister to Washington is evidence of the driving force of investments upon politics.

The British proposals are proof that the Versailles treaty settled nothing, but instead made necessary a whole new series of alliances and counter-alliances which have for their object the perpetuation of the slavery of the colonial peoples and the maintenance of European capitalism, but which bring another stupendous conflict within the probabilities of the present decade.

The threat of another mass slaughter must be made known to the millions of workers and farmers and made the basis of a league of labor against the warring murderbunds of world capitalism.

World trade union unity, support of the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia, the strengthening of the labor movements in all countries, these alone can prevent another blood bath for the world's working class.

Where Will the Negroes Find Allies?

The problem of smashing the anti-Negro movement (we say movement, because it is organized, has a theory which justifies its atrocious acts and is well financed) in America is a practical one. Abstractions are impermissible when no day passes which does not see some act of cold brutality perpetrated upon members of the Negro race.

The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples faces this practical problem. Alone the Negroes are unable to combat effectively the power of racial prejudice and persecution and economic oppression.

The question of allies in their struggle is paramount. Can allies be found in the ranks of the democrats and republican parties—the parties which represent both wings of the American ruling class—who will aid the Negroes in what is actually a struggle against American capitalism?

The answer, of course, is no. Allies must have some aims in common. The Negroes can find such allies only among the white workers and farmers of America who suffer, altho not to the same extent, from the oppression of the class represented by the democrat and republican parties.

The N. A. A. C. P. conference must choose between dependence upon the proven enemies of the Negro race who for reasons of political expediency throw a few sops to the Negroes from time to time, but who never will, because they profit from existing conditions, agree to social, political and economic equality unless forced to do so.

Political action by the Negro race as a bloc is meaningless unless it recognizes the basic fact that there is a class struggle going on in America with workers and farmers on one side, bankers, industrial lords and their retinue of hangers-on, on the other.

Independent political action with the farmers who are robbed by the trusts, marketing combines, bankers and railroads, and the workers who are robbed in the factories is the only possible effective method of struggle for the Negroes—90 per cent of whom are workers and farmers.

The national conference of the N. A. A. C. P. must decide with what section of the American population it will align itself. If it decides to depend upon individuals in the capitalist parties it means that only Negroes who accept surrender as the best method of securing favorable terms will be relieved from lynching, jim-crowism and segregation.

It will mean further that in the struggle against racial persecution the N. A. A. C. P. abandons the Negro workers and farmers to cater to "the better class" which cannot and will not fight for full emancipation because they have purchased some measure of economic and social security by leaving the great majority of their race to the mercy of the Negro batters.

The Crown Prince From Sweden

The Deluge of Princes—Why They Come—Monarchist Propaganda for Trembling Thrones—John Ericson, the Swedish Worker Who Was Exiled—Swedish Prince a Frenchman—The Prince as a Salesman—Workers' Press Exposes Swedish Nationalism.

By ELLIS PETERSON.

EUROPE is sending princes over to America for monarchist propaganda. Not long ago we had a Greek prince here, and a little later the Danish Prince Age visited U.S. Earlier the German Kaiser, Wilhelm Rex and Emperor, had alone to take care of the monarchist propaganda. But now, when the revolutionary upheaval is felt all over Europe, now as many princes as possible are sent over to America in behalf of the monarchist ideas. This propaganda is not as much for the benefit of the Americans as for the benefit of the people in the old countries over in Europe. All the bunk written here by stupid, ignorant American newspapermen about the princes is carefully translated and used in Europe. In that way the great American republic delivers the most valuable and precious monarchial propaganda for old Europe.

THE Swedish crown prince came here for just the same purpose. The social democrats are strong in Sweden. Their members—not their leaders—are republicans and demand the abolition of the monarchy. Some of the liberal bourgeoisie—especially politicians in contact with the poorer farmers—side with the republican workers in this question. But only the Communists are the militant republicans in the parliament, "riksdagen," where they many times have moved for the abolition of the monarchy in Sweden.

THE strength of the organized workers in Sweden have already many times put the social democratic party in charge of the government, but always the social democratic leaders have betrayed the workers. As a result of this the opposition inside of the social democratic party is growing, and outside the influence of the Communists is growing day by day. Under such circumstances it is very natural that the crown prince has to be used in some way or other for monarchial propaganda. And that was the reason why the royalties were sent over to America.

FORMALLY they were sent to represent Sweden at the unveiling of the John Ericson monument. There was a strong opposition in Sweden against the crown prince representing Sweden at this occasion. The Communists pointed out that John Ericson

was almost exiled from his native country by the nobility and the nouveau riches, who never could tolerate that a poor worker, like John Ericson, was intelligent enough to get above them. There was no place in Sweden for this intelligent worker; it was of official Sweden who deported him to his new country, America. And now the same official Sweden, thru its crown prince, comes here hypocritically to praise the man they exiled, now, when he has gained world fame. The workers in Sweden insisted that only a workers' delegation could at such an occasion really represent Sweden.

BUT against the opposition of the Communists and with the able assistance of the social democrat leaders it was decided that the crown prince represent Sweden and, further, the "riksdagen" voted 50,000 crowns for his representation, taken from the money of the unemployed. This was done with the consent of the social democratic government and against the Communist liberal votes in the "riksdagen".

HERE in America the crown prince has been saluted as a very educated and learned man.

No wonder that this country, where real knowledge and higher education is among the poorest in the world, is humbugged by the crown prince, who is an educated man, but by no means any scholar or learned in sciences. He is just a common amateur on archaeology and history, just like every other educated Swede or European, but his position as honorary chairman of learned societies has forced him to learn a few phrases, and with the phrases he gives the American newspapermen their dope.

In their naivete they are strongly impressed by this knowledge of a crown prince, who has studied titles and indexes of scientific books enough to know just the learned terms, but hardly their real significance.

THE crown prince Gustav Adolf is also declared to be a Swede "with all the best characteristics of his people." In fact, Gustav Adolf never was a Swede and never will be a Swede. His ancestors were French common people. One of them became a general and later the king of Sweden—made by Napoleon. The father of Gustav Adolf is a Frenchman and his mother is a German—sister to the

kaiser—so there is no reason for calling him a Swedish crown prince. He has not a single drop of Swedish blood in his veins. Every word about him representing the "Swedish racial characteristics" is just so much humbug.

HERE in America the enthusiasm is very great among the royalist Swedish Americans. They enjoy this magnificent display of royal splendor on the soil of America, where the royalty was abolished and extinguished thru a revolution. And even the American Swedes badly need the crown prince. Why?

Because in America more than 90 per cent of the Swedish population are workers. But all their organizations are bourgeois organizations, almost all their newspapers (except two) are bourgeois, all their life is under the petty-bourgeois control. Ninety per cent of the Swedes have until lately been fully controlled by less than 10 per cent of the kinsmen. The Swedish bourgeoisie felt that the opposition against their rule was growing. The workers began to demand their rights. Workers demanded that their large organizations should cease to be religious or Swedish patriotic societies; that the interests of the workers should be considered in them, etc.

IN face of this revolt there could be nothing more welcome than a crown prince to check this opposition with a wave of patriotism and royalism. And in the most democratic way, very cleverly and cunningly, the crown prince, who by no means is stupid, plays his role as the savior of the Swedish bourgeoisie in this country and of their power over the Swedish population composed mostly of workers. But even this royal help will be fruitless. Everywhere in the country the Communists have met the crown prince with leaflets, eagerly accepted and read and approved by the Swedish workers, who are tired of following their bourgeoisie and now try to build up their own culture, transform their political and economical organizations into real workers' organizations to collaborate with their comrades, the other workers in America.

THE crown prince comes also as the foremost salesman of Sweden. Already there has been reported an increase in the American orders in Sweden. Likewise the American ex-

port will increase as a result of this friendly visit of a Swedish king to be, if the European revolution does not take his crown before that—or maybe his head.

The Swedes are very busy creating a Swedish national center in America. The visit of the crown prince has helped them a great deal. The Swedes claim that one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Morton, was a Swede. Now they have dedicated a temple in Philadelphia to John Morton, and that temple is going to be the center of all the Swedish activity in America.

BUT the Ny Tid, the organ for the revolutionary Scandinavian workers, happened to be more versed in the history of the signers of the Declaration of Independence than the poor Swedish professors in this country, and was able to show that the great Swedish national hero in this country, John Morton, was no real Swede, but was a poor Finn! This resulted in an uproar.

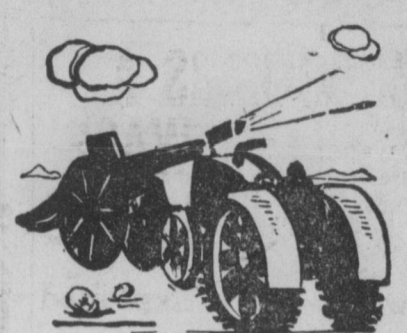
Think of it! "For years our professors have told us everything great in the world was Swedish, even George Washington was almost a Swede, yet it cannot be proved. And then they proved for us that John Morton was a Swede. And now comes a workers' paper and shows that their documents were fake and that John Morton was a Finn, was a poor Finnish farmer; Juhana Marttinen!" So goes the Swedish idol down to Hades.

THIS is illustrative of the nationalist humbug. A memorial building is built in the name of the holy Swedish nationalism to the memory of a "Swede." A crown prince comes here and gives his Swedish blessing to it. And the Swedes are happy. Now everything is done in a true Swedish way!

And it turns out that neither the man to whose memory it was built nor the crown prince who blessed it are Swedes!

America likes to be fooled. It is economically now the strongest country on earth. But a crown prince from little Sweden comes here and humbugs it thoroughly, giving the impression that he is a learned man of science! And he is only a man with common European education traveling around with money stolen from the Swedish unemployed workers.

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Imperialists Busy at Panama Conference

Pan-Americans O. K. American League Plan

PANAMA, June 25.—(AP)—The Pan-American congress here has approved a resolution for the creation of an American league of nations.

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

THREE seasoned advance agents of imperialist policy are working day and night among the delegates to the Bolivarian centenary conference at Panama to win support for the idea of an American league of nations, which, as it is expected, would be under the exclusive domination of Wall Street and Washington. These three men are John South, Charles W. Hackett and William Jennings Price, the representatives of the United States government. Price is the diplomatist who "negotiated" the robber treaty with the republic of Panama, whereby the government of that helpless country delivered her over to perpetual control by the United States.

Latin-America's Program vs. Wall Street's.

Late reports from Panama indicate that the U. S. representatives are having some success with their propaganda, a resolution favoring a pan-American association having already been introduced. There is known to be strong opposition, however, against the scheme for Wall Street's own little league of nations—continuous pressure in favor of which was foreshadowed more than a week ago when Brazil gave notice of withdrawal from the league of nations—is set the idea of a federation of Latin-American states.

Those who favor a Latin-American federation lay stress on the facts that, (1) the Latin-American countries are united by the bond of a common or similar language; (2) all are "undeveloped" countries exploited by foreign capital; (3) all are directly menaced by the steadily growing aggressions of U. S. imperialism. Not the United States government but the American working class is looked to as the ally of Latin-American freedom in the United States.

Another factor strengthening the tendency toward Latin-American cooperation, especially active just now when the eyes of all Latin-America are turned toward Panama, is the great Bolivarian tradition. The force—or even the existence—of that tradition is not appreciated by the workers of the United States. Few will even remember hearing the name of Simon Bolivar who helped free Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia from the rule of Spain, and

won the title of "the Father of Five Republics." Fewer still know anything about the conference he convened at the city of Panama on June 22, 1826, of which the present Panama conference is the centenary celebration.

Bolivar the Liberator.

Perhaps it would be well to recount a little history to supply this deficiency.

About the middle of 1819, the Liberator crossed the Andes and struck decisive blows for the freedom of what was then the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada. Before the close of the year he had united New Granada and Venezuela in a single state, which he named the Republic of Colombia. He was soon to incorporate Ecuador with the new republic. Moreover, he exercised influence over the policy of Argentina, and offered to Chile a contingent of troops to free the archipelago of Chile, still in possession of Spain. On the north he fought to extend his influence to Mexico, to liberate the Antilles, one of which, Santo Domingo, had already declared itself in 1821 an integral part of Colombia.

In December 1824 he wrote from Peru his memorable circular addressed to the governments of Buenos Aires, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Central America, in which he insisted upon the immense benefits that would accrue to the young republics from a meeting at Panama to consider the joint protection of their institutions.

First Panama Conference.

The congress was hurriedly called and only the delegates from Colombia, Peru, Mexico and Central America arrived in time to attend the sessions. There was also present a representative of Great Britain and Holland had an unofficial observer. Chile professed friendship for the congress, but delegates were appointed too late to arrive. Bolivar's delegates had the same fate.

Bolivar's plan was for a strictly Latin-American congress and his first invitation did not include either the United States or Great Britain. However, the vice-president, Santander, took it upon himself to send subsequent invitations to these powers. Two United States representatives were appointed by President John Quincy Adams, but one of them died en route and the other, to quote the Mexican diplomatist, Isidro Pabelo, "either could not or did not wish to" arrive at Panama in time.

The congress was to consider, according to a letter from the Colombian government, a number of matters of common interest, among them, "re-

newal of the treaty of union, alliance, and perpetual confederacy against Spain or any other power which might attempt to dominate over us." (Emphasis mine. M. G.) The decisions arrived at were wholly in harmony with the spirit in which the congress was convened. Unfortunately, however, they were never ratified.

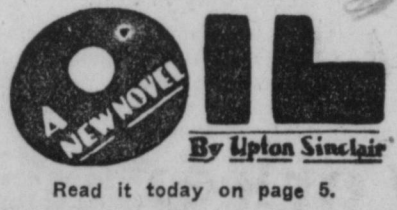
U. S., Not Spain, the Present Menace.

Since the days of Bolivar the Bolivarian tradition has persisted and gathered force. A number of Latin-American congresses have been held in the intervening years, based more or less upon the original plan of Bolivar. There have been repeated moves for unity of the Latin-American states, with first Mexico, then Peru, the Mexico again taking the lead. Of late years these have become crystallized into a clearly defined movement.

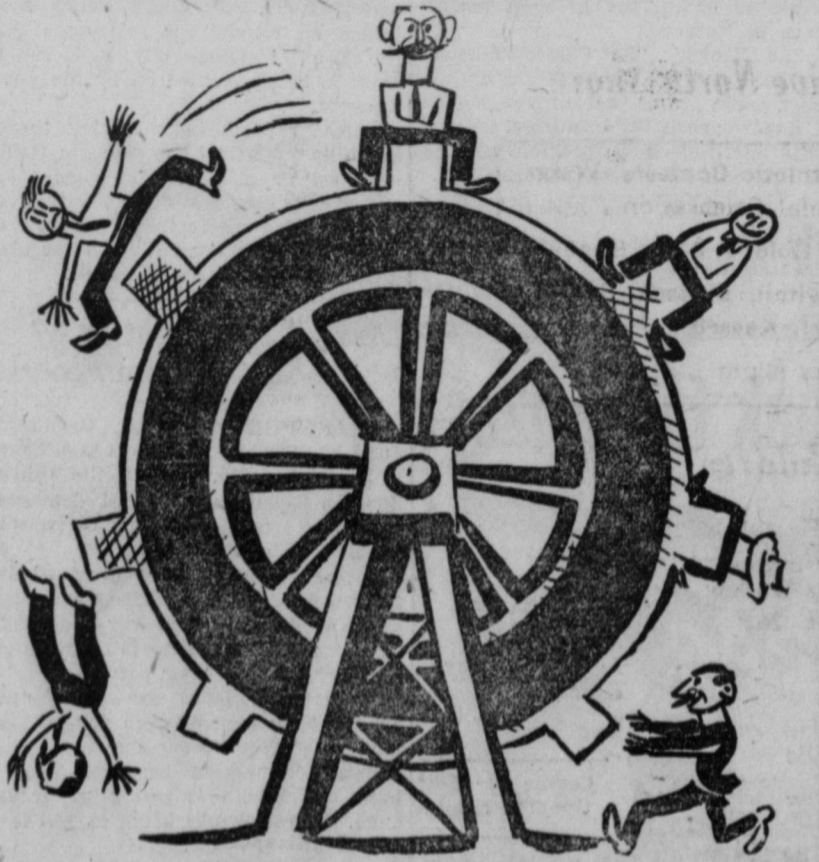
Today it is not Spain that Latin-America fears but the imperialist capitalism of the United States. Indeed Latin-American freedom can be preserved only in uncompromising struggle against U. S. imperialism—which

is the reason for the steady growth of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, with sections in ten Latin-American countries as well as the small section organized by revolutionary working class elements in the United States.

If Bolivar had reasons for not wanting the U. S. government represented at the first Panama conference in 1826, the Latin-American countries have a thousand times stronger reasons today. It is everywhere understood that the U. S. government would never have been invited if it were not for the fact that Panama is today a U. S. protectorate and the president of Panama, who issued the call for the Bolivarian centenary celebration, is a servile tool of U. S. imperialism.



Up and Down They Go!



Rapid political changes in Portugal result in effort to put late King Manuel back on the throne at Lisbon. But the chances are that Manuel will continue to spend his parasite life in other parts of Europe.

By Wm. Gropper.

CHINESE TELL OF KUOMINTANG FIGHTING PLAN

Party Controls Army; Has 900,000 Members

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, June 8.—Altho Peking is under martial law of the troops of the murderous and reactionary Chang Tso-lin, whose white guard Russian mercenaries shot to death the editor of Peking's Kuomintang newspaper, three leaders of the Kuomintang, all of whom are in hiding from Chang's assassins, have ventured to give a correspondent an account of the present situation as regards the Kuomintang and its strength.

"There are three stages in the program of the Kuomintang or People's Party," said the three party adherents. "The first is the military stage, the second is the educational and the third true democracy. But we have not yet reached even the second stage. We are now engaged in military development.

Have 900,000 Members.

"From the district around Canton the Kuomintang is pushing its part in the campaign against Gen. Wu Pei-fu, the Hankow war lord and most active figure among the reactionaries. We are not numerous enough for open fighting in the north, altho we have 5,000 Kuomintang members in Peking and possibly 200,000 in the northern provinces. Altogether in the southern provinces we have 700,000 members.

"The Kuomintang armies in Kwangtung and Kwangsi number 200,000 men. These are well equipped. Their first corps under Chiang Kailshih are the best of these troops.

Know Why They Fight.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen's influence and memory are very strong with the Kuomintang, which follows his teachings as nearly as possible. Our soldiers are well instructed in military tactics and politics, so they know why they are fighting. For each 100 soldiers there is a political adviser who goes to battle with the rest, and many are killed. The orders of the army officers are not to be obeyed unless approved by the party. Many of the Kuomintang are Communists. Only two or three Communists are among the thirty-six members of the central committee of the Kuomintang."

State Department Is Silent on Fascist Bombing Frame-ups

WASHINGTON, June 8.—State department information from the American embassy in Buenos Aires and the American legation in Montevideo gives no suggestion that the explosions caused by bombs planted near the two offices have been traced to sympathizers with Sacco and Vanzetti. Dispatches from official sources in these South American capitals do not attribute any motive for violence against the American envoys or their office premises.

At the time of the last great port strike in the Argentine capital a native fascist force was organized by the business interests. Two armed men of this private army stood guard over each strikebreaker on the docks. Strikebreakers were imported from distant parts of the country. It is declared the bombings may have been the work of these fascist groups in an attempt to frame up some of the leaders of the port strike. Tho the strike was broken the fascist bands seek to make "an example" of those that led the strike.

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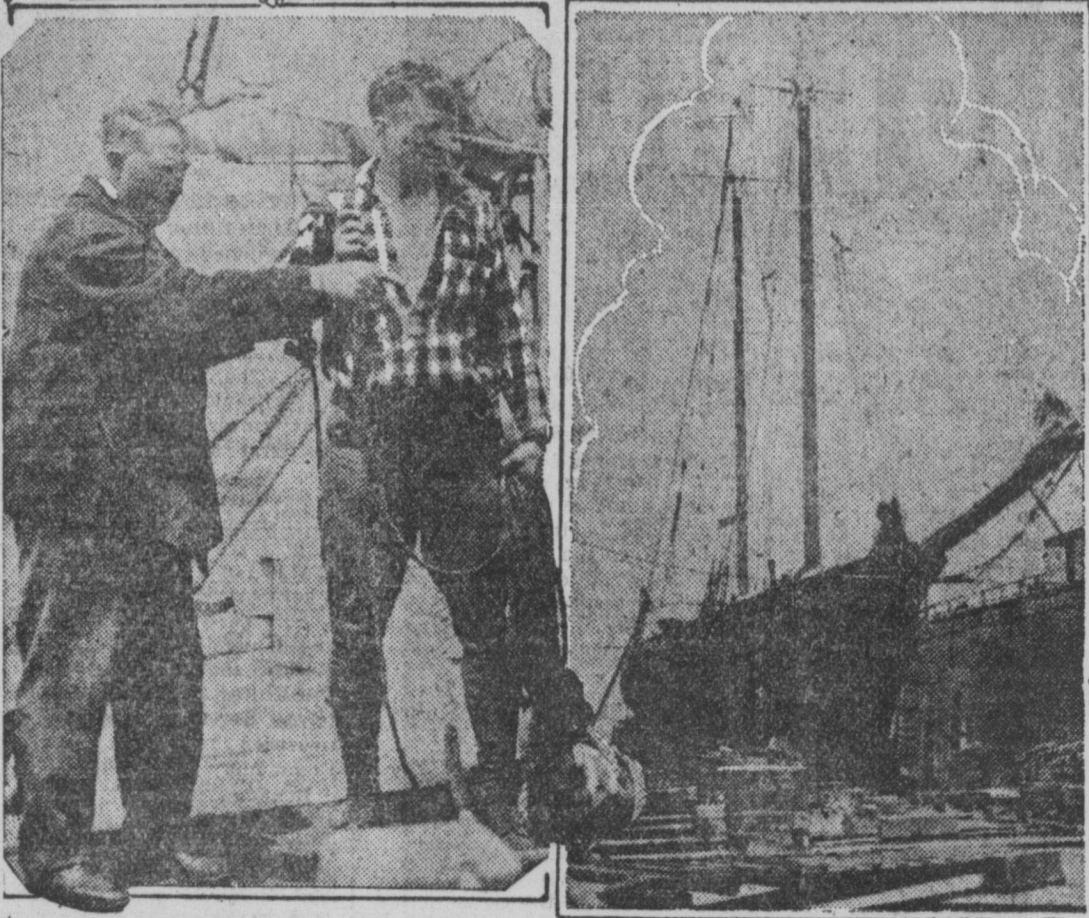
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Scientists Sail on New Far-North Expedition



Another expedition into the far north gets under way this month—the American Museum of Natural History's scientific cruise. No attempt will be made to reach the pole, as the aim of the expedition is simply to study animal and plant life in the arctic. Photos show Captain Robert Bartlett, Carl Durad and the converted Newfoundland fishing schooner, "Morrissey" in which the voyage will be made. Captain Bartlett was a member of Peary's 1909 Pole expedition and is, today, the only living white man who has come within 100 miles of the North Pole on foot. Carl Durad plans to use his famous lariat on muskox and walrus.

OBTAIN MORE PRODUCTION WITH FEWER WORKERS AND A LOWER SUM OF WAGES IN 1926 THAN 1923

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press Service).

Layoffs by the country's factories between March and April meant loss of jobs to about 85,000 workers, according to the monthly report of the U. S. department of labor. This means a reduction of about one per cent in the total employed. Total wages fell off 1.9 per cent.

Employment is nearly 1 per cent above April, 1925, but it is still slightly under 1924 and 9 per cent below April, 1928. Comparing these figures with U. C. department of commerce reports on factory production it appears that this April the owners of industry got 6 1/2 per cent more production than in April, 1923, with 9 per cent fewer workers and a reduction of 4.2 per cent in the total wage bill.

Per capita production is 17 per cent above April, 1923. Employers are getting 11 per cent more production for the wages they pay.

Per Capita Wage Slightly Up.

The trend of per capita wages is slightly upward. The advance in the last 12 months amounted to 2.4 per cent. Wages advanced in 40 of the 53 industries. Important gains were 14.5 per cent in the cigar industry, 9.5 per cent in hardware, 8.4 per cent in fertilizers, 7.9 per cent in book and job printing, 7.6 per cent in stoves and 7 per cent in pianos and organs.

The average weekly wages in 18 important industries in April, 1926, compare with similar averages for the year 1923 as follows:

Average wages in U. S.	April, 1926	1923
Automobile	\$33.76	\$31.82
Auto tires	30.68	29.47
Baking	26.34	25.50
Boot and shoe	21.22	23.19
Car Bldg. and Repair	29.33	28.60
Cotton	18.60	18.60
Elec. apparatus	29.00	27.83
Foundries, Machine shops	30.11	28.61
Hosiery, knit goods	18.58	16.76
Iron and steel	30.77	28.60
Lumber products	22.30	21.05
Meat packing	24.96	24.35
Paper and pulp	23.73	24.92
Petroleum	32.26	32.92
Printing, book and job	34.90	31.70
Printing, newspaper	40.17	37.80
Silk	21.03	20.40
Stone, clay, glass	26.20	24.74

Offset by Cost of Living.

These figures show considerable wage gains in a number of industries. Hosiery workers lead with a 3-year gain of 10.7 per cent. Book and job printers gained over 10 per cent and workers in paper mills over 7 per cent. There have been gains of approximately 6 per cent in the automobile, iron and steel, lumber, stone clay and glass, and newspaper printing industries. Other gains include 5.3 per cent in foundries and machine shops, 4.1 per cent in auto tires and 4.1 per cent in electrical apparatus. As the cost of living has increased 4 per cent in the interval, workers in these industries have little more than held their own.

The April report shows that within the month increases in wage rates were tantamount to 12,000 workers in 96 plants. These increases averaged 7.7 per cent and affected about half the employes of these plants. The industries chiefly affected were steel, shipbuilding, iron and steel, railroad car building, foundries and machine shops.

Man of God in Oil Fraud.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—William E. Rutledge, 64, editor of the Preachers Magazine, was found guilty by a federal court jury late today on three of five counts charging use of the mails to defraud in promotion of the Economy Oil Company. He sold \$285,000 in stock to 1,000 clergymen and 500 laymen throughout the United States.

Mail Robbers Sentenced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—F. K. Stagner and Claude Smith, both of St. Louis, pleaded guilty in federal court here to a conspiracy charge in connection with the C. & A. mail holdup in this city several years ago and were given terms of six and four months respectively in McLean county jail by Judge Louis Litzhenry.

FARM PROSPERITY TALK IS BUNK, WRITES FARMER

Bankers Squeeze Out Many Farmers

By a Farmer Correspondent.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 8.—The capitalist press of the country is still talking about "farm prosperity." Sure! The other day good rains fell over wide sections of the middle west states practically assuring the farmers of a "fair" return on his labor upon the land this year. The small papers in the prairie towns and cities, mouthpieces of the big capitalist exploiters in the industrial centers of the country, never fail to herald the news about the "million dollars" showers that come as a "blessing" to the farmer, of course.

Dry Spell Hurts Crops.

Reports coming in here from various farm communities in the northwest, however, do not warrant such optimism. Many farmers say that they have not had sufficient rain and that the long dry spell has caused a rather thin stand of wheat and other crops, and predictions right now point to a limited yield in many places. The early sown wheat in particular is not doing well.

Yes, let's all shout for farm prosperity! A farmer from Williams county, North Dakota, makes the statement that in his county several hundred tracts of land and town lots are to be sold for taxes in June and that the county pays in aid to the poor twice as much as during the last four years.

Loan Sharks and Bankers.

The loan sharks and the bankers always take advantage of such a situation. They buy tax titles cheap and then sell the land at a big profit to farmers coming into the state from the east. In the county in question one of these leeches got a deed to a quarter of a section of land for \$600 to \$700 and then sold it again for \$2,800 to an old farmer from Minnesota! And there are many such deals.

We have here what is called the Greater North Dakota Association, an organization of small town capitalists, whose purpose is to tell the "truth" to farmers in other states about the great advantages that are open to "industrious" settlers in North Dakota. Tens of thousands of dollars are spent in advertising to show the riches and possibilities of North Dakota land and how "independent" the farmer can become if he makes his home here.

Prosperity—For Bankers.

Yes, things are coming along splendidly in this section—for the real estate dealers and bankers. For the farmers it means increased exploitation and poverty.

French Imperialists Refuse to Allow the Syrians Legal Defense

BEIRUT, Syria (By Mail).—After the bloodshed of Damascus and Aleppo a monster-process took place in Beirut in which leading members of all parties, opposing French imperialism, were accused with "excitation" to disorder and riots.

The court was composed of French army officers who delivered their sentence on the basis of the old criminal law of Turkey.

The Berlin section of the "League Against Cruelties and Oppression in the Colonies" raised a vigorous protest against the atrocities of French imperialism. The French section immediately sent a French solicitor, Sadoul, to Syria, in order to defend the accused by all legal means.

The French high commissioner, Jouvelet, refused to allow Sadoul to enter Syria.

A group of French parliament members decided to raise the question in the French parliament as to whether Jouvelet has the power to refuse a French solicitor to enter Syria. The Berlin Section, initiated a protest-movement and a series of mass meetings against military rule in Syria.

Springfield Aids the Passaic Strikers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8.—A United Relief Committee has been organized, comprising ten organizations so far, as follows: Women's Educational Club, Italian Progressive Club, Jewish Culture Club, Workmen's Circle, Branch 711, Workmen's Circle, Branch 748, Workmen's Circle, Branch 716 (Holyoke), Independent Workmen's Circle, Jewish Branch Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party Branch.

Ella Reeve Bloor spoke before the Relief Committee. The use of one of the leading stores to serve as a station for the collection of clothing donations was secured. Last week five cases of clothing were shipped to Passaic. A house-to-house relief fund canvas is being organized.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

U. S. TROOPS KILLED WOMEN IN 'PACIFYING' MASSACRES OF MOROS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., June 8.—According to the report made by the Philippine constabulary itself, its members killed fourteen women and 154 men and wounded 200 men and women more in recent massacres of the Malanao Moros of Lanao province. These brave soldiers of U. S. imperialism whose commander is General Wood, only lost seven killed and twelve wounded in the forays against the natives, being better armed than their victims.

POLITICIAN AND LAWYER BRAWL IN WASHINGTON

Hurl Inkstand and Glass of Water in Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A wild scene, in which a member of congress threw an inkstand at a distinguished lawyer, and the lawyer retaliated by hurling a glass of water at the congressman, was enacted today during the investigation by the house judiciary committee into the fitness of Frederick E. Fenning to be commissioner of the District of Columbia.

The principals in the melee were Rep. John E. Rankin, democrat of Mississippi, and Frank J. Hogan, prominent capital attorney, who is representing Fenning.

The aim of both was bad, but Representative Rankin got in the last licks by overturning a committee table on Hogan, and the hearing broke up in a riot, with women screaming and everybody yelling.

Morris Gest Visits Soviet Russia in a Hunt for Film Star

MOSCOW, June 8.—Morris Gest has arrived in Moscow accompanied by Ashton Stevens, dramatic critic of a Chicago newspaper. He was met at the railway station by Stanislawski and other members of the Moscow Art Theater.

Mr. Gest said the purpose of his visit was the selection of one or two prominent artists to play in his film production of Belasco's "The Darling of the Gods" next spring, when he plans to have an international all-star cast. He expects to stay a week. He will be entertained at dinner at the Art Theater and by the theatrical department of the Soviet and the minister of fine arts and education.

Buffalo to Hold Big Sacco-Vanzetti Mass Meeting Friday Night

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8.—The workers of Buffalo are adding to the chorus of protest which has gone up at the threatened execution of the two working class fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti. A great mass protest meeting has been arranged for Friday, June 11, at 8 p. m. The meeting is to be held in the Elmwood Music Hall.

Among the well-known labor leaders who will speak are Rebecca Grecht, James Campbell, Brill, Bataston, and others.

Workers of Buffalo! Let us make the capitalist executioner hear our protest at the murder of these innocent men! Let us say together with the workers of the rest of the world, "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die! Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved for the working class!"

New Movie Monopoly to Run 500 Theatres, Producing Films Also

Two powerful movie interests, the famous Player-Lasky and the Balaban and Katz corporations, have been merged in a deal that represents a total investment of \$100,000,000, it was announced in Chicago today. The two corporations, as a result of their consolidation, have assumed control of 500 theaters throughout the United States, as well as several film producing enterprises, it was stated.

Mrs. Elsie Sweetin Seeks New Trial

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—Mrs. Elsie Sweetin of Ina, Ill., who is serving a 35-year term in the state penitentiary for the murder of her husband, Wilford Sweetin, filed with the clerk of the supreme court a motion for a writ of supersedeas and bail.

If the petition is granted, Mrs. Sweetin will be allowed her liberty under bond pending action by the supreme court on a writ filed last week, in which Mrs. Sweetin asked the court to reverse the verdict sentencing her to the penitentiary. She was convicted with the Rev. Lawrence M. Hight in an alleged illicit love affair.

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB }Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

Food for the British Miners

The call for aid for the striking British coal miners sent to the American trade union movement thru the International Workers' Aid by A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, must not go unheeded.

The need of the miners and their families is great, as shown by the urgent appeal as well as by authentic news stories concerning the lack of adequate food supplies in the mining regions.

The situation could not be otherwise. The miners are on strike because they could no longer live on the miserable wages paid, wages averaging less than \$12.50 per week. Their resources are exhausted but the coal barons and the members of the Tory government of Great Britain, who are trying to drive the miners back at REDUCED wages, are missing no meals.

Every member of a union, every American working man and woman, should contribute to the limit in order that the British coal owners and the British government may know that labor of all lands is with the British miners and in order that the miners may know this as well by substantial support in the form of food and clothing.

"Food will win the war," was the slogan raised by the British government and echoed by its agents in America during the fearful slaughter of 1914-18.

Food from us, coupled with the determination of the British miners, will win the war for the right to live as human beings for these workers.

Their victory will strengthen the battle line of the trade unions throught the world.

The Brookhart Victory

The smashing defeat in Iowa of the Mellon-Coolidge senator, Albert B. Cummins, by Smith W. Brookhart, who had been formally expelled from the republican party in Iowa and later from the United States senate by a combination of administration republicans and democrats, has stunned the White House supporters.

Brookhart carried the fight directly to Coolidge, going up and down the state of Iowa, denouncing administration policies from every platform. There can be no question regarding the issue—it was republican insurgency, as a distinct petty bourgeois movement, against Coolidgeism, the politics of Wall Street.

Cummins, for eighteen years a senator, was one of the old guard and supported every bill that had the stamp of Wall Street upon it. He was one of the galaxy of Newberry senators; he voted for the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, the world court swindle, the cancellation of Mussolini's debts, the approval of Coolidge's appointment of "Sugar Charley" Warren for attorney general, and every other vicious measure demanded by big capital.

The Iowa primary election again illustrates the fact that both of the old parties have two distinct wings; the most powerful section of both unite to do the bidding of Wall Street, while each of them have insurgent groupings in the middle-west representing the middle class, small business men and small industrialists.

The economic condition of the Iowa farmers is the cause of Cummins' defeat. Less than two years ago Iowa, in the presidential election, gave Coolidge part of his tremendous majority. Last winter the agricultural depression reached a crisis and the tide began to arise against Coolidge.

In view of the Brookhart victory it is inevitable that the surviving senators and congressmen will begin to desert Coolidge policies as rats desert a scuttled ship. It will be a case of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Strenuous efforts will be made to unseat the Mellon domination of the republican party. That Wall Street itself is preparing to change front and put the Mellon leadership in cold storage for a time is evidenced by the maneuvers of Vice-President Dawes, agent of Morgan, who now professes grave concern for the impoverished farmers. Dawes is one of the favorites and is now in training for his new role.

One thing is certain and that is that the old parties will not be won from Wall Street by any amount of insurgency. The farm bloc, the insurgent bloc and all other revolts within the old parties are impotent to challenge the power of big capital.

Brookhart and the insurgents inspire confidence because of their criticism of the more glaring evils of the old parties, but in office they discover their middle class protests are impotent and soon or late they follow the path of the now defeated Cummins, who himself was an insurgent of another day, and go over to the regulars in the old guard.

It is the illusion that the Brookharts and their ilk can really represent the interests of the impoverished farmers that must be overcome in order to enlist the support of this class with a working class party, which alone is capable of challenging the old parties.

Humanitarian Imperialism

The bloody horror that is imperialism, whether it be the British, the French or the American brand, is given new emphasis by the most recent statement of French officials in Syria as reported by the capitalist press.

Remember that the French forces have already bombarded Damascus twice and have killed hundreds of men, women and children who had no part whatever in the struggle for national liberation being waged by the Druses. The whole world has been horrified by these atrocities.

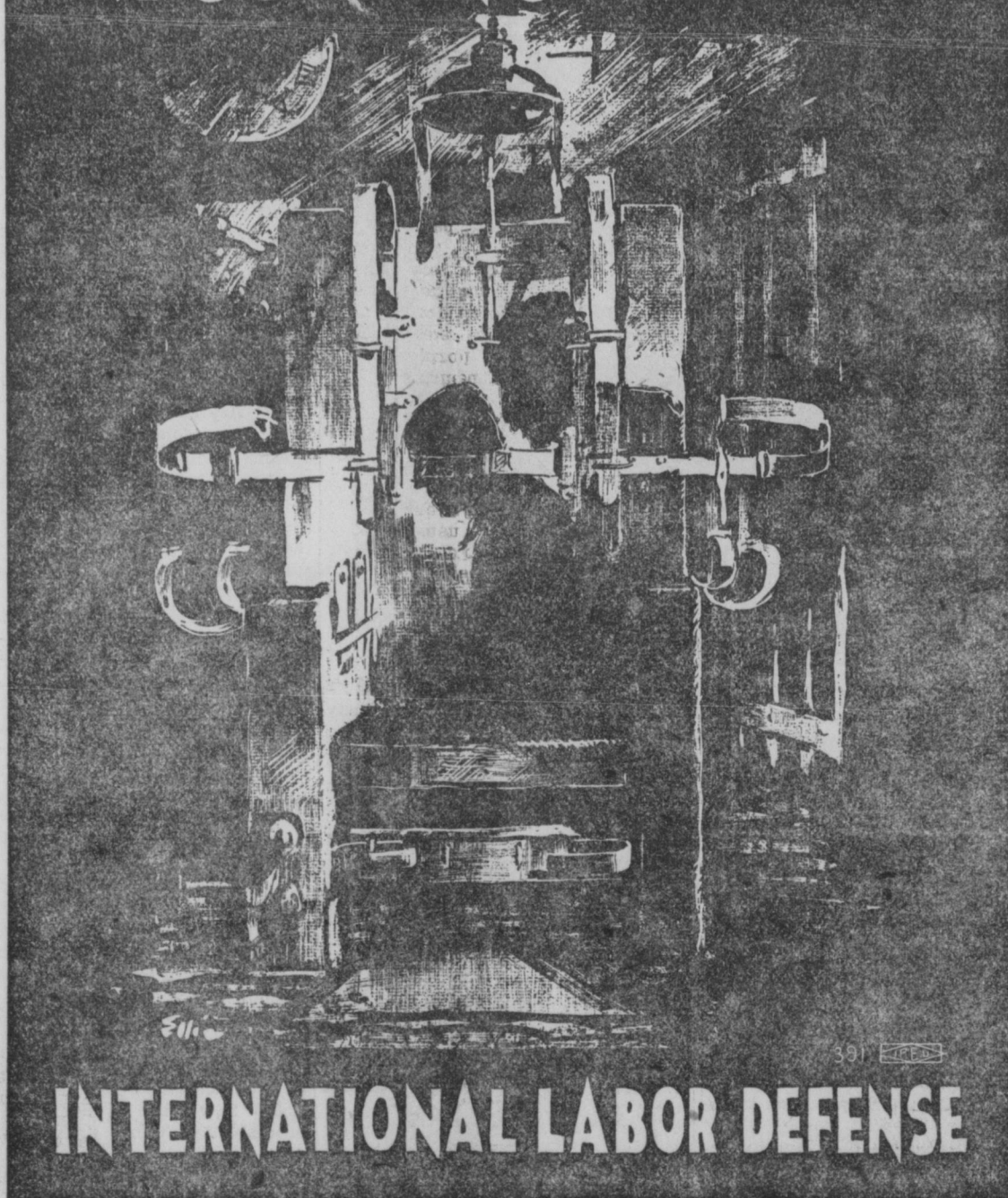
According to dispatches the French officials now state that: "... the policy of friendliness, leniency, and democratic humanitarian measures will be changed to one typical of imperialistic nations if the rebels do not come to terms ..."

"The war will be ruthless. Forming a front like that in Morocco, the French plan to march thru Syria, smashing the enemy, hanging rebel leaders, and imposing tribute, the same as other European nations have done in similar cases."

All hail to the fearless French officialdom whose soldiery, equipped with aeroplanes and artillery, have been trying for a year now to defeat a handful of Druse tribesmen, armed only with rifles, fighting for the right to govern their own country.

Is it not reminiscent of the American adventures in Haiti and the Philippines, where American democracy naturalizes the natives by baths in their own blood?

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!



INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

This poster, 22 by 32 inches, can be secured free of charge for distribution from the national office of the International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., or any of its branches.

New Phase of the Polish Crisis

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
The crisis in Poland has entered a new phase.

Dispatches bring news of demonstrations by Ukrainians in Lemberg, Tarnopol, Tarnow and Jaroslav.

In Tarnopol the crowds clashed with the troops and six were killed and fifty wounded.

In Lemberg the demonstrators stormed the jail and attempted to release political prisoners.

Students have taken a leading part in these demonstrations and the government has closed the universities and high schools in Lemberg and Tarnopol.

A state of siege has been declared in Tarnopol and a state of emergency in Lemberg.

MANY arrests of Ukrainians and students have occurred.

The demands made by all these mass demonstrations have been the immediate calling of a national assembly for East Galicia and full national autonomy.

Dispatches tell also of numbers of peasant revolts in East Galicia against tax collections and the government order for the arrest of Communists.

White Russians are presumably taking part in these revolts.

NATIONAL minorities, students, poor peasants (and undoubtedly large sections of industrial workers, because demonstrations on such a large scale could not have been organized without the co-operation of the workers) are forming a united front against the Pilsudski government.

The national minorities, White Russians and Ukrainians predominating, number 9,000,000 out of a total Polish population of 30,000,000.

The recent demonstrations represent the beginning of a crystallization of these powerful forces in a drive for national liberation, which, to be successful, must base itself on the workers and poor peasants.

The prospects for the success of such a movement are good.

Agitation among these elements for the support of Pilsudski providing he would adopt a minimum program for

Soviet Russia Raises Oil and Coal Output by Big Percentages

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—During the first six months of the present fiscal year the production of oil in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was 3,783,000 metric tons, an increase of 16 per cent over the same period last year, according to the Russian information bureau. Oil exports were 627,000 metric tons, an increase of 24 per cent. Coal production was 12,410,000 metric tons during the same period, an increase of 44.4 per cent. Much coal went to Italy.

the workers and peasants has already given some impetus to it. The complete collapse of Polish industry and the failure of the Wojciechowski government to do anything for any group except the rich-peasantry and lower sections of the big landowners created a situation in which the trade unions, under socialist influence, were willing at first to support Pilsudski on the theory that he could not possibly be worse than the government he overthrew.

A GENERAL strike was called in support of the Pilsudski coup, mainly to prevent the movement of opposition troops, but the failure of Pilsudski to put forward any program whatsoever while demanding at the same time endorsement of an extension of his dictatorial powers has alienated most of his working-class support.

In Posen, where Pilsudski has little if any following, the forces gathered around General Haller, having the backing of German interests and sympathetic French support as well, have set up what is virtually an independent government. It is thoroely reactionary, but it weakens Pilsudski.

IT is significant that Pilsudski is getting no aid from Great Britain altho the moment his coup d'etat was accomplished the British foreign office expressed a willingness to recognize his government.

Neither is France apparently giving General Haller anything except moral encouragement.

The truth of the matter is that the internal situation in both countries is so delicate that they have no time or money at present for further adventures in Eastern Europe.

AS for Germany, she probably would be satisfied to regain some measure of control over Posen (formerly East Prussia and containing a large German population) without risking burning her fingers by any extensive interference with Polish internal affairs.

The United States can do little except to throw golden oil on the troubled Polish waters, and even this has been made very difficult by the collapse of the Polish bond market, which has occurred in spite of the frenzied efforts of the Wall Street bankers, Dillon, Reade and Company, to prevent it. Proposed loans to Poland now evoke only ribald mirth from former enthusiastic investors.

WITH the national minorities and decisive sections of the workers against him, the fate of Pilsudski, barring receipt of immediate and powerful financial support from western powers, is sealed.

The White Russians and Ukrainians have been becoming increasingly friendly with the Soviet Union and national autonomy will unquestionably be followed either by entry into the Soviet Union as an autonomous unit or by some form of alliance which will permit of the linking of the economies of the three nations.

That Poland is now going thru a process of disintegration is plain.

FOR the worker and peasant masses there is a solution of their problems only in the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government with full autonomy for the national minorities.

Recent events indicate that the Communist party of Poland, which has raised this slogan and carried on active work for its realization, has increased its influence tremendously and that great numbers of the Polish masses are in motion and moving rapidly in this direction.

THIS is the new phase in the Polish crisis and can be compared in some ways with the period in Russia following the overthrow of the czar when the revolts against taxes and the seizure of land by the peasants showed a vitality which later enabled the Russian masses to throw off the combined yoke of feudalism and capitalism.

In Poland capitalism will die with the remnants of feudalism and an abortive fascism.



(Continued from page 1)

of roses in a vase on this table, and immediately in front of it, conspicuous under the electric lamp, was a handsome volume bound in blue cloth and stamped with gold letters: "The Ladies' Guide: A Practical Handbook of Gentility." It was the only book in the Groarty home, and it had been there only two days; an intelligent clerk in the department-store, after selling the yellow satin robe, had mentioned to the "oil-queen" the existence of this bargain in the literature department. Mrs. Groarty had been studying the volume at spare moments, and now had it set out as an exhibit of culture.

The first to arrive was the widow Murchey, who had only to come from the end of the block, where she lived in a little bungalow with her two children; she was frail, and timid of manner, and wore black wristbands. She went into raptures over Mrs. Groarty's costume, and congratulated her on her good fortune in being on the south slope of the hill, where one could wear fine dresses. Over on the north side, where the prevailing winds had blown the oil, you ruined your shoes every time you went out. Some people still did not dare to light their kitchen fires, for fear of an explosion.

Then came the Walter Blacks, Mr. and Mrs. and their grown son, owners of the southwest corner lot; they were in real estate in the city. Mr. Black wore a checked suit, an expansive manner, and a benevolent protective gold animal as watch-fob on his ample front. Mrs. Black, also ample, had clothes at home as good as Mrs. Groarty's, but her manner said that she hadn't put them on to come out to any cabbage-patch. They were followed by Mr. Dumpery, the carpenter, who had a little cottage in back of the Groarty's, fronting on Eldorado Road, the other side of the block; Mr. Dumpery was a quiet little man, with shoulders bowed and hands knotted by a life-time of toil. He was not very good at figures, and was distressed by these sudden uncertainties which had invaded his life.

Next came the Raithels, who had a candy-store in town, a very genteel young couple, anxious to please everybody, and much distressed because it had so far proven impossible; they were the owners of one of the "little lots." Then Mr. Hank, a lean and hatchet-faced man with an exasperating voice; he owned the next "little lot," and because he had been a gold miner, considered himself an authority on oil leases. After him came his enemy, Mr. Dibble, the lawyer, who represented the absent owner of the northwest corner, and had made trouble by insisting on many technicalities difficult for non-lawyers to understand; he had tried hard to separate the north half of the block, and was regarded as a traitor by those of the south half. Then came Mr. Gollythy, one of the "medium lots." His occupation was not known, but he impressed everyone by his clothing and cultured manner; he was a reconciler, with a suave, rotund voice, and talked a great deal, the only trouble being that when he got through you were a little uncertain as to what he had said.

The Bromleys arrived, an elderly couple of means, driving a big car. They brought with them the Lohlers, two little Jewish tailors, whom ordinarily they would have talked with only in the tailor-shop; but with these allies they controlled four of the "medium lots," which was sufficient for a drilling site, and cutting right across the block, had enabled them to threaten the rest with a separate lease. Behind them came the Sivons, walking from their house on the northeast corner; they were pretentious people, who looked down on the rest of the neighborhood—and without any cause, for they drove a second-hand car, three years out of date. They were the people who had got this lease, and everyone was sure they were getting a big "rake-off" on the side; but there was no way to prove it, and nothing you could do about it, for the reason that all the others who had brought leasing propositions had been secretly promised a similar "rake-off."

With them came Mr. Sahn, a plasterer, who lived in a temporary "garage-house" on the "little lot" adjoining the Sivons. His dwelling amounted to nothing, nevertheless he had been the one who had clamored most strenuously that the houses should be moved at the lessor's expense; he had even tried to put in a provision for compensation for the rows of beans and tomatoes he had planted on his lot. The others had sought to hoot him down, when to their dismay the silent Mr. Dumpery, the carpenter, arose, declaring that it seemed to him a quite sensible request; he had seven rows of corn, himself, and beans in full blossom, and he thought the contract should at least contain a provision that the first well should be drilled on some lot which was not planted, so as to give the gardeners time to reap the benefit of their labor.

(To be continued.)

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