

A. F. OF L. TO AID BRITISH STRIKE

Forty Thousand Garment Workers on Strike in N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, July 1.—Forty thousand garment workers pouring out of 1,600 New York shops at ten o'clock this morning in one of the greatest needle trade strikes in history, was the answer of these workers to the supposed "impartial" mediation board of Governor Smith that took two years to quibble over and finally deny the most vital demands raised by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in 1924.

The general strike call was authorized at Tuesday afternoon's huge mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, where twenty thousand union members packed the great auditorium and unanimously declared their readiness to fight on the picket line for the full demands of the union.

After reports on the negotiations were given by the I. L. G. W. officials and pledges of support from other needle trade unions and from the trade union movement generally by their representatives, the following resolution was adopted:

Strike Resolution.

"Whereas, the cloak manufacturers have refused to negotiate with representatives of our union an agreement which would enable workers of our industry to earn a decent livelihood, and

"Whereas, the jobbers of the industry have entirely ignored an invitation for conference with our union to discuss the question of agreement, and have attempted to evade responsibility to the workers who are producing their cloaks, and

"Whereas, the workers of the industry formulated demands to these employers two years ago, which demands aim to do away with chaos and irresponsibility in industry where constant unemployment and cut-throat competition is the lot of the cloak-makers, and

"Whereas, during the past few years standards and conditions of cloak-makers have been continually reduced so that workers are faced with most dire need and misery due to eagerness of employers to increase their profits at the expense of the workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, in view of refusal of various groups of employers to grant the demands of our union thru peaceful negotiations, that we hereby authorize the officers of our joint board and international union to call the workers of our industry on general strike for the purpose of securing the demands formulated by our union.

"We pledge ourselves to stand loyally by our union, and do all in our power to co-operate with our officers in bringing the strike for our justified demands to a successful conclusion."

A. C. W. Pledges Support.

President Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Continued on page 2)

75 FUR WORKERS JOIN UNION AS STRIKE BEGINS

40-Hr. Week Big Issue; Bosses Negotiate

800 members of the Furriers' Union struck this morning at ten o'clock for the 40-hour week, full recognition of the union and other standard provisions of the national agreement.

75 non-union workers have already registered to join the union since the strike was called.

The union states that only 29 shops have refused to negotiate and that a number of the manufacturers are ready to sign up for the 40-hour week for a portion of the year.

600 Furriers Attend Meeting. The union, however, is standing firm for its original demand.

Nearly 600 furriers attended the meeting held previous to calling the strike and enthusiastically endorsed the proposals and plan of campaign proposed by the executive committee.

The struck shops are being picketed. Furriers reported yesterday afternoon that 12 shops had already signed up on the union terms. There are about sixty union shops that responded to the strike call.

PARTY LINES TO BE SMASHED BY FARMER GROUPS

Spokesmen Bitter at Coolidge Stand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The farm bloc, bitter over the defeat administered to its cherished McNary-Haugen bill by the Coolidge administration, threatened today to copy the tactics of the Anti-Saloon League and deal out punishment or reward at the polls, irrespective of party affiliation. It carried out—and corn belt spokesmen say it will be—it means that the fight for farm relief has outgrown party lines, just as the wet-and-dry issue has, or the fight for and against the world court, and it constitutes a real menace to the republican domination of the grain states of the middle west.

Dickinson Breaks Loose.

Representative L. J. Dickinson, republican, of Iowa, is leader of the farm bloc in the house. He is "regular." Today he made this announcement:

"We are going to advise the farm organizations to see that members of congress elected in November are committed to a program of real farm relief, which must embody the principle of equality for agriculture under our economic system."

"Real farm relief" means the McNary-Haugen equalization bill, which was endorsed by Vice-President Dawes and Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, both potential presidential candidates in 1928, and which President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon both denounced as "economically unsound."

CITY ENGINEERS WIN RAISE BY A ONE-DAY STRIKE

Firemen and Police Hold the Sack

The city council of Chicago has had to pull in its horns and reverse the refusal of the finance committee to grant wage raises to the "white collar" technical engineers' union which thus won its strike in 24 hours. The council meeting Wednesday night was a rough and tumble battlefield where perspiring politicians wrangled until four o'clock Thursday morning over the wage raise demands of the city employees.

The session lasted for fully 13 hours, the first vote in favor of granting the wage raise of 30 per cent demanded by the 600 technical engineers, being 23 to 13, with two votes lacking to get the legally required three-fourths majority. Aldermen Oscar F. Nelson and Donald S. McKinlay led the fight for the raise.

The finance committee, finally despairing of stalling any longer, held a secret meeting and at 3:45 in the morning agreed to give the strikers their demand. To do so, the committee said it had "to slice \$75,000 off other appropriations to give \$60,000 to the city engineers."

It is not disclosed who or what is to suffer from this division. Nor does it appear what becomes of the wage demands of the city firemen and police, which were likewise turned down by the finance committee at the same time as the engineers. The engineers struck and got their raise. The firemen and police have not yet struck—neither have they got any raise.

Reports that a subpoena had been issued for Samuel Insull, Chicago traction magnate, as the first step in the Illinois investigation, were denied by Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri. Reed said that Illinois inquiry would not be started until the middle of next month and that no subpoenas would be issued until then.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA FALLS ON RUM SMUGGLING ISSUE



A cabinet crisis in Canada has caused the collapse of the liberal government under Mackenzie King, above, who resigned and was succeeded by Arthur Meighan, below, leader of the conservatives. For the first time in Canadian history the king's representative was assailed by a premier when King criticized Lord Blynn for refusing to dissolve parliament at the former's request. When King resigned he said that if the advice of a prime minister is not to be accepted by the governor-general to dissolve parliament, then Canada has descended in its status from a self-governing dominion to a crown colony.

MACHINISTS DEMAND SMALL FREE PICKETS

Dist. Council Seeks Garment Workers' Release

Local unions in Chicago are adopting resolutions protesting the jailing of 46 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets and calling on Governor Len Small to pardon the strike pickets that are still in the Cook county jail.

One of the latest organizations to send its protest to Gov. Small is the Machinists' District Council. The Machinists in their telegram demand that Gov. Small immediately free the pickets.

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is making every effort to free these garment strike pickets that are still serving sentences in jail. An appeal has been addressed to various unions in the city calling on them to send telegrams protesting against the arrest and demanding the release of the jailed garment workers.

Mrs. Wanda Kaleta, who has a seven-month-old baby; Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz, mother of four children, one of them a cripple needing constant attention; Mrs. Eleanor Salowski, mother of a 19-year-old boy; Frieda Reicher, who returned from a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado; Mrs. Florence Corn and Evelyn Dornfeld, whose parents are dependent on her, and five men pickets are still in jail serving their sentences. Many of these have about thirty more days to serve.

LABOR PARTY FIGHT STIRS THE COMMONS

Wheatley Hits Out at the Dawes Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 30. (Delayed)—The solemn hall where centuries of time have hallowed the British parliament rang to the epithets of "Coward" and "Liar" in turbulent scenes unprecedented in England's history when the Baldwin government advanced and financially passed the longer workday mining bill thru its second reading.

The riot started when Colonel Lane-Fox, secretary of the mines department, speaking for the government, said that the miners who thought of the welfare of their wives and children would not object to working longer hours. This brought a storm of laborite denunciation about his head.

Regular Shindig.

"The dirty coward," shouted Mr. Westwood, "he says that my father does not want to defend my mother! He is a coward! He is a dastardly coward!" Mr. Kirkwood vociferously seconded the idea and added some amendments of his own.

When they finally finished telling part of what they thought of the colonel, the gentleman said that if he had said anything offensive, he would withdraw it. John Wheatley, leading labor party member voiced the significant features of the attempt, international in extent, to lengthen the hours of labor, pointing out that the Dawes plan started the world wide attack on living standards of the working class. He said:

Dawes Plan Started.

"Germany having lost the war, we decided that the losers must pay, and to compel Germany to pay, the German miners have to work longer hours," he said. "You cannot have the victor and vanquished on the same economic footing so the direct result of the present bill must be to extend the hours of labor in Germany."

"If the Germans adopt the nine-hour day the coal miners of this country will experience difficulty in competing with the German mine owners and will again say that the miners of this country must face the economic facts of the situation."

"With the German working nine hours they will say that the mines of this country must work nine hours. We are drifting toward a state of society in which no people will have an interest in preserving the social order."

A new uproar began when Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, tried to act as spokesman for the government. "Baldwin, Baldwin," the laborites began to sing out at the top of their voices and continued in spite of the assurance of the chair that Bridgeman was "a responsible member of the cabinet."

The Glasgow laborite, G. Buchanan, answering the chair's demand for fair play, yelled: "The miners are not getting fair play; the miners are getting hell!"

Prodded by a labor party speaker who challenged the right of Stanley Baldwin as a holder of 200,000 shares of stock in the firm of "Baldwin's Limited" coal and iron corporation, to appear as the Stanley Baldwin who claims to be impartial in the government he heads while forcing longer hours on the miners, Baldwin finally was forced to get on his feet.

Baldwin Admits Owning Mines. "It is absolutely true and represents the bulk of what I own," said Baldwin. "I have always been, for good or evil, in British industry. It is for that I am being attacked. But for five years I have received nothing from these shares." (Ironic howls from the labor benches).

"Whether it be that the honorable members believe that this old family business of mine, because it happens, as a portion of its property, to contain some coal property; whether they think that because of that I shall fall so low in my own estimation..." But the rest of his remarks were drowned in contending jeers and cheers from both sides of the house.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Green Urges Aid; Jail 1,000 British Striking Miners

BULLETIN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—That an appeal will be made to organized labor thruout the United States for funds for the relief of striking miners of England was announced today by Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Green said the plea will be sent from Washington next week.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 1.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, estimates that no less than 1,000 union coal miners are in prison, and that the majority of these are men who have been arrested because they were active in the strike, were serving on strike committees, local union executives or standing guard for the union on the picket line.

Even more workers have been persecuted for working class activity during the whole strike period including the general strike.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, has admitted in the house of commons that there were so far 1,760 workers prosecuted under the E. P. A. (Emergency Power Act), and of these 632 were sentenced to various terms in prison.

Sir William added that altho there were many appeals, he "could not hold out any hope that the number of successful appeals would be large."

Mr. J. Lawson, the miners' member of parliament, speaking in parliament on the so-called "emergency regulations," tells of the manner the supposed British democracy has been working for the capitalists and against the workers. He said:

At Burton a large number of men gathered together. There was no trouble at all, but a great lorry loaded with police came along, and, without warning of any kind, leaped out and began clubbing the men."

MILL BARONS RECRUIT SCABS FOR PASSAIC

Offer Strikebreakers \$50 a Week

PASSAIC, N. J., July 1.—The Passaic textile barons are seeking to break the strike thru importing strikebreakers and gunmen to terrorize the workers of Passaic.

Thousands to Defeat Strike.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent by the bosses in this attempt to defeat the union. Strikebreakers are promised wages of \$50 a week and free board and room in the mills. Agents are paid to lie to them and trick them into coming to Passaic to work in the mills on strike. Newspapers are being paid to advertise all thru New England for "weavers and spinners" for a mill in "Long Island."

Police permit armed gangsters to parade the streets in so-called "citizens' patrols" and attack and beat up strikers with impunity.

Recruit Scabs.

An amazing story of the trickery of the bosses in obtaining strikebreakers came to light when some workers refused to become scabs and told of the methods by which they were fooled into coming to Passaic. These experienced weavers answered an advertisement of an agency for workers. In the agency office they were told that they were needed in a mill in Long Island, and were offered \$50 a week.

"Is there any trouble in this mill?" the workers asked suspiciously.

"No, there is no trouble at all. The (Continued on page 2)

Rob Roosevelt Hospital.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Five armed bandits today held up the girl cashier of the Roosevelt hospital in broad daylight and escaped with \$9,510 in a stolen automobile. The money was part of a \$24,000 payroll, but the remainder of the money had already been paid out.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

CAPMAKERS IN GOOD POSITION TO WIN STRIKE

Bosses' Association Has But Few Shops

The 500 striking capmakers of Local 5, Chicago, held their first mass meeting Thursday morning at the I. L. G. W. headquarters, 328 W. Van Buren street. The workers were enthusiastic and pledged their support to fight for the union demands.

Percy Ginsburg, local president, reported on the situation, which appears very promising for the union winning all demands. Of the 26 shops in the city, the bosses are resisting in only nine shops controlled by their association, 17 shops being in the most part unionized only last August with agreements terminating only next August, while some of the 17 have accepted the proposal of signing any terms the union finally settles upon.

Three Demands Equally Just.

The demands of the union are three in number: (1) Full control of work by the union, the bosses being demanded responsible for seeing that no work is given out to nonunion shops and home sweatshops. (2) The 40-hour week. (3) A wage raise of \$5 a week.

The strikers' meeting elected Percy Ginsburg as strike leader with an advisory committee of seven as follows: A. Schiffman, J. Stavitsky, M. Sigman, George Bare, and Brothers Buslavich, Lichten and Michels.

Other committees elected are:

Strike Machinery. Finance Committee: George Bare, Paul Rapport and M. Schlessinger. Law Committee: Percy Ginsburg and Joe Stavitsky. Organization Committee: Brothers Michels, Dorfinkel, Schlessinger, Winn, Zeff, Lichten, Heftelbaum, Kirschner, Rose Vollock, Buslavich and Silverman. Press Committee: Max Brody. Picket Committee: Mike Rumock, Paul Rapport and Brothers Wright and Winn. Relief Committee: Ginsburg, Stavitsky and Michels.

Developments in the strike are expected to await the return of some of the bosses to the city from over holiday vacations about Tuesday. The workers will have a nice strike machinery waiting for the bosses' return.

Housewives Form Mount Hope Council

NEW YORK, July 1.—A Mount Hope chapter of the Council of Working Class Housewives was organized here. Temporary officers and an executive committee were elected. The chapter meets every Monday night. Cella Zimmerman is temporary secretary. All communications should be addressed to her address, 1739 Weeks Ave., Bronx, New York.

NEW YORK DAILY WORKER ENCAMPMENT JULY 3, 4, 5, 6

ON THE North Shore of Long Island

Two Miles of Beach and Woods Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Dancing Athletic Contests, Water Sports Musical and Lecture Program Clam Bake, Bonfire each evening

Register NOW! DAILY WORKER EASTERN AGENCY Room 32, 108 East Fourteenth Street New York City

I. A. OF M. HEAD INSTALLED HERE; OUTLINES POLICY

Organization of Skilled Main Aim

A. O. Wharton, successor to William Johnston, was installed last night as president of the International Association of Machinists at a joint meeting of international officers, delegates to the railway department convention here, and active members of the Chicago District Council, at Machinists headquarters, 113 South Ashland Blvd.

Two Points of Policy.

- 1. Abolition or modification of the existing referendum election law. 2. That the administration was not interested in building a large organization of metal workers but a compact body of skilled workers.

Thorp, representative of the Pacific coast district, took a somewhat different position in his speech, expressing the belief that the union must pay attention to the organization of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers—"specialists."

To Watch Chicago. That the new administration is going to keep a keen eye on the Chicago district was intimated by President Wharton when he stated that opposition would be met by a divorce from the payroll of such elements. Chicago was an Anderson stronghold in the last election and is generally known as anti-administration territory.

Boston July Fifth Picnic to Be Held at the Unity Camp

BOSTON, July 1.—Boston will hold an outing Monday, July 5, at Unity Camp. The program committee reports that this affair will be one of the finest which has ever been run in Boston or vicinity.

In addition to Bruno's famous jazz orchestra, there will be contests, sports and games of every possible kind. A beauty contest has been arranged and many of the women comrades are greatly excited about this particular feature of the program.

The outing will be held a short distance from Boston and the grounds may be reached by taking the L to Everett, the car to Malden Square and the bus from there to the picnic grounds themselves. The grounds open promptly at 12 o'clock and the program committee reports that the numbers of the program will go thru no matter what the weather will be.

Tickets are on sale at the Freiheit office, 36 Causeway St., 113 Dudley St., New International Hall, Chelsea Labor Lyceum, and in all the leading workers' centers throughout Boston.



The latest and a most interesting book on Russia—

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By ANNA PORTER.

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Clothbound to make a splendid addition to a workers' library.

\$1.00

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.

40,000 N. Y. Garment Workers Strike

(Continued from page 1) international union elaborated the details of the negotiations and the union's demands. Arturo Giovannetti of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, greeted the members of the I. L. G. W. and Hillman pledged that: "Whatever is in the power of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union to make your struggle a success will be done."

Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the I. L. G. W., Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L., who read the message of William Green advising the workers to fight solidly, if they had to fight, and pledging his support; Ben Gold, leader of the recently successful strike of union furriers, and Louis Hyman of the New York Joint Board of the I. L. G. W., were among the list of speakers at the meeting. I. Steiner, president of Local 2, presided as chairman.

Ovations to Left Wing. The great audience cheered every speaker who urged struggle for their demands, and gave special ovations to Ben Gold of the Furriers and Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of their union. Gold assured them the full moral and financial support of the Furriers' Union and stressed the importance and need of amalgamation in the needle trades unions, while Hyman called for complete unity in action against the exploiting employers.

MILL BARONS RECRUIT SCABS FOR PASSAIC

Offer Strikebreakers \$50 a Week

(Continued from page 1) owners want to replace foreigners with Americans, that is all," the Passaic agent told them. It was not until the weavers heard the conductor call the station that they knew they were being brought to Passaic where there is a strike. It was almost midnight. No sooner had the men stepped off the train than they were snatched into taxicabs and before they could protest were driven to the gates of Botany mill.

"You are to sleep and eat in the mill," said the agent.

Weavers Refuse Strike-Breaking.

That was where the weavers got wise. They knew that bosses do not shut up their workers behind the walls of the mills unless they are afraid of something. They then realized the offer of the bosses for what it was—a bid for strikebreakers. "You can't make scabs out of us," they said, and in spite of the coaxing of the Botany agents they stuck to that declaration. They left the mill with no money to get back home, no job and no place to sleep in a strange town.

Agencies in cities all over the country are recruiting gunmen and gangsters and bringing them into Passaic to break the strike.

"The mill owners are determined to take the law into their own hands and create a terrible reign of terror in the strike area. Gangsters and bums roam the streets at night fully armed, beating, stabbing and shooting strikers while the police look on and laugh," pointed out Albert Weisbord, Passaic strike leader, in an interview. "The extent to which the mill owners are ready to go in debauching the city in order to crush the strikers is unlimited. When these mill owners have women sleeping in the same mill in the next room to several hundred men of the character that these bums and gangsters are one may be sure that the mill owners, having promised these gangsters "entertainment" are amply living up to their promises.

Workers Must Fight Bosses.

"The very high wages paid the outside gangsters and thugs shows how these powerful mill owners are ready to spend their millions to see that their workers do not get a decent standard of living. Here are these mill owners, who have amassed hundreds of millions of dollars thru the sweat and labor of their workers, cutting the wages of these already miserably paid workers, and then spending twenty times the amount on gangsters and thugs that would be necessary to maintain the workers decently. The workers receive \$12 to \$20 a week. The gangsters \$50 a week and "entertainment."

Amundsen in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—Captain Roldal Amundson and nine members of the crew of the Norge, in which he flew over the North Pole a short time ago, arrived in the Twin Cities today from the Pacific coast for a day of entertainment and sightseeing. The explorer and his party will leave for Chicago tonight.

SEND IN A SUB!

At once following the passage of the strike resolution the general strike committee of the joint board issued the call to all operators, bushelers, cutters, samplemakers, skirtmakers, designers, examiners, finishers, pressers and buttonhole-makers at 10 A. M. Thursday, July 1.

Fourteen halls are arranged for sectional strike headquarters. The Jewish daily Freiheit has published a special edition containing the strike call and union instructions as signed by the general strike committee. These papers are being distributed at the shops. The spirit of the workers is excellent and 100 per cent response is expected.

The convention of the Railway Department was addressed by Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad unions at the session Tuesday. Mr. Richberg spoke on the wonders of the so-called Watson-Parker Law which he claimed was a revision of the Howard Barkley Bill and said that under this law self government would be established in the railroad industry (whatever that means).

WATSON-PARKER BILL DISCUSSED AT RAIL MEET

Four Year Convention Proposal Defeated

This law, according to Richberg, forces both employes and employers to realize their duty to the "Public" on the question of mediation boards. Mr. Richberg claimed that it not exercise any power until the carriers and the men could not come to an agreement and that arbitration would only be resorted to when they could not agree.

For "Public Interest."

This was a signal to Nelson who added, "Since you refreshed my memory I wish to add that Papcun said that they had a way of training these young men with guns and ammunition." This statement was necessary for the prosecution as the testimony of all previous witnesses was too weak to get a conviction. It is remarkable that this witness happened to live in Croatian Hall where the strike headquarters were located and where Papcun was arrested. He lived there for four months apparently to get information.

One of the witnesses, Stanley Kitts, made every effort possible to show that Papcun was against the United Mine Workers' Union and that during the strike Papcun did not want to have anything to do with the union. This soon fell flat when the next witness for the state, Frank Terrace testified as a farmer, but in reality a well-known bootlegger in Republic took the witness stand for the state. This is the same Frank Terrace who attempted to frame-up Tom Ray and who was quickly exposed as being a spy himself. During the miners' strike he managed to get elected as chairman of the strike committee.

Peace is Slogan.

"Peace on the Railroads" and faith in government institutions, resorts to arbitration, etc., "the days of industrial warfare is over," was the general theme of his speech. A number of questions were asked him relating to the meaning of certain passages. A general discussion will no doubt take place when the committee reports on this subject come before the convention.

Two Year Convention Proposal Wins.

The committee on law brought in a proposal to change the laws for a convention every four years instead of two years as provided for in the old laws. This attempt on the part of the officialdom was defeated by the convention. Delegate Henning of the machinists moved an amendment to insert the two year instead of the four year and stated that due to new and rapid changing conditions it is necessary to have conventions more frequently and also that the new railroad legislation makes it necessary to have a convention to deal with experiences gained. The overwhelming majority of the convention supported this progressive proposal.

Proposal for Proportional Representation Defeated.

A proposal to change the present laws to give the various affiliated unions representation according to numerical strength was brought into the convention in the form of a minority report and supported by the Executive Council of the machinists, but was defeated after long debate and strenuous effort on the part of the officials of the small unions.

Law Committee Proposal Adopted.

Wednesday session and today's session witnessed a spirited debate on the question of proposals to give more power to the international officers and the contradictory proposal to let the delegates from the system federations vote on aye and nay vote, but not on roll call. An amendment was offered by Delegate Wright of the blacksmiths to have respective delegates determine the vote at the convention and another amendment that all questions decided upon by the department convention shall be the law providing it does not interfere with the constitutions of the various affiliated international unions. Both the amendments were lost and finally the recommendations of the law committee was adopted.

Yesterdays session was addressed by John Fitzpatrick, president Chicago Federation of Labor, and Ed Nockels, secretary, who extended invitations to visit the radio station established by the Federation.

COMPANY TOOLS TESTIFY AGAINST PAPCUN IN TRIAL

Inject Religion Into Case for Prejudice

(Special to The Daily Worker) UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 1.—The third day of the Papcun trial witnessed a continued battle between the attorneys for the defense and the prosecution, while the case assumes greater and greater proportions.

Cross-Examine Willar. Corporal Willar, who testified against Papcun, was subjected to a long cross-examination in regards to applying third degree methods to compel Papcun to answer questions.

When Papcun was arrested last January Willar presented to him a list of questions which Papcun refused to answer. Willar testified that he was receiving the "Young Worker" by mail during the last several months but never called the attention of the authorities to the paper. Testimony of state witnesses shows that the state police were paying special attention to the miners' strike in Republic last fall and were used to spy on the strikers.

Inject Religion Issue. William Nelson, twenty three, employed by the Hillman Coal Co., testified for the state about a meeting held last December at Cardale, where Pat Toohy and Papcun spoke. He charged the defendant with saying, "We must get a new government and after we get our new government, we would not have to live in dirty filthy cowsheds." The same witness charged Papcun with attacking the ministers by calling them bible pounders and Jesus-Jazzers. This was brot in to prejudice the jury. The attorney for the defense, Isaac E. Ferguson, strenuously objected against bringing religion into the case but was overruled by the judge.

Assistant District Attorney Newels asked the witness to refresh his memory in regards to other statements made by the defendant.

Refreshes Memory. This was a signal to Nelson who added, "Since you refreshed my memory I wish to add that Papcun said that they had a way of training these young men with guns and ammunition." This statement was necessary for the prosecution as the testimony of all previous witnesses was too weak to get a conviction. It is remarkable that this witness happened to live in Croatian Hall where the strike headquarters were located and where Papcun was arrested. He lived there for four months apparently to get information.

One of the witnesses, Stanley Kitts, made every effort possible to show that Papcun was against the United Mine Workers' Union and that during the strike Papcun did not want to have anything to do with the union. This soon fell flat when the next witness for the state, Frank Terrace testified as a farmer, but in reality a well-known bootlegger in Republic took the witness stand for the state. This is the same Frank Terrace who attempted to frame-up Tom Ray and who was quickly exposed as being a spy himself. During the miners' strike he managed to get elected as chairman of the strike committee.

He testified that Papcun in a speech said, "If these yellow dogs, meaning the deputy sheriffs, happened to stop you from picketing, club the hell out of them," and that Papcun wanted leaflets and papers distributed near company houses.

He quoted Papcun as saying that they would overthrow the government and incorporate it with Russia. Under cross-examination he had to admit there was no violence and that the whole purpose of the strike was to get a better scale of wages. He was one of a committee of three with Papcun to negotiate with the district office of the United Mine Workers about organizing a local in the striking region. The prosecution tried to make an issue that at the meeting at Cardale no American flag was displayed. This was stricken out of the minutes by the insistence of the defense attorneys.

Use Red-Baiter Lennen.

The prosecution thought they surprised the defense when they produced the infamous Harry J. Lennen to testify as an expert on Communism. This is the same Lennen who testified in other sedition cases. He is a clerk in the office of the department of justice in Allegheny County and formerly was connected with the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. He has been seen in Uniontown for the last two weeks apparently preparing for the case. He began his testimony the same way as in previous cases, giving a detailed history of the Workers Party since 1919. The case is expected to continue for several more days.

Livingston Miners Donate \$200 for Sacco-Vanzetti Case

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 1.—Local 2556 of the United Mine Workers of America here donated \$200 to the defense of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti at its last meeting.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Fess Bill Revealed How Coolidge "Farm Relief" Was Attack on Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE present session of congress is dying and on the issue of farm relief alone the Coolidge administration ought to die along with it. There ought to be joint obsequies. Defeated by a vote of 28 to 54 on its own pet Fess bill, for aiding the bankers, food speculators and other profiteers, the Coolidge administration ought to resign and get out, thru ordering new elections immediately. But the particular form of Wall Street tyranny that exists at Washington permits of no such response to the wrath of the masses.

Coolidge will hang on, even by the skin of his teeth, for two years more, while some of the dollar senators will stick to their seats for even four years. If the workers and farmers of the corn and wheat belt in the north, and the cotton belt of the south mean business, however, they can take a wallop at Coolidgeism in the November congressional elections. This cannot be done, however, by losing themselves in the old parties. They can do it with the club of independent political action.

This is being written as the workers and farmers in North Dakota are going to the polls casting their ballots in a state-wide primary in which the farmer-labor party has a ticket in the field. There is no contest among the farmer-labor candidates. They will be nominated. The fight comes in November against the republican party.

North Dakota is a republican state. Labor has tried to function within the republican party, entering its primaries and seeking to elect "good men" to office under this Wall Street standard. The non-partisan league was organized for this purpose. After many bitter experiences, the result of this hopeless "experiment" is announced in the declaration for the farmer-labor candidates in the following words:

"No headway in their fight against the capitalists who exploit them is possible by working thru this party (the republican party)." The above is good advice for every other state, whether it is dominated at the present time by republican or democratic politics. The non-partisan league made a little organizational headway in Minnesota, but the farmer-labor movement in that state outstripped it by far, with the result that Minnesota labor now has the leading, and practically the only state mass movement for independent political action in the nation. Minnesota labor refused to waste time with the non-partisan league "experiment." It drove directly toward action independent of the two old parties. Followers of the league "idea" of working within the old parties now constitute the reactionary right wing

of the farmer-labor movement, where they have not actually returned to capitalist politics.

The Fess bill for "farm relief" sponsored by the Coolidge administration exposes the real character of the republican party's alleged legislation on behalf of the farmers. It is in reality merely legislation in support of the profit-taking interests that fatten off the farmers. It is impossible for the Coolidge administration even to think in terms of aid to the actual dirt farmer. The Coolidge-Hoover-Jardine-Mellon sponsored "Fess bill" merely proposed loaning \$100,000,000 to so-called farmers' co-operative marketing associations. It is the Coolidge gang in Washington that would have dictated how that \$100,000,000 was to have been spent and it would have gone into their own pockets.

Even the conservative farm spokesman, William Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, was forced to declare that the brain behind the Fess bill was the same scheming brain that foisted the Armour-Rosenbaum sponsored Grain Marketing company on the farmers, attempting to unload on them a number of worthless grain elevators. Sec'y. of Commerce Hoover and Sec'y. of Agriculture Jardine joined with the Armour Co. and Manny Rosenbaum in this hold-up of the farmers, putting forward the Grain Marketing company as a prospectively farmer-owned agency for the marketing of grain products. The deal was so rotten that even the state of Illinois stopped the sale of stock as a swindling proposition. Other states had to follow suit. The scheme blew up and now this same gang of burglars is trying to unload on the government. They were abetted in this nefarious scheme by the Coolidge-Hoover-Mellon-Jardine regime in Washington, but the deal was too raw even for the senate, and the thieves were temporarily foiled in their venture. Under the Fess bill the Grain Marketing company could have annexed \$26,000,000 and gotten a new start to profiteer off the farmers.

This is just one isolated example of how the republican party "helps" the farmers by robbing them blind. Yet LaFollette, Jr., and Blaine in Wisconsin; Brookhart, in Iowa; Frazier and Nye, in North Dakota; Norbeck, in South Dakota; and Norris, in Nebraska, all remain within this republican party of the landlords, the food gamblers, the bankers and the great industrialists.

That is treason. And the treason is just as great for Wheeler to remain within the democratic party. Let the workers and farmers be loyal to themselves by increasing their struggle to "Build the Labor Party!" by calling on all who toll to, "Leave the capitalist parties!"

CROWE BACKER OPENS WAR ON COURT JUDGES

Seeks to Put Over Anti-Union Judges

Edward E. Gore, of the Chicago Crime Commission, of which union smashing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe is a principal member, is now in the midst of a controversy with a number of court judges. In a public statement Gore declared that many of the judges now sitting on the bench were unfit for their office. Judge William N. Gemmill, immediately sent out an interview declaring that Gore should not make blanket charges but that should tell who the unfit judges were. Gore countered with a slanderous attack on Gemmill.

Gore it seems has already started the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson propaganda drive to gain control of the county and municipal judgeships. The Crowe machine seeks to discredit the present incumbents and make it easier for them to put over the Crowe henchmen.

He is seeking to make himself the political boss of Chicago and Cook County. He is aided in this dream of becoming political dictator of the county by the open-shop employers' association and the aggregation of "labor" leaders in the Cook County Wage Earners' League.

Washington, July 1.—The senate today authorized an additional \$40,000 with which to carry on its special investigation of primary "slush funds." "In the light of the committee's disclosures, I don't think a total of \$50,000 is too much to spend on this investigation," Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the investigation committee said.

PLOT AGAINST CO-OPS SEEN BY FARM SENATORS

Fess Amendment Is Coolidge Ruse

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(FP)—Charging that the Fess substitute for the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was designed to utterly destroy the farmers' co-operative marketing associations, democratic and republican senators alike riddled that measure in debate. Thereby they defied President Coolidge, who had issued a formal statement endorsing Fess' scheme.

While these opponents knew that Coolidge's public endorsement was given before Fess offered the most destructive clause in his measure, they assumed that the Ohio standpat did not act in any instance without orders from the White House. The whipping administered to Fess was given in the belief that Coolidge would wince.

Robinson of Arkansas, democratic floor leader, analyzed the so-called amortization plan which Fess added to his \$100,000,000 federal loan fund measure. He showed that it directed that when a farm co-operative marketing association got a loan from this fund, to handle a crop, the association should lay an amortization tax on its members, covering a term of 33 years, for repayment of the loan.

The effect would be to have the association spend or lose the money borrowed, whereupon its individual members would begin to drop out and no new ones would come in, since they would be bound for 33 years to pay back the lost loan. This, said Robinson, would be the most effective way that could be devised to destroy the co-operative marketing movement among American farmers.

For Armour Co. Then a clause authorizing the use of loans for acquiring marketing facilities was shown up. Caraway and Hiram Johnson described this as being a scheme to use government money to pay the Armour Grain Co. and other corporations some \$26,000,000 for obsolete or useless storage warehouses worth about \$3,000,000. He was referring to the properties that the Grain Corporation, headed by Gray Silver of the American Farm Bureau Federation, tried to induce the farmers to purchase last year.

SENATOR NYE WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA OVER COOLIDGE CANDIDATE

BISMARCK, N. D., July 1.—Former Governor L. B. Hanna, independent, or Coolidge candidate for the republican senatorial nomination in North Dakota's primary, is leading United Senator Gerald P. Nye, non-partisan incumbent for both the short and long term nomination by a lead of 4,000 votes, returns from 371 precincts out of 2,167, giving Hanna 15,403; Nye, 12,803; for the short term, and Hanna 19,817; Nye 16,670 for the long term.

The Fargo Forum, North Dakota's leading independent newspaper, has conceded that complete returns will show the defeat of Hanna by Senator Nye.

It is expected that returns from outlying country districts will give Nye a lead of approximately 20,000.

Order Now! JULY 10 SATURDAY A Special Anti-Injunction Issue

of great interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

HOW TO FIGHT THE INJUNCTION MENACE?

READ what prominent figures in all sections of the labor movement have to say about it, statements by trade union leaders, and a "Short History of the Injunction in America"

The bitter fight on this issue in the present struggles of the I. L. G. W. will be a feature. Order a Bundle at 3 1/2 cents a copy.

Last Meeting of the Chicago Daily Worker Agents Before the End of the Subscription Campaign. Every Daily Worker Agent in the city is expected to be present without fail. The meeting will take place at the Workers' Book Shop, 19 So. Lincoln St. FRIDAY, JULY 2, 8 P. M. SHARP

RAILWAY BARONS PLAN GIGANTIC CONSOLIDATIONS

To Submit Plans to Commerce Committee

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The big railroad executives apparently convinced that the interstate commerce commission has abandoned hope of consolidating the railroads into 19 major groups, as outlined in the transportation act of 1920, are now centering their plans on merging various lines to meet their own individual requirements.

The fact that the commission has virtually scrapped its tentative consolidation plan was emphasized today after L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, had spent a day with members of the interstate commerce commission and several members of the senate and house.

Loree's Merger.
Loree's mission was to explain his project of merging the Kansas City Southern, of which he is chairman of the board, with the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. The Loree application is expected to be filed with the commission some time this week.

Van Sweringen Merger.
On its heels will come the renewed Van Sweringen application to merge the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Pere Marquette, Erie and Nickel Plate, followed by the plan of the Rock Island system to absorb the St. Louis-San Francisco lines.

It is possible that the commission will have these three gigantic railroad mergers under consideration at the same time.

Harriman Project.
Loree is also interested in the Harriman project of building 284 miles of railroad across Pennsylvania into Allegheny City to Easton. He has told the commission that this proposed road would "form the backbone of their premier railroad system of the United States."

Middle West.
The Loree merger plan involves 8,965 miles of road, and reaches from the middle west to the Gulf of Mexico, its nucleus, the Kansas City Southern, extends from Kansas City to the Gulf at Port Arthur, via Joplin, Mo., Texarkana, Ark., and Shreveport, La., with several branches. The total mileage operated is 1,301.

Southern Line.
The second complementary line, the St. Louis Southwestern, extends from St. Louis to Memphis, Little Rock, Shreveport, Fort Worth and Dallas, as well as to other points in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Its total mileage over its own and leased tracks is 2,472.

Columbus Plans to Create a Jim Crow Tennis Court

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—Attempts are being made here to establish a Jim Crow tennis court to be used by Negroes exclusively. The proposal is to create the court at the Sintoni playground, Mound and Carr St., and to force Negroes to center all their tennis and sport activities in this park.

Independent Union of Shoe Workers Giving Up to Tobin's B. & S.

LYNN, Mass., July 1.—The Amalgamated Shoe Workers, an independent union, has given up existence and is liquidating. For some time a number of its members have held cards in both it and the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union which dominates the field at Lynn. The Shoe Workers Protective, another independent—strongest in Haverhill, has a local in Lynn, but the majority of workers are in the American Federation of Labor organization.

CHICAGO LABOR RADIO PERMIT STILL HANGING

Nockels Goes to Capital to See Hoover

Secretary Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Larry Lesh, its radio engineer, have left for Washington to appear before the department of commerce in behalf of the federation's application for a broadcasting license and an approved wave length. The labor radio station WCFL was inspected and approved last week by the Chicago inspector of the department.

Hoover Adamant.
Attorney Frank P. Walsh is counsel for the applicants. Unless Secretary Hoover backs down from his previously announced position that there are too many broadcasting stations already in the Chicago area, the labor station will be denied a license.

Will Insist.
"In that case," said Nockels before leaving for Washington, "we will broadcast without a license. We have the court decision in the Zenith case which was to the effect that the department of commerce is without power to prevent so-called pirating of wave lengths. We will cause no radio station or radio fans any inconvenience because we will broadcast on a wave length not used in Chicago by any other station and we will not set up any interference."

"But we shall maintain the right of labor to broadcast equally with the many organizations of capital that are now on the air."

MOCKERY OF HAITIAN FREEDOM CONDUCTED BY BORNO WITH AID OF U. S. IMPERIALIST BAYONETS

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press
WASHINGTON, June 28.—The business of entertaining the agent of General John Russell, American military commander of the black republic, is ended. But the facts as to how Borno, puppet president of Haiti, has been destroying the dearly-won freedom of the first of Latin-American republics, the boast of the Negro race, are only now beginning to seep into the records of congress.

Knowing that Borno was to be imported to the United States for purposes of political show, as the Roman emperors used to parade kings of distant lands taken captive by their legions, the Haitian patriotic organizations began months ago to send evidence to their friends in the United States. Some of these Haitian Negro patriots made the journey to Washington. They secured interviews with congressmen and senators, and presented proofs of their story of the conquest and despoliation of their country. More to the point, they showed how Borno had betrayed the liberties of his race, in a position to which he had neither moral nor legal right.

How He Was "Elected."
For example, Borno claims election



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 2 P. M.

(Postponed from June 5th)

FIFTH FREIHEIT EXCURSION

Day Evening Trip
Wonderful

TICKETS \$1.10. All Tickets of June 5th Will Be Good on July 10th.

AT FREIHEIT OFFICE, 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Victorious Furriers



Part of the demonstration of victorious furriers in New York at 6th Ave. and 27th St.

FRENCH FRANC GROWS WEAKER, 35.34 TO \$1

PARIS, July 1.—The French franc was weaker at the opening of the foreign exchange market today, being quoted at 35.34 to the dollar.

The decline was directly traceable, it was stated, to the unimpressive majority obtained by the Briand-Cailaux ministry in its first appearance before the chamber of deputies.

International Red Cross Meet in Oslo

OSLO, July 1.—An international Red Cross Congress is now taking place with delegates from many parts of the world. The congress is seeking to devise a better health service for merchant vessels.

FANNY WARSHAWSKY



A leader in the recent Furrier's Strike in New York.

JULIO MELLA, ARRESTED FOR SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST, IS RELEASED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 1.—In spite of the American embassy's demand for the deportation of Julio Mella, who was arrested after speaking at a demonstration before the American consulate general here for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Mexican government released Mella and denied the request of the United States for his expulsion from the country.

A mass meeting had been held for Sacco and Vanzetti in another part of the city. The audience then moved to the consulate to stage a demonstration for the two Italian workers. The meeting was held under the windows of the ambassador and the audience peacefully disbanded after Mella and others had spoken.

Several hours later the speakers were arrested. They were held in jail for several days. The University Students' Association and other bodies held mass meetings for Mella's release. Mella is one of the outstanding champions of anti-imperialism in Latin-America. The refusal of the Mexican government to comply with the request of the American ambassador is very significant.

Soviet-British Trade Constantly Increases

LONDON, July 1.—The council of the Russo-British chamber of commerce has published figures tending to show a steady increase of trade between England and Russia. The growth is given as from \$15,000,000 in 1922 to \$58,000,000 in 1925. The report says Russian purchases from Great Britain exceed slightly Russian sales in the British market. The latter consists almost entirely of foodstuffs and raw material, while the Russian purchases are largely machinery, tools, textiles and other manufactured goods.

Building Trades Deadlock.

FRESNO, Cal.—(FP)—The building trades council and the builders exchange of Fresno are deadlocked over renewal of the annual agreement, and a strike of all the building trades is threatened. 16 crafts demand pay raises ranging from \$1 to \$2 a day. The agreement expired June 16.

\$2 a Day Picking Potatoes.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—(FP)—Potato harvest is in full swing in eastern Oklahoma. There is some demand for help. Picking up potatoes is paid at so much a bushel. The scale varies greatly, but some experts boast of making above \$2 a day. It is back-breaking work, and the sun is hot.

11 KILLED, MANY HURT IN CHILE MINE EXPLOSION

SANTIAGO, July 1.—Eleven persons were killed and many injured in a mine explosion at Chuquicamata, Chile.

DECREASE OF 35 PER CENT IN THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS OUT IN 1925 FROM FIGURE OF 1924

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A decrease of 35 per cent in the number of workers in strikes and lockouts in 1925 compared with 1924 reflects lethargy in the American labor movement. This produces what amounts to industrial truce in many important industries. According to the United States department of labor the number of strikers in 1925 was the smallest on record for the past 10 years.

There were 1,301 strikes reported to the department in 1925. Of these 1,012 also reported the number of employees involved, the total being 428,218. For 1924 the record shows 1,249 strikes and 654,641 workers involved.

Strike activity in the United States reached a peak in 1919 when there were 3,630 strikes involving more than 4,160,348 workers. In 1920 there were 1,463,054 workers in strikes; in 1921, 1,099,247; in 1922, 1,612,562 and in 1923, 756,584.

The table shows by industries the workers reported involved in strikes in 1924 and 1925:

| Strikers In | 1924 | 1925 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Building trades | 54,111 | 65,540 |
| Clothing | 166,651 | 82,300 |
| Coal mining | 280,585 | 200,101 |
| Furniture | 1,506 | 1,276 |
| Iron & Steel | 2,151 | 3,065 |
| Leather | 400 | 55 |
| Metal trades | 4,376 | 3,019 |
| Jasper manufacture | 3,045 | 135 |
| Printing & Pub. | 298 | 1,024 |
| Meat packing | 819 | 600 |
| Stone work | 582 | 1,280 |
| Textiles | 28,332 | 25,824 |
| Transportation | 5,149 | 1,542 |
| Lumber | 1,100 | 1,600 |
| Tobacco | 16,878 | 789 |

Four industries account for more than 87 per cent of all the workers involved in strikes in 1925. These are coal mining, clothing, building and textiles.

Two Largest Conflicts.

The most important strike in 1925 was the anthracite in Pennsylvania. It involved about 148,000 workers and lasted 170 days. The miners demanded complete union recognition, a 10 per cent wage increase for contract miners and \$1 a day more for day laborers. The 5-year agreement which ended the strike practically renewed the old one.

About 30,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union struck successfully from March 10 to 16, 1925 to enforce their agreement with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers Association. Another strike in the clothing industry involving about 15,000 workers resulted in a compromise.

Thread Mill Still Struck.

The strike of 2,360 employees of the American Thread company in Connecticut which began March 9, 1925 stands out as one of the most stubbornly contested in the history of the textile industry. It is still in progress.

The department reports that 989 strikes ended in 1925. Of these 349 ended in favor of the workers, 253 in favor of the employers, 138 in compromise and 51 were referred to arbitration. Results are not reported for the remaining 198.

Prince Goes to Yellowstone.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—After spending two days in the Twin Cities, the crown prince and crown princess of Sweden left today by special train for Yellowstone National Park where they are to spend ten days sightseeing.

Sixteen Rum Runners Seek to Land Cargo Before July Fourth

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 1.—Sixteen British, Belgian, Panama and Mexican rum runners are hovering off San Diego seeking an opportunity to land about 65,000 cases of Scotch whiskey and gin. The value of the cargo is estimated at \$4,750,000. Prohibition officials declare they are keeping close watch and insist that San Diego will have a "dry" Fourth of July celebration.

HOUSE PASSES \$150,000,000 ARMY AIR BILL

To Build Planes for New War

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The house approved the army air expansion bill providing for the construction and purchase of new airplanes and equipment amounting to \$150,000,000 by a vote of 255 to 12.

This measure is the last of the three air expansion bills before the house. The navy air expansion and commercial air expansion bills have already been passed.

The army air expansion is the only bill which has not yet been before the senate. President Coolidge has declared his willingness to sign this measure as soon as the senate acts on it. The other two proposals have already passed the senate.

The five-year program outlined by the three aviation bills provides for the expenditure of approximately \$250,000,000 in the next five years.

FASCIST RULE TO LENGTHEN WORKING DAY

Fall of Lira Alarms Mussolini Cabinet

ROME, July 1.—Things are getting more difficult instead of easier for fascism, altho it has held power since 1921. This is seen in the adoption by the council of ministers of the most rigid governmental regulations since war time on the grounds of "the special circumstances facing the country."

The "special circumstances" seem to be the continued fall of the Italian lira, and the most vital regulation of society supposed to "cure the ills" of fascism is the government order for a longer work day.

The decisions are as follows:
Lengthen Working Day.

The decisions provide:

1. Increase in the length of the working day in every walk of life where the employers desire it.
2. Prohibition, until further notice, of the construction of luxurious buildings; in other words, buildings not intended for workers.
3. Restriction of daily newspapers to six pages.
4. Employers must examine means by which the food necessary for the workers may be purchased at bottom prices and sold to the workers at cost.
5. Increase of mineral production.
6. Increase of iron and steel production.
7. Increase of coal production.
8. Reduction in the consumption of all luxuries.
9. After Nov. 1, gas for automobiles must be blended with alcohol obtained from wines which is not consumable or exportable, which will mean a saving of millions of gallons on importation, and thereby affecting the trade balance.

The government prohibits the opening of any new saloons, dance halls, cabarets, pastry shops, or other de luxe amusements.

Catholic Lay Youth Hold National Meet

GERMANY—A report was presented at the Dusseldorf on the international position of the movement; there are delegates and members in 26 countries. It will be necessary to collaborate with non-Catholic Youth Leagues who are for the peace movement. The international organs, Katholica Mondo and La Juna Battalanto, are to be widely circulated. A report was also presented on the movement in Germany and a programme of work was placed before the conference.

Earthquake in Germany.

BERLIN, July 1.—Inhabitants in the Freiburg district and around Lake Constance and along the Rhine were awakened by earthquake shocks. At Breisach on the Rhine crevices were formed in the streets and houses. The Rhine region is also suffering from floods.

Divorce Constantly Increases in Chicago

Divorces are constantly increasing in Chicago, points out a report made by the superior court clerk on the number of divorces for the fiscal year just ended. In 1924 there were 6,730 divorces. In 1925, 8,475 and in the fiscal year just ended 9,250.

Carmen Seek Increase.

WINDSOR.—(FP)—Windsor street railwaymen demand an increase of 3c an hour. The employees claim the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Co. promised this increase would be granted in 1926 provided the revenue warranted it.

TO CONCLUDE THE CAMPAIGN

Sign!

The Declaration of Independence



When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for workers to dissolve the political bands which have bound them to the old parties, and to assume with other workers all over the world an equal station by taking rights to which before all laws we are entitled, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that we should declare the separation and join with revolutionary workers everywhere.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: A Labor Party of our own is most necessary; to this end and to secure not only the full product of our toil but even the most elementary needs—and for the promotion of the interests of workers in all respects, The DAILY WORKER is most necessary.

We, therefore, concluding The Daily Worker Sub Campaign, set here an example by pledging our independence with a subscription to The DAILY WORKER to which we attach remittance.

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

40,000 Cloakmakers Strike

Forty thousand cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have struck in New York. The beginning of the strike was spectacular as are all needle trades strike actions—20,000 garment workers packing Madison Square Garden to endorse unanimously the resolution calling them out.

As in the Furriers' strike, the 40-hour week is an outstanding issue and the cloakmakers also are demanding a 36-week yearly minimum of employment.

Limitation of contracting, the development of which threatens to become a menace much the same as the old sweat-shop system, is another demand of the union.

The union demands further the right to examine the books of employers to determine the extent to which these and other provisions of the proposed agreement are being lived up to.

These demands alone indicate that the International Ladies' Garment Workers, at least in New York where the joint board is in the hands of the left wing, are trying to secure a large measure of industrial control. Their method of securing it is the only one by which this can be accomplished—exerting the maximum pressure upon the bosses.

This strike is therefore of more importance than such strikes usually are because it comes at a time when the heads of many large unions are following the will of the W. P. A. and O. plans, Watson-Parker bills, mediation and arbitration—co-operation with employers in many forms and under many guises, telling the union membership that this is the road to industrial control, but—

Always with the boss as a partner.
The New York Garment Workers reject such schemes and in so doing they show that as a union they have developed to a point far in advance of the A. F. of L. unions in other trades.

Not only because we want the garment workers to get their demands and defeat the bosses, the police and the agents of the bosses within the ranks of workers, but because such a militant struggle when crowned with victory cannot help but be a powerful factor in arousing the workers in other industries, do we want to see the 40,000 cloakmakers, backed by the rest of the needle trades unions, win this strike.

Police Torture

American workers read with horror of the tortures inflicted upon Polish, Lithuanian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Finnish and Italian workers charged with and imprisoned for carrying on a revolutionary struggle against their capitalist governments.

But in the United States one needs only to be a strike picket or just a striker to be tortured by the police.

It is only necessary to be arrested and the police and special deputy sheriffs are very accommodating in this respect.

Word comes from Passaic, for instance, that a picket captain has been arrested for the tenth time and horribly beaten after his arrest. He was charged with disorderly conduct and released on bail, but only after he had been pounded into unconsciousness with a rubber hose by two police thugs.

The weakness of the labor movement nationally alone makes it possible for the police to satisfy their sadistic instincts and please the bosses by beating up workers.

Part of its weakness comes from the fact that labor officialdom is tied up thru the democrat and republican parties with the political machines to which the police belong.

Once labor charts its own course on the political field and announces its determination to hold responsible and punish the perpetrators of these outrages, there will be a sudden decrease in the total.

But one of the preliminary necessities for this is the organization of the unorganized.

Much is being done in this direction in Passaic, but a national drive with the full force of the labor movement behind it alone can prevent such outrages as the one mentioned—in itself only an incident in a deliberate campaign of brutality against the Passaic strikers characteristic of all American industrial struggles.

The most dangerous tendency for the labor movement would be to accept official violence as something which cannot be stamped out. War against it should be a major part of all struggles of the workers.



"His Majesty" on the job trying to get out the scabby British Gazette during the recent general strike.

BERGER EFFORT TO GET FEDERAL ACTION REBUFFED

Davis Refers Gary Probe to State Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., July 1.—The Gary workers' investigating committee, formed to place responsibility for the explosion in the Illinois Steel Company's by-products plant that resulted in the death of 14 workers on June 14, has received word from Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin that it is practically impossible to get federal action on the case. The committee had asked Berger to demand a federal investigation of the disaster.

Berger's efforts in this direction and their results are summarized in the following telegram received by James Garnett, secretary of the investigating committee:

Berger's Telegram.

"Secretary of Labor Davis informs me that since the disaster was not one resulting while transporting explosives no federal action can be authorized. He states that the labor department is without authority to take any action and that since the establishment in question is within jurisdiction of the workmen's compensation law of Indiana it would be within the jurisdiction of the industrial board of that state to make a thorough investigation.

"Please let me know whether the appeal has been made to that agency. Would introduce resolution, but congress will adjourn this week and such action would not be taken seriously, coming so close to adjournment. I will help in some other way, if possible."
Victor L. Berger.

Committee Continues.

The committee will now endeavor to get action from the state industrial board and is appealing to all workers in general and to the American Federation of Labor and the Indiana State Federation in particular, to assist it in making a thorough exposure of the conditions that led up to the death of the workers on June 14.

Stanley Clark Will Address Grand Rapids "July 4th" Meeting

By EUGENE BECHTOLD.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 1.—An opportunity for the workers of Grand Rapids to listen to one of the best speakers in the labor movement will be afforded on Friday, July 2, when Stanley Clark addresses a mass meeting held in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The meeting is arranged by the Workers Party and will be held at its headquarters at 211 Monroe Ave. The meeting will start at 8:00 p. m. Admission is free. All workers are invited.

Shop Nuclei Hold Conference at the Northwest Hall Friday

The place of the Chicago Shop Nucleus Conference has been changed to the Northwest Hall, Friday, July 2, at 8 p. m. All shop nuclei members must be present as the proper functioning of shop nuclei and in particular factory papers will be taken up in detail.

Greek Workers Hold Mass Meeting in Gary

GARY, Ind., July 1.—A mass meeting was held in Gary under the auspices of the Chicago Greek Workers' Educational Society. At this meeting B. Kalifides, business manager of the Greek Empros, Nick Bouhous and Nick Stratus were the speakers.

The importance of working class organization was urged on those that attended the meeting. Plans are being made to organize a Greek workers social-political club.

Clinton S. Golden Brookwood Manager

BROOKWOOD, Katonah, N. Y., July 1.—(FP)—Clinton S. Golden is Brookwood Labor College's new business manager. Golden has been the school's field representative for the last two years and will continue in that capacity. He has been Philadelphia business agent for the International Association of Machinists and an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

ENDING OF CLEVELAND PAINTERS' STRIKE FALSE REPORT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—Altho all the newspapers of this city a few days ago announced that the painters' strike which has been in progress since March 1, was declared off—and even stated the terms of the preliminary settlement, the union officials have now made a declaration that there has been no settlement whatever. A resolution was adopted at a meeting denouncing the statement in the local press and declaring that the strike is still on. A representative of the International Brotherhood has come to Cleveland, evidently to effect a settlement. Hence it appears as if the announcement was a little premature.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Wm. C. Eggeling, Hoboken, N. J. | \$ 2.00 |
| Street Nucleus No. 1, Chicago, Ill. | 5.00 |
| Vazulis | 4.00 |
| Wlascovitz | 4.00 |
| Gubar | 3.50 |
| Oleksuk | 3.00 |
| Menzinski | 3.00 |
| Kudrensky | 3.00 |
| Pleck | 2.00 |
| Kowalski | 2.00 |
| Miskis | 2.00 |
| Morawski | 1.25 |
| Galis | 1.00 |
| Temoskevick | 1.00 |
| A. De-Capua | 1.00 |
| M. Miezwa | 1.00 |
| Total | 33.75 |
| Hugo Garke, Chicago, Ill. | 1.25 |
| Mrs. Kalousek, Cicero, Ill. | 50.00 |
| Street Nucleus No. 1, Astoria, Ore. | .75 |
| Street Nucleus No. 2, Astoria, Ore. | 8.50 |
| Street Nucleus No. 4, Astoria, Ore. | 2.50 |
| Seattle and Jaunita Finnish Workers' Clubs | 17.00 |
| George Lavallee, Seattle, Wash. | 7.50 |
| L. Petroff, Seattle, Wash. | 2.00 |
| A. B. Elson, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |
| Alex. Katsoff, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |
| K. Kuseff, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |
| D. Chamakoff, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |
| A. Legaff, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |
| Gugo Bakoff, Seattle, Wash. | 1.00 |

PAPCUN TRIAL OPENS TAKING OF TESTIMONY

Penna. Cossacks Testify Against Union Miner

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 1.—The jury that is to try George Papcun under the criminal syndicalist law of Pennsylvania was completed this morning and the state began to present its case against the young union miner worker, the offense being based on his attempt to organize coal miners into the United Mine Workers of America.

Of the eight veniremen examined, the defense challenged two and the state three, the three finally selected being Mary Ralston, a housewife; L. V. Lepty, ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railway; and E. E. Williams, a farmer.

Union Breaking Police on Stand.

District Attorney Brown opened the case by reading the indictment. The first three witnesses for the state were all state troopers—the notorious coal and iron police. These were subjected to telling cross-examination by the defense and their conflicting testimony shown up.

The testimony by the prosecution was directed to showing that Papcun was active in the Republic miners' strike, trying to organize them into the U. M. W. of A., urging the miners to strike and fight for higher wages.

Testimony Needs Corrections.
The first witness was State Police Onko, who had to be recalled to the witness stand several times to make "corrections," after conferences with Assistant Prosecutor Newell.

The third witness was State Trooper William J. White, who arrested Papcun on January 24. White created a sensation when he began to give testimony from previously prepared notes. Defense counsel objected but was overruled by the judge.

Under cross-examination White was compelled to admit that the major part of his notes as to what Papcun had said before arrest, were prepared at police headquarters after Papcun was arrested. White contended that he had heard Papcun's speech, altho he admitted that he was standing outside the hall and the windows and doors were closed.

White caused general laughter when he stated that Papcun had said: "We will send a delegation to Russia to organize the workers there" and that—"We will have to bust this imperialized capital and bust it right."

Various copies of labor papers, including The DAILY WORKER were introduced by the state.

It is expected that Bust Legger, who was exposed as a spy on the strike committee, will testify for the prosecution tomorrow.

5,000 Attend New York Party Picnic

NEW YORK, July 1.—Over five thousand Workers (Communist) Party members and sympathizers attended the first picnic arranged this season by District Two. This is the largest picnic in the history of the party.

This influence of the party is a result of the reorganization of the party that brot the membership into direct contact with tens of thousands of workers that it had no contact with before. This growing influence is also a result of the tremendous influence of the party in this city in the trade unions due to the fact that in every strike in every struggle, the Communists are recognized as the most militant and best fighters in the interests of the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party is now beginning a drive to double its membership and there is every reason to believe that a great portion of the more than 3,000 sympathizers that attended the picnic will become members of the party.

SECRET MEET OF SENATORS O.K.'S NEW RAIL BOARD

Anti-Labor Men Given Committee Approval

(Picture of Carl Williams, Oklahoma Editor, on page 6)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(FP)—All five of President Coolidge's selections to the railroad mediation board, which is soon to begin consideration of the wage increase demanded by the train service brotherhoods were favorably reported by the senate committee on interstate commerce, after a meeting June 28. This meeting was held behind closed doors.

In the room were Chairman Jim Watson and Senators Cummins, Sackett, Pittman, Bruce, Fernald, Pine and Couzens. Sen. Howell arrived after confirmation had been voted, and did not know of it when the meeting broke up. Senators Wheeler and Dill were at the capitol but did not come to the meeting.

Without A Fight.

Thus the four anti-labor men chosen by the White House to deal with a nationwide wage movement have been recommended to the senate for its formal ratification, without a fight. Development of serious opposition in the senate itself is deemed unlikely.

Samuel Winslow of Massachusetts, former chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, will be chairman of the board, with a five-year term. Former Gov. Morrow of Kentucky, member of the old railroad labor board, gets a four-year term. Carl Williams of Oklahoma, editor of a farm paper, gets three years; G. Wallace Hanger of the District of Columbia, member of the railroad labor board, gets two years, and Hyvel Davies, former president of the Kentucky Coal Operators' Association, gets one year.

In the same meeting of the senate committee action was taken on the shipstead resolution calling for investigation of the strike of locomotive engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland road. This is the coal road whose dominant stockholder is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and whose engine crews struck when the company tried to force them to sign "yellow dog" contracts last October. Hearings were had on the resolution a month ago, at which mayors, preachers and other prominent citizens of towns along the line demanded federal intervention against the company.

Officials Still Have Hopes.

The senate committee recommended that the mediation board take up this matter at an early date. Because of the committee's action on the Western Maryland case, opposition to confirming the members of the board is still further diminished. Many of the rail labor officials believe that the senate committee has indicated to the new board the policy it will be expected to pursue—one of vetoing the refusal of certain rail executives to discuss grievances with their organized employees.

ON TO MOSCOW!

SUBS OF JUNE 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

(Continued from yesterday)

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| M. Vestingel | 100 |
| Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill. | 1,080 |
| Anthony Minerich, St. Louis, Mo. | 155 |
| A. Schauer, West. Ala., Wis. | 100 |
| John Mackovic, Whiting, Ind. | 100 |
| B. F. McClure, Danville, Ill. | 20 |
| J. Kunzeiman, St. Joseph, Mo. | 20 |
| E. B. Ford, Fairbault, Minn. | 45 |
| D. W. Stevens, Minneapolis, Minn. | 85 |
| 1,880 | |
| ST. PAUL, MINN.— | |
| Strong Broms | 10 |
| C. B. Hayden | 220 |
| W. Hurvitz | 145 |
| B. Sauer | 100 |
| G. Skandara | 140 |
| Gust. Swenson | 110 |
| W. Vangrin | 45 |
| J. Yncovich | 100 |
| John Miller, Superior, Wis. | 55 |
| Waine Mykkanen, St. Paul, Minn. | 20 |
| Mich. | 20 |
| P. Lossin, Gleason, Wis. | 20 |
| R. E. Rooney, Grand Forks, N. Dak. | 100 |
| Dr. A. H. Sissakian, Verdel, Nebe. | 30 |
| Wm. Deltrich, Denver, Colo. | 65 |
| Adolf Maatta, Rock Springs, Wyo. | 45 |
| J. Wiktorow, Blazon, Wyo. | 45 |
| PORTLAND, OREGON— | |
| J. Ganopole | 230 |
| Joe Newman | 30 |
| SEATTLE, WASH.— | |
| Aaron Fislerner | 200 |
| Wm. H. Jones | 100 |
| Mary Sanders | 20 |
| L. W. Brown, Kennewick, Wash. | 100 |
| N. Bursler, Berkeley, Calif. | 570 |
| A. Kerr, Eureka, Calif. | 145 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF.— | |
| A. Amer | 100 |
| Eriyan Club | 100 |
| Paul C. Heiss | 1,705 |
| M. Snookal | 10 |
| Frank Spector | 280 |
| Geo. Stula | 100 |
| M. Jucker, Oakland, Calif. | 100 |
| SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.— | |
| Fred Larson | 20 |
| A. Segal | 100 |
| Alex. Muhberg, San Pedro, Cal. | 30 |
| C. Desmond, Oakland, Cal. | 20 |
| J. M. Haggard, Langview, Tex. | 20 |
| F. H. Peterson, Mesa, Arizona | 100 |

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Ten Days That Shook the World
The classic on the Russian Revolution, with introduction by **LENIN**
By JOHN REED
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New York and the United Labor Ticket
ARTICLE X.
The New York Central Trades and Labor Council and Tammany Hall.
By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

IN New York City at the present time we find part of the labor movement being used as an instrument of Tammany Hall.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council is primarily at the present time nothing more than a rubber stamp which is being used to give a labor character to all of the actions of Tammany Hall. Its emissaries who are delegates to and control that body introduce motions and resolutions of praise and support of Tammany which are usually passed without any discussion whatsoever. In this way the local democratic party is able to come before the New York City toiling masses and claim to be the party of the workers, showing their indorsement by the "official and bona fide labor movement" as their "bill of health" and recommendation, which means on the surface that Tammany Hall is the party of the workers.

Democrats—Not the Party of the Workers.
This is selling out to capitalism with a vengeance! Tammany Hall, which is synonymous with the lowest and crookedest in politics, a party of graft and corruption, is not and never can be, the party of the working class. As a part of the democratic party it is allied with the southern democrats, most of whom do not even today recognize that amendment to the constitution which gave the Negro the right to vote as anything more than "a scrap of paper" to use the phrase that made the former kaiser of Germany famous. The democratic party is an open enemy of the workers who can never expect anything but betrayal from it. Under its regime 700 furriers were arrested for picketing in the recent strike and Tammany judges issued the infamous International Tailoring Co. injunction.

But what do we find? The John Sullivans, James P. Goughlins, the Abraham Lefkowitzes and the rest of the tribe, go the entire length of servile and menial servitude to the Tammany Hall machine, congratulating Gov. Smith and Mayor Walker on practically every important speech and action that they take irrespective of the fact that almost all of the election promises to labor of these gentlemen are nothing but election "promises" to be forgotten the day after

they take office and to be resurrected the following November to be used once again for the same purpose—fooling the workers and gathering up the labor vote. Year in and year out, it is the same story which the workers must themselves ultimately stop.

Bowing to Tammany.
Some of the latest manifestations of this "kowitzing" to Tammany Hall is the congratulating of Gov. Smith on his recent message to the New York state legislature and the admittance of Mayor Walker to honorary membership in the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers. Countless other examples could be given but these two are enough to show the attitude of the local labor leaders.

Need for a Labor Party.
This kind of action on the part of the New York City trades unions must be stopped. The rank and file should demand the cessation of support of Tammany Hall and expecting favors and privileges for a few labor council leaders from the political party that is supported by the bosses of these same workers. These bosses are the ones who furnish the money to carry on the political campaign of Tammany Hall and as such demand and obtain its support for any anti-working class legislation and activity that they deem necessary.

A labor party based upon the trade unions which will include all working class political parties and organizations who can agree on a common platform is the remedy for the situation sketched above.
Let all workers raise this issue at their union meetings: No support of Tammany Hall, and the formation of a labor party in New York!

FIRST Outing and Picnic
BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY
CLEVELAND
Sunday, July 4, 11 a. m.
MINONA PARK
GAMES — BALL GAME — DANCING — REFRESHMENTS
Speaker: **BENJAMIN GITLOW.**

LABOR HERALD LIBRARY NO. 16
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By Wm Z. Foster
25¢
THE YOUNG UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE
156 W. WASHINGTON ST. Chicago, Ill.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927



Win a Book This Week!

For the best Worker Correspondent story sent in this week to appear in the issue of Friday, July 9, these book prizes are offered:

- 1—"Whither Russia," by Leon Trotsky. The last book by a brilliant writer on Soviet Russia.
- 2—"The Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolsen. If you don't do own it—be sure to try for this real prize.
- 3—Red Cartoons, offered for the first time as a prize for worker correspondence and a joyous book every worker should own.

WIN A BOOK THIS WEEK!

PHILADELPHIA POCKETBOOK WORKERS STRIKE

Demand Recognition of Union

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1. — The Pocket-book Workers' Union of Philadelphia is conducting an intense organization drive in an attempt to unionize the leather goods workers.

The leather goods workers here, most of whom are young workers, are forced to work 48 to 49 hours a week at miserable pay. The average wage of the operator is from \$9 to \$12 a week. A cutter receives from \$15 to \$25 a week and a framer from \$15 to \$30.

In its drive to organize the industry the union has called a number of meetings of various shops. Among these shops was Sugar and Co., 1307 Market street.

Workers Walk Out.

At a meeting of the workers of this shop one of the men expressed himself in favor of forming a union. The next day he was fired. The men then went on strike demanding his reinstatement. The girls also held a meeting. Four of them were fired for favoring a union. The girls walked out on strike. There are 75 workers employed in the shop. 56 of these workers are striking. Nineteen or twenty are still in the shop scabbing. An effort is being made by the strikers and the union to pull out the remaining workers.

Recognition of Union.

The workers that have walked out are determined to carry on their fight against the bosses and have presented the following demands.

1. Recognition of the union.
2. 100% union shop.
3. 44-Hour week.
4. Higher wages.

The police are aiding the bosses in an attempt to break the strike by jailing the pickets. Four pickets have been arrested so far. A picket line is maintained in the morning and in the afternoon.

Seek to Break Strike.

The bosses have made a number of attempts to get the workers to go back to work. The bosses offered the strikers higher wages if they will give up the union. The workers are determined to carry on the fight. Philadelphia labor unions are getting behind the pocket-book workers.

UNITED WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING APARTMENT HOUSE TO HELP FREE HOUSEHOLD DRUDGES

By GOLDIE CHIBKA. (Worker Correspondent)

An example of what co-operation and unity can do for the workers is shown by the United Workers' Co-operative that is now building, in New York City, one of the largest co-operative apartment houses in the world.

The chief aim of this co-operative is not only to give the workers a better apartment for less rent, but to free the wives of the workers from domestic slavery. Most working women are unable to serve the labor movement and live a social life after they are married. They become entirely absorbed by their individual households, which is exhausting and monotonous. Their world is then so petty and narrow that they also become narrow-minded. They cease to understand the workers' class struggle, even though they have previously been active and militant in the labor movement.

To Check Domestic Drudgery. The United Workers' Co-operative is establishing in its new apartment house a nursery and kindergarten for the children; and a collective restaurant for the co-operators. The women working in shops and factories will have the possibility of enjoying their spare hours in recreation and education. They will also be able to fill the ranks of the workers as equal comrades with the men in their daily struggle against their common enemy, the capitalist class.

This co-operative building, which will be completed in October, 1926, is being erected opposite the Botanical Garden, Bronx Park. It is being built under the auspices of the United Workers' Co-operative. It will be occupied by 350 families of wage earners only. Members of the co-operative must belong to a union, if there is a union in their trade.

Rents to Go Down!

The apartments in this house are built according to the last word in architecture. Every room will have a maximum of sunshine and air. Every

apartment will be provided with the latest improvements. The rooms will be very large. Besides this, there will be many collective establishments such as a library, a music room, an auditorium, a gymnasium and a swimming pool for summer and winter. The price of the rooms with all these conveniences is \$12 to \$13 a room, and rent will be gradually reduced.

The United Workers' Co-operative will soon build two other houses, next to this house, on the same basis and create a real workers' co-operative colony of about 1000 working class families. The co-operative plans to establish many co-operative stores which will provide the co-operators with all necessities. There will also be a dentist and medical aid on a co-operative basis; and a theater and motion picture house of their own is also planned.

Real Co-operative.

The United Workers' Co-operative is fighting against the exploitation of the workers on the consuming field just as the unions are fighting on the producing field, and it deserves to be considered as an important fighting front of the workers' general struggle.

This organization works very energetically and is gaining great influence among the workers in New York. It is the same organization that conducts the popular workers' camp, "Camp Nitgedelget," an institution of which all class-conscious workers are proud.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' JOURNAL RAPS FASCIST RAVINGS OF RALPH EASLEY AGAINST PASSAIC STRIKERS

The Locomotive Engineers Journal for June in an editorial rips the false mask of friendship for labor off the face of Ralph Easley, and shows him up for the bosses' tool he really is. The editorial follows:

Fake Friend of Labor.

"The last nail in Easley's coffin as a fake 'friend of labor' has just been driven by himself. In the 'Confidential—Not To Be Published' letters he recently sent to Mr. Ivy L. Lee (sometimes called 'Poison Ivy' because of the astute anti-union propaganda he has ably turned out for such big open-shop employers as the Steel Trust and Standard Oil), Easley wantonly slanders the noble men and women who are leading the heroic Passaic textile strikers to victory. After calling these leaders Communists (many of them are no more Communists than is the man in the moon), Easley adds this vile falsehood: 'These Reds are not after higher wages and better conditions, but they want to take over the factories in regular Moscow style.'

Strike to Better Conditions.

"The editor of this Journal chanced to be asked to help these Passaic strikers when they presented their case to members of the United States senate and to the secretary of labor. He heard them tell of starvation wages (\$12 to \$16 a week for night work in civilized America), inhuman treatment by their employers, the denial of their constitutional rights, and ruthless attacks on their peaceful meetings by violent policemen—an industrial situation so rotten that Honorable Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the National Industrial Board, denounced it as the worst he had ever

heard of in all his experience. Yet these long-suffering textile strikers committed no act of violence, were ready and willing to negotiate with their employers, and agreed with the secretary of labor to go back to work immediately if their bosses would agree with their union to pay them a living wage.

Raps Fascist Ravings.

"I personally heard the alleged 'Communist' leader of these strikers—a Harvard University student who has organized them, gone to jail for them, refuses to accept more than \$15 a week as head of their union—pledge the strikers to accept these reasonable terms. And yet this man Easley, in his letter to Ivy Lee, dated April 1, 1926, regrets that we have no Mussolini over here to deal with people like these Passaic strike leaders, since 'under our form of government, if we once let them in, we could not shoot them at sight nor beat them up as they might deserve nor even feed them castor oil.'

Denounces Easley.

"I do not question Mr. Easley's right to hold such brutal anti-labor opinions if he wants to. I believe in the sanctity of the bill of rights in the American constitution, even if Mr. Easley does not, and I want him to have the freedom of speech which he would deny to others. But I do say that any man who slanders his lips with such slimy slanders of a group of starving workers striking for a living wage as those uttered by this man Easley is no longer fit for the friendship of even the distant respect of those who are fighting the battles of labor."

Form International of Actors; Soviet Artists on Outside

NEW YORK, July 1. —(FP)—Actors Equity Association has received word from Berlin that its president, John Emerson, was elected an executive committee member of the new Actors International. Gustave Rickelt, president German Actors Alliance, is International president; Andre Aillard of Paris, vice-president; and Adolf Eisler of Vienna, general secretary. Vienna will be the headquarters.

The Russian actors remained outside the new union after President Juvenal Slavinski of the All-Russian Artists Union declared that they could not join an organization in which theater directors were members.

Wisconsin Bathing Fatality.

RHINELANDER, Wis., July 1. — Helen Rycklock, 10-year old, drowned in Spirit Lake near here today when she stepped into deep water, while bathing.

Death—the High Price Taxi Driver



22,500 People Were Killed Last Year in Auto Accidents.

CENTRALIA, ILL., MOULDERS' UNION FIGHTS CHAMBER

Labor Unites Against Chamber of Commerce

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 1.—(FP)—Three months of struggle against the anti-union chamber of commerce in Centralia finds the Molders' union, backed by the Centralia Trades and Labor Assembly in militant mood.

Since March 29 the St. Clair Foundry Co. has tried to operate non-union. For 25 years before that it had been an honorable union concern in Belleville, Ill. When it moved to Centralia the local chamber of commerce saw a chance to attack the union lineup in the city and it instigated the chief of police to proceed against the union molders.

Police Terror.

The company refused to employ its regular men unless they tore up their union cards. Union pickets were kidnaped and dumped out of town by the police. A preacher named Fannon, who heads the chamber of commerce, denounced organized labor and supported the foundry company.

Now-Being Liked.

But the pickets returned. The international union paid strike benefits and gradually the merchants and other members of the chamber of commerce are finding that they made a mistake in declaring war on their best customers, the organized, high-paid workers of Centralia. The police charges against the pickets were dismissed by the court. The molders are confident of reestablishing the St. Clair company as a union shop.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

COMPANY UNION BOOSTER PLAYED BY ROBERT DUNN

Ripley Retreats from Cross Examination

FOREST PARK, Pa., — General Electric's newer defenses of capitalism didn't stand the strain of trade union questioning directed against them by the League for Industrial Democracy summer conference, participants in the discussion on "New Defenses of Capitalism in America," asserted after the battle was over.

C. M. Ripley, publicist for the big electric corporation plant at Schenectady, had to take refuge in a repetition of, "I'm not the general manager," when questioned by Robert W. Dunn and others came too fast and straight from the shoulder.

Dunn spoke on company unions at the session entitled "Changing Tactics of Employers Toward Workers." Ordway Tead of the New York School of Social Work and Ripley participated in this conference session. Ripley referred delegates to the reprint from the Survey of Robert Bruere's article on the General Electric's company union. Ripley tried to impress the group with his employer's tolerance in permitting American Federation of Labor president William Green to broadcast over WEAF, the company's radio station.

When Dunn asked whether the company would tolerate a trade union "agitator" among its company unionists, Ripley balked. The same happened when he was asked if the company union paper would print any article written by a bona fide trade unionist on the workers' problems. Questions which showed holes in the company union from the view of the worker were completely dodged by the company agent.

ATTACK ON ALL BRITISH UNIONS BEGINS WITH FIGHT ON MINERS; ALL LABOR RALLIES TO SUPPORT

By LELAND OLS, Federated Press.

The aim of the British government and the mine owners is to break up the Miners' Federation as the first blow to smash trade unionism. That, according to Lansbury's Labor Weekly, is the only explanation of prime minister Baldwin's speech proposing to suspend for 5 years the legal guarantee of the short workday in the mines. In this speech Baldwin admitted that the suggestion came from the coal owners.

The proposal brought the general council of the British Trades Union congress and the miners' executive once again into a united front against the government and the mine owners. Since the unexplained calling off of the general strike there has been considerable friction between them. In fact before Baldwin introduced his legislation there was danger of a climax very damaging to trade unionism.

After the reconciliation in trade union ranks Secy. Cook of the miners said that if the government would withdraw the bill legalizing the longer workday and would agree to open the mines at prestrike terms the miners would co-operate in an immediate settlement of the wage question.

Baldwin's Proposals.

Baldwin's proposals were (1) that hours be increased to 2 (which means at least 8½ in the mine according to the coal commission); (2) that until September there be no wage reduction in districts turning out half the output and in other districts reductions of 10% or less; (3) that after September wages depend on the profits of the industry with a minimum not less than 20% above the 1914 rate. The cost of living is more than 70% above 1914.

What About Intervention?

Contributions to the miners from Russian unions amount to more than \$1,839,000, according to home secretary Joynson-Hicks June 17. This huge sum is the voluntary contribution of Russian workers. The attack

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1" is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." They meet Mrs. Goarty, Paul's aunt, whose land has been taken over much to her sorrow by questionable oil promoters.

Scattered here and there over the hill were derricks and drilling crews were racing to be the first to tap the precious treasure. By day you saw white puffs from the steam-engines, and by night you saw lights gleaming on the derricks, and day and night you heard the sound of heavy machinery turning, turning—"ump-um-ump-um-ump-um-ump-um." The newspapers reported the results, and a hundred thousand speculators and would-be speculators read the reports, and got into their cars and rode out to the field where the syndicates had their tents, or thronged the board-rooms in town, where prices were chalked up on blackboards, and "units" were sold to people who would not know an oil-derrick from a "chute the chutes."

Who do you think stood first in the newspaper reports? You would need to make but one guess—Ross-Bankside No. 1. Dad was right there, day and night, encouraging them, scolding them if need be—and so Dad had not had a single accident, he had not lost a day or night. The well was down to thirty-two hundred feet, and in the first stratum of oil-sand.

They were using an eight-inch bit, and for some time they had been taking a core. Dad was strenuous about core-drilling; he insisted that you must know every inch of the hole, and he would tell stories of men who had drilled through paying oil-sands and never knew it. So the drill brought up a cylinder of rock, exactly like the core you would take out of an apple; and Bunny learned to tell shale from sandstone, and conglomerate from either. He learned to measure the tilt of the strata, and what that told the geologist about the shape of things down below, and the probable direction of the anticline. When there were traces of oil, there had to be chemical analyses, and he learned to interpret these reports. Every oil-pool in the world was different—each one a riddle, with colossal prizes for the men who could guess it!

Dad guessed that he was right over the pool, and so he had ordered his "tankage." There was going to be a rush for this, as for everything else, and Dad had the cash—and still more important, the reputation for having the cash. He would get his "tankage" onto the lease, and if he were disappointed in his hopes for oil—well, somebody else would get it, and they would be glad to take the "tankage" off his hands. So there came a stream of heavy trucks, and stacked up on the field were flat sheets of steel, and curved sheets, all fitting exactly.

You may be sure the buyers of "units" did not fail to make note of that! They were hanging round the derrick day and night, trying to pick up hints; they followed the men to their homes, and tried to bribe them, or to get into conversation with their wives. As for Bunny, he was about the most popular boy in Beach City; it was wonderful how many kind gentlemen, and even kind ladies there were, anxious to buy him ice-cream, or to feed him out of boxes of candy! Dad forbade him to say a word to strangers, or to have anything to do with them; and presently Dad banned discussions at the family table—because Aunt Emma was chattering in the ladies' clubs, and the ladies were telling their husbands, besides gambling "on their own!"

The core showed more signs, and Dad gave orders to build the foundations of the tanks; then he ordered the tanks put up, and the clatter of riveting machines was heard, and magically there rose three ten thousands barrel tanks, newly painted with flaming red lead. And then—hush!—they were in the real oil-sands; Dad set a crew of Mexicans to digging him a trench for a pipe line; and the lease-hounds and the dealers in units discovered that, and the town went wild. In the middle of the night Dad was routed out of bed, and he called Bunny, and they jumped into their old clothes and went racing out to the well, and there were the first signs of the pressure, the mud was beginning to jump and bubble in the hole! The drilling had stopped, and the men were hastily screwing on the big "casing-head" that Dad had provided. He wasn't satisfied even with that—he set them to fastening heavy lugs to the head, and he hustled up a couple of cement men and built great blocks of cement over the lugs, to hold her down in spite of any pressure. There wasn't going to be a blow-out on Ross-Bankside No. 1, you bet; whatever oil came through that hole was going into the tanks, and from there to Dad's bank account!

It was time for the "cementing-off," to make the well waterproof, and protect the precious oil-sands. Down there under the ground was a pool of oil, caught under a layer of impermeable rock, exactly like an inverted wash-basin. The oil was full of gas, which made the pressure. Now you had drilled a hole through the wash-basin, and the oil and gas would come to you—but only on condition that you did not let any surface water down to kill the pressure. All the way down you had been tapping underground streams and pools of water; and now you had to set a big block of cement at the bottom of the hole, solid and tight, filling every crevice, both inside and outside your casing. Having got this tight, you would drill a hole through it, and on down into the oil sands, thus making a channel through which the oil could flow up, and no water could leak down. This was the critical part of your operation, and while it was going on the whole crew was keyed up, and the owner and his son, needless to say.

First you put down your casing, known as the "water-string." If you were a careful man, like Dad, you ran this "string" all the way up to your derrick-floor. Next you began pumping down clean water; for many hours you pumped, until you had washed the dirt and oil out of the hole; and then you were ready for the cement-men. They came with a truck, a complete outfit on wheels, ready to travel to any well. Another truck brought the sacks of cement, a couple of hundred of them; the job called for pure cement, no sand. They got everything ready before they started, and then they worked like so many fiends—for this whole job had to be put through in less than an hour, before the cement began to set.

(To be continued.)

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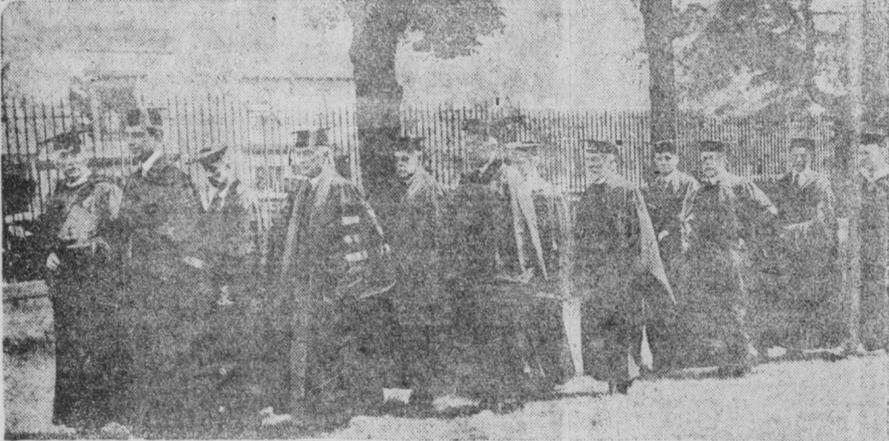
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SOME OF THE WEEK'S NEWS IN PICTURES



CAPITALIST COLLEGES—like Yale, Harvard, Princeton, etc., make an annual feature of their graduation day exercises the giving of "honorary degrees" to "distinguished men." The best part of the "distinguished men" are bankers, corporation lawyers and politicians. The basis for the giving of honorary degrees is the necessity



HELEN DASU is only one of thousands of immigrants who sell their last possessions to come to the U. S. only to be turned away again at Ellis Island. More than a half million were denied admission last year.



OUT IN ARIZONA—the farmers have adopted the old practice of hanging in effigy those politicians that don't suit them. As the result of a ruling made by Secretary of the Interior Work against a district irrigation project on the Verde River, Arizona, indignant homesteaders hung him in effigy. At the same time they hung a sign extolling

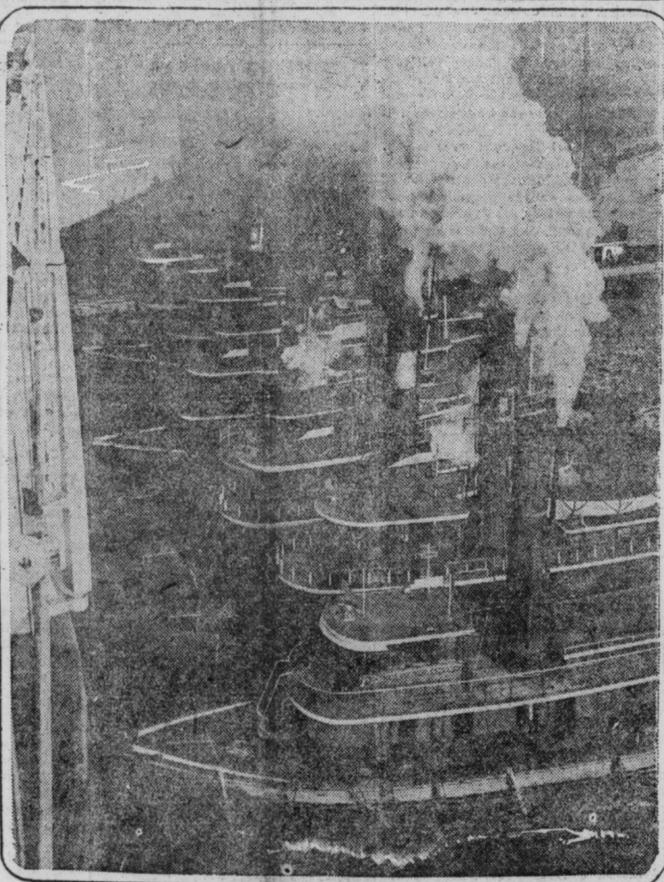
their supposed friend, Senator Cameron, because he had the political forethought to introduce a bill for his constituents. These Arizona farmers will soon learn that instead of hanging old party politicians in effigy, they will get better results by organizing a party of their own.



PRIMO RIVERA'S—fascist dictatorship in Spain is already beginning to crumble. The bad economic condition of the country, the costly Riff war and the division between the industrial northern part of the country and the aristocratic South has caused even the military "Junta" that made the new dictator-



ship possible to become divided. General "Butcher" Weyler, shown on the right, was one of the members of the military caste recently arrested and charged with plotting to overthrow the Rivera dictatorship. Rivera is in the upper corner. A crowd is shown in a Madrid street eager for news of the plot.



IT TAKES GREAT POWER—to get a trans-Atlantic liner started on its way across the sea. Here is shown only a part of a fleet of tugs necessary to get the S. S. Majestic's nose pointed towards England. While the hands on these tugs are working hard over the hawsers and boilers, first-

class passengers are sitting down in the luxurious salon to a meal that costs almost a week's wages for a sailor. But the tugmen in New York harbor are organized and when their interests demand it they can stop the little boats—then the big ones can't move.



BIG THREE IN POLAND—Left to right: Marshal Pilsudski, President Moscicki and Premier Bartel. Pilsudski, assisted by the other two, now holds the reigns of power in Poland. For a time Pilsudski had a portion of the working class with him because they thought he was against the big capitalists and landlords. It has become plain now however, that Pilsudski is a better tool of the big interests than any previous Polish ruler. He has refused to release the thousands of working-class prisoners and shot Polish strikers.



THREE YEARS IN ARCTIC—is Emile Segnier's object. He has just left on the Rene Bellot with a party of explorers who plan to stay that long in the farthest north for study and exploration. The frigid zone will soon be well populated with scientists and explorers. If they find gold, coal, oil, etc. it will be populated with workers.



FINGER-PRINTING—and identification is becoming an industry. Miss Clara Parsons is expected to head the Central Identification Bureau soon to be established in New York. Finger-printing is one of the staple methods of industrial black-list.



LATEST OF MUSSI—The Italian dictator, Mussolini, is shown here in his latest photo with the King of Italy. They are looking over an experimental farm. The fascist government has just completed the enactment of more drastic laws preventing workers from going on strike and adding one hour to the workday. At the same time Mussolini has been talking about "equal" dealing with both "capital" and "labor." Italian workers are no longer fooled by Mussolini. Only military autocracy prevents a workers' rebellion.



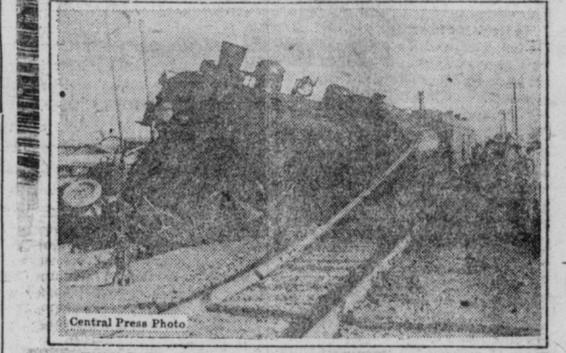
ENGLISH ARISTOCRATS—spend the best part of their time at play with horses and dogs. A group of blue-bloods are seen here crossing the Hammersmith bridge on a "tally-ho" party. A good many of these idlers draw their incomes from royalties and way-leaves that coal operators pay for the privilege of mining on their land. The miners have been forced to strike against a reduction of pay and a lengthening of hours.



of the body that is supposed to be the means of avoiding strikes on the railways. The rail owners are enthusiastic over the new plan.

NEW RAILROAD "MEDIATOR"—The appointment of Carl Williams of Oklahoma to the Railway Mediation Board by Coolidge completes the personnel of the body that is supposed to be the means of avoiding strikes on the railways. The rail owners are enthusiastic over the new plan.

TARIFF COMMISSIONER—Sherman J. Lowell of New York has been named by Coolidge to the Tariff Commission. The business of this body is to set the price of duties on imports to this country to protect American manufacturers and producers from foreign competition. Did you ever hear of a commission being set up to protect the price of



TWO DIED IN THIS CRASH—Between an automobile and a train. The figures for deaths in such wrecks is going up every year. Engineers and firemen pay with their lives when careless motorists, very often rabbits out on a spree, ignore trains at



LORD ROTHSCHILD—One of the richest men in Europe and also one of England's leading imperialists has made a conditional offer of \$5,000,000 to Dr. Chaim Weisman, right, for use in the establishment of Palestine as a home for the Jews. The conditions have not been made known but it is safe to guess that they are made in a way to bind Palestine to British imperialism more than it is now. Palestine is getting great support from Jewish capitalists the world over—but not such good support from workers who look much more kindly on the new autonomous Jewish republic now part of the Soviet Union.