

THE DAILY WORKER
RAISES THE STANDARD
FOR A WORKERS AND
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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WHISKY AND FLAGS INSPIRE G. O. P.

By ROBERT MINOR, Staff Writer and Cartoonist of the Daily Worker

CLEVELAND, June 8.—Patriotism is the last resort of—the republican convention. Flags? The city is choked with flags. Also peanuts, hot dogs, badges, free cigars, whisky and noise. These also are patriotism.

As the scene of a cut-and-dried convention, all sewed up and with no surprises, Cleveland is rather excited. With nobody hoping to gain anything except job hunters and the big invisible powers which already have everything pocketed, with not a cause or even a popular personality to yell for, there is nothing for anybody to do but bust with patriotism.

LaFollette at the G. O. P. Convention



"COME, BOBBY, TURN UP YOUR PLATFORM."

CLEVELAND ON EVE OF BIG STRIKE

Company to Use Armored Cars

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—A strike that will paralyze street car traffic, beginning at midnight next Tuesday, the day the republican convention gets under way, was voted almost unanimously by motor men and conductors of the Cleveland railway company early today.

Decision to strike followed refusal of the street car company to grant a twelve cent an hour increase with 15 minutes pay for making out accident reports, which was awarded by a majority vote of an arbitration board. Maximum pay would be increased from 60 to 72 cents.

Day crews voted to strike as a meeting last night. The night crews ratified the decision to strike at a meeting at 1:30 today. The vote was 1,587 to 532. U. S. Attorney A. E. Bernstein today called a special meeting of representatives of the board of arbitration which awarded the Cleveland Railway company employees an increase and union motormen and conductors who have voted to walk out Tuesday at midnight, in an effort to have the strike called off or postponed

C.P.P.A. Against Third Party

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Conference for Progressive Political Action announced today that it will not propose the organization of a party at the July 4th Convention in Cleveland. It will stay by the old policy of putting up candidates on the old party tickets.

until after the republican convention. With 100,000 visitors and delegates expected in town for the republican convention, the strike would cause a transportation tieup unprecedented in the city's history.

John J. Stanley, president of the traction company, declared today the company still stood pat in refusing the award of the arbitration board, which voted three out of five to grant an increase.

"We will hire strikebreakers and will have them available as soon as the union men walk out," he announced. Armoring of cars is already under way. They are being covered with steel mesh to protect all glass.

City officials today indicated that they would "take drastic action" to have the strike called off.

Klan Candidate Can't be Kanned, Says Komitee

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The subcommittee of the senate elections committee investigating the election of Senator Mayfield of Texas, has decided that the evidence thus far submitted does not warrant the unseating of Senator Mayfield, according to reports at the capitol today.

JEWISH BAKERS HIT SULLIVAN'S VICIOUS WRIT

The Jewish Bakers, local union 237, held a mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum yesterday morning, protesting against the vicious injunction issued by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan in an effort to restrain the 300 striking bakers from picketing.

It was announced that an effort is being made to engage Frank Cumerford to fight Sullivan's injunction in the courts. It is planned to present a cross bill which will prove that most of the statements in the injunction are untrue. The bill will seek to prevent interference by the prejudiced courts and the Master Bakers' Association with the union workers in the closed and settled shops.

A series of mass meetings is being held in the sections of the city affected by the strike, to let the women know of the strike and protest against the injunction.

Send in that Subscription Today.

SOCIALISTS HEDGING ON LA FOLLETTE

Delegates Uninstructed to C. P. P. A. Meet

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, June 8.—"If La Follette runs for president as an independent, which means as an independent Republican, how can the Socialist party support him without ceasing to be socialist?" This question was asked by a speaker at the general membership meeting of Socialists of Greater New York, called to instruct the Socialist delegates to the Cleveland convention. The question was not answered. No vote was taken, nor were delegates instructed.

Speakers who favored withdrawal from the Conference for Progressive Political Action unless its Cleveland convention launches a labor party received most applause from the 200 members at the meeting. The hope was general that LaFollette would run as a labor party candidate. There was practically unanimous sentiment among the 30 speakers that the Socialist party could not continue as a part of the C. P. P. A. if the latter endorsed McAdoo or any other

(Continued on page six)

LITTLE BOSSES BEGIN HERDING BOOB DELEGATES AT CLEVELAND

Delegates are here by the carload, crowding hotel lobbies like sardines, smoking the stinkiest cigars ever known and trundling some of the biggest bellies ever seen. Tall, short, lean and fat, country-clad and city swell—all have that same blank visage, the delegate's face. Gradually you begin to separate the types. By the half-dozen you locate the "boob" delegates, the plain, stolid, passive type that comes to conventions and obeys orders just for the railroad trip and a badge and the yelling. Then you notice the more nervous type, sitting in corners, earnestly whispering, or floor-walking the lobby to gather up the boobs by twos and threes to march them away somewhere—the petty job-hunting type. Now and then the more composed, hard-faced fellows—as yet anonymous—whose names you'll get to know later on. Already fingers begin to point: these are the real go-getters, givers of orders in a small way.

These are the early arrivals for the convention. The really big fellows with nationally known names, the kind that figure in Teapot scandals, haven't come yet—or maybe they have come but keep out of sight.

SELLING OUT THE NEGROES

In my hotel—of course a cheap one—are lodged the delegates from two southern states and Hawaii and Porto Rico. To see their faces here brings a twinge to the heart. As I watch a Negro delegate from Alabama, lounging in the old-fashioned and faded finery of a "Prince Albert" coat and big, black Stetson hat, I recall the speech of the leader of the republican party, President Harding, who went to a southern city to commit himself and his party "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality." Of course it was a plea for the southern white vote. It meant a promise that the republican party from then on would support the southern ruling class in keeping its Negro working class and tenant farmers in semi-slavery. "Social" is a word applied to any kind of equality that one plans to rob the Negro of.

Well, these Negro delegates will be permitted "social equality" here—the right to stand around and sit around a white man's hotel for a few brief days until the convention is over. And maybe a few of them will get political jobs in consideration for helping to keep their people down.

GENTLEMEN FARMER CANDIDATES

Who will be nominated for vice-president? is about the only question, and, as far as I can judge from their talk, nobody cares. The jobs are given out by the president, not by the vice-president. And probably most of these early arrivals haven't yet been told whom they are to vote for for vice-president.

There is a little talk of Capper—Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas—for vice-president. He sports the now priceless title of "farmer"—and some of "farmer stuff" has to be pulled this year. Capper is a farmer as Secretary of Labor Davis is a "laborer"—that is, Davis somehow hornswoogled a union card about forty years ago, but owns a bank and is a millionaire for a living. Capper is a "farmer" in the sense that he is proprietor of several big newspapers, some of which specialize in promoting bankers' propaganda among farm readers.

FARMS WITH GOLF STICK

But, as far as anyone here is talking about anything but where to get tickets and drinks, Frank O. Lowden seems to be the most talked-of "farmer." Yes, Lowden is a "farmer"—you can get away with anything here. Lowden farms with a golf-stick. Otherwise he is the multi-millionaire part-owner of the Pullman corporation.

If there is anything exciting in this convention for a man who can't get excited about hot dogs and brass bands, it is the frantic desire of the convention-makers to find some sort of farm-coloring. The great farm-revolt of the Northwest is the bug-bear. There is a persistent belief that somewhere or somehow some sort of a name must be attached to the coming republican national ticket that can be passed off as having something to do with farming. But the owner of the name must be a "conservative"—not anyone tainted with what they like to call here "agrarian sovietism."

STANDARD OIL KEYNOTER

Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock the convention is slated to begin with the keynote speech delivered by Theodore E. Burton, 73-year-old veteran of the "Old Guard," or the "Ohio Crowd," as it is more often called in these days of Roxy Stinson. Burton is of the inner circle of the old school of politicians that grew up in Ohio around the Standard Oil Co. in the days when John D. Rockefeller first began to feel the need of political outriders. It is said that if Burton had not on a certain occasion made a political miscalculation he might have been made president at the time that Harding was chosen from his group. He is of the blood and bone of the "Ohio Crowd"—and he makes the keynote speech this year because Harry Daugherty can't. What he says in the keynote speech, aside from the flowers, will be what the convention is going to put thru.

HUGHES ACTS AS AGENT FOR STANDARD OIL

Letters of State Dept. Bare His Activities

(By Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Senate Document 97, 68th Congress, 1st session, entitled "Oil concessions in foreign countries," is at last printed, after many weeks of delay from the time the State Department disclosed its oil correspondence at the demand of the Senate. It affords evidence that the State Department has been as active in getting profitable new territory for Standard Oil and Sinclair and Doheny as was Albert Fall or Edwin Denby.

There are 17 papers dealing with oil in Burma, 11 papers in the correspondence on Mesopotamian oil, 12 as to Palestine oil, 12 as to oil in the Dutch East Indies, and 23 as to oil in Persia.

Hughes' Mexican Deals.
Mr. Hughes denies that he has had any diplomatic correspondence dealing with oil concessions in Mexico, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Argentina, Czechoslovakia or the Portuguese colonies. The frankness of Hughes as to the work of his department may be judged by his statement as to Mexico. Most of the letters written by Hughes and the British diplomats and foreign ministers deal with the worldwide struggle between Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch Shell, which is alleged by Standard to be financially controlled by the British government. The British foreign office denies this ownership or control, and Hughes cannot prove it.

Here is a typical letter from George Harvey, ambassador in London, to Lord Curzon, dated Sept. 15, 1921:

Interceding for Standard.
"The American ambassador presents his compliments to his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs and has the honor to refer to conversations held in March and April, 1920, between Sir John Tilley of the foreign office and Mr. Wright, counsel of the embassy. . . and a conference on the 9th instance, arranged by Mr. Lindsay of the foreign office, at which were present Mr. Schuckburgh and Major Young of the foreign office; Mr. L. I. Thomas of the Standard Oil company and Mr. Wright, all relative to the desire of the Standard Oil of New York that representatives of that company now in Jerusalem be permitted to continue geological examinations of the areas covered by their rights or concessions in Palestine, which examinations were commenced prior to the outbreak of the war in 1914.

Harvey Urged Haste.
"In accordance with telegraphic instructions just received from his government, Mr. Harvey now has the honor to reiterate this request. . . .

"Accordingly, Mr. Thomas, who is in London for a short time only but who will be compelled to leave within a few days on account of urgent business, holds himself in readiness to co-operate with the authorities of his majesty's government and with the embassy to such ends, and adds to the request of the department of state his earnest hope that an early decision may be reached by his majesty's government, in view of the fact that the rainy season in Palestine commences about Dec. 1, and that delay which might compel postponement of operations until next spring would increase the inconvenience and expense already incurred by the company."

The British played for time, but finally gave Standard what Hughes and Harvey demanded in its behalf.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

POWER HOUSE STRIKE CLOSES LONDON SUBWAY

"Communists Did It!" Say Labor Leaders

LONDON, June 8.—A strike which is credited to Communists by labor officials has paralyzed London's gigantic network of subways today.

Power house workers in approximately two-thirds of the city's plants overruled objections of organized labor leaders and walked out. Not more than 10 per cent of the subway trains, which carry millions to and from work each day, were in operation and street cars, busses and cabs were unable to handle the overflow.

Many thousands tramped to work from the subways.

The power house workers demanded an advance of 10 shillings a week and a minimum wage of £3 a week, with one week's paid vacation each year.

Labor leaders declared the strike unofficial and charged that Communist influences were back of it.

Indiana Miners Wonder What Next; Big Mines Closed

(By The Federated Press)

VINCENNES, Ind., June 8.—American Mine No. 1 near Vincennes, the largest coal mine in Indiana and the second largest single-cage mine in the world, is shut down. The company claims it is for repairs but no men have been retained and no material has come for that purpose. Union miners fear the shut-down is one more nail in the coffin of Indiana coal mining. The Knox Consolidated Coal company, which owns the five largest mines in Knox county, has shut down four in the past year. Its only mine under operation now in Indian Creek, employing 535 men, compared with the 940 thrown out of a job by the closing of No. 1.

In the adjoining Bicknell coal fields there are 13 railroad mines, of which only three are working all on part time.

BRITISH COAL DIGGERS WANT TO NATIONALIZE MINES BECAUSE—

(By The Federated Press) We plead for the Mines Nationalization bill because we believe that under nationalization:

1. We can produce coal at least as cheaply as it is produced at the present time.
2. We can improve the earning capacity of our people.
3. We can to a very great extent reduce the death and accident rates in the mines.—Robert Smillie, British miner and member of parliament, addressing the house of commons.

MILLERAND TO GET BOOT, HIS OPPONENTS SAY

Discredited President Won't Resign

PARIS, June 8.—President Millerand, having refused to resign at the request of the Socialists, the latter were considering ways and means to force him out today. They appeared to have a majority in the chamber of deputies in support of an extremist proposal to pass a vote censuring the president.

Meanwhile Millerand went about the business of finding a premier. The president resumed conversations with leaders of the senate and chamber at the Elysee, and it was believed he would find a successor to Poincare by evening.

Among those with whom he talked was Franklin Bouillon, who negotiated the treaty of Angora and is now a deputy.

When Millerand declared himself for constitutionality yesterday, and announced he expected to continue in office until the end of his seven years' term, Edouard Herriot, who had been slated for the premiership, merely replied that he could not accept the office.

Send in that Subscription Today.

STATE REPORTS SHOW JOBS ARE HITTING BOTTOM

Seven Per Cent Decrease in One Year

State reports showing deepening industrial gloom during April are confirmed by the employment report of the United States department of labor covering 8,422 manufacturing establishments throughout the country. The report shows that between March and April employment fell off 2.1 per cent and total wage payments 2.5 per cent. The entire manufacturing plant of the country is shown operating at less than 74 per cent of full time capacity.

The number on factory pay rolls is 7 per cent lower than in April, 1923. Compared with the peak of employment in the post-war boom of 1920, employment has fallen approximately 19 per cent. It is 12½ per cent below 1919, the census year when 9,096,372 wage earners were reported on the factory pay rolls. This means about 1,137,000 fewer workers than were employed by manufacturing industry in 1919.

The following index numbers show employment in manufacturing since 1920. The monthly average on pay rolls in 1923 is taken as 100 per cent, and the variations during the period are shown as per cents above or below that average.

Per Cent	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Employed.	116	77	87	98	95
January	115	83	88	100	97
February	117	84	84	102	96
March	117	84	83	102	95
April	117	85	85	102	95
May	118	85	87	102	95
June	110	85	87	100	95
July	110	86	88	100	95
August	107	87	91	100	95
September	103	89	93	99	95
October	97	89	94	99	95
November	91	90	97	97	95
December					

Near 1920 Figure.

These figures show clearly the depression of 1921-1922 reaching the low point in April, 1922, when the number was only 83 per cent of the average number employed during the following year. The figures also show that since the middle of 1923 the decline in employment has resembled that in the last months of 1920, altho it has not been so drastic.

During April industries in the food group averaged 84 per cent of full time and 73 per cent of full capacity operation. Corresponding figures for other industries were textile group 89 per cent and 79 per cent, iron and steel 85 and 74, lumber and products 95 and 89, leather 87 and 69, paper and printing 96 and 89, stone, clay and glass 92 and 85, vehicles 95 and 85, miscellaneous industries 93 per cent of full time and 74 per cent of full capacity.

Such figures indicate how the industries have been expanded beyond the ability of consumers to purchase their products.

Conditions on Board Canadian Government Vessels Appalling

VANCOUVER, June 8.—Assurances of Canadian government merchant marine officials that conditions aboard Dominion government vessels would be improved are not materializing.

This promise given after the Vancouver seamen's strike in 1923 has been completely disregarded and living conditions aboard the government-owned vessels are worse. So bad are they that every time a Canadian merchant vessel arrives in port the crew almost to a man leaves the ship. Insufficient inferior food with vermin-ridden sleeping quarters make these vessels as bad as the old-time wind-jammers.

Recently the crew of a government ship, the Canadian Rover, were forced to inoculation with cowpox. The entire crew developed fevers. Infections and sores refused to heal because of the dirt and coal grime to which they were exposed. In this condition the men were of no use as members were discharged, the company giving them only 24 hours notice whereas the ship's articles required 48. Other crews on government vessels who refused to submit to being vaccinated were discharged and sent back to Vancouver without berth or meals being provided.

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WORKERS CALLED BY COMINTERN TO CHALLENGE ROUMANIAN BOYARS' AND BANKERS' OPPRESSIVE RULE

To the Communist Parties and Revolutionary Organizations of all Countries!

To the Workers, Working Peasantry and Oppressed Peoples throughout the World!

The Roumanian Boyars (nobles) and bankers are determined not to be outdone by the white guards on the other side of the Danube. In Bulgaria the bourgeoisie took a bloody revenge on the revolutionary workers and peasants, and now it is the turn of the Roumanian proletariat and of its class organizations to be the target for the fierce attacks of the ruling clique of the country.

Under the pretext of putting an end to the recent Fascist disturbances, the Roumanian government has declared martial law, but the prisons of the country were filled with workers and Communists instead of Fascists. Communist papers and the General Confederation of Labor itself were suppressed.

Persecutions are the order of the day throughout the country. All leading comrades in the Communist and trade union movement have been arrested or are in danger of arrest. Working men and women and even young workers are subject to persecution, and no one is immune if he or she has shown devotion to the cause of the oppressed in any way. No workers' meetings and no independent workers' publications are allowed. Inhuman treatment is meted out to our imprisoned comrades.

HUNGER STRIKES ARE AN EVERY-DAY OCCURRENCE.

The Roumanian secret police is particularly brutal and cruel in the territories annexed by Roumania. The Hungarian, Bessarabian and Bulgarian peasants have once more to experience the horrors of the terrorist regime. Not so long ago comrade Berger, the secretary of the Communist party of Aransylvania and the Banat, was delivered by the Roumanian police to Horty's bandits. Also, five Bulgarian peasants were shot quite recently in the Dobrudja without trial.

The Roumanian Boyars and bankers, who assumed the role of guardians of European civilization, on the borders of the barbarian East, gave an example of their cruelty and ferocity in 1907 when they crushed the peasant rising and shot several thousands of poor peasants. But since the Roumanian dictatorship has appropriated large tracts of foreign territory and the dissatisfaction of the ruined and oppressed working and peasant masses has assumed enormous proportions, white terror has become the order of the day.

December 10, 1918, will always be remembered, for on that day over one hundred workers taking part in a demonstration in Bucharest were shot down by machine guns. In connection with the general strike in October, 1920, thousands of workers throughout the country were arrested, and several hundred of them were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In May, 1921, all those who participated in the congress of the socialist party were arrested, because the congress had decided to adhere to the Communist International. After 16 months of ill treatment and tortures, the imprisoned comrades were declared innocent by the courts and set free.

White Terror Spreading.

The number of victims of the white terror is growing. The best workers are frequently lured to death, naturally always under the pretext of the traditional "attempts to escape." The imprisoned comrades in the salt mines and fortresses are doomed to a slow, but certain death and are exposed to indescribable physical and mental torments.

The recent mass arrests and mass persecutions are an answer to the GROWING STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, to the growth of the workers' movement and to the struggle of the Communist party against the reduction of wages and salaries, for land for the peasantry, against the oppression and total absence of rights of national minorities and for the right to self-determination for the peoples of Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia and Dobrudja.

Roumania Lets France Lead.

The arrests are taking place just at the time when the Soviet delegation at the VIENNA CONFERENCE is demanding the recognition of the right of self-determination of the population of Bessarabia, and when, in spite

STRIKE TIES UP CUBAN ROADS; BANKS HARD HIT

President Zayas Pledges Aid as Strikebreaker

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Cuba, June 8.—Twenty thousand striking railway workers have tied up the Cuban railroads so completely that all business is beginning to feel the pinch of industrial paralysis.

The nine banks constituting the local clearing house association have stopped cashing checks drawn on interior banks. This is caused by the fact that the mail service is practically at a standstill and this makes impossible the necessary prompt payment.

President Zayas has promised the business men to do all in his power to end the strike which he attacked as unjustifiable. This means that Zayas will do all in his power to break the strike, as he did when the longshoremen struck. The government then mobilized prisoners to handle desperate efforts to round up strikebreakers to displace the workmen who are manifesting great solidarity and are maintaining a firm front against the bosses and the Cuban government forces.

The strike began as a conflict between the workmen on the United Railways of Havana, controlled by British capital. Then the railway workers of the American owned Cuban railroad and the Cuban-American controlled Northern Railways of Cuba and the Guantanamo and Western railway struck in sympathy.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 8.—The engine and three cars of a Burlington freight train plunged thru a flood-weakened bridge three miles south of Vermont, Ill. W. E. Manuel, Galesburg, the engineer, was killed instantly. W. F. Zimmerman, Quincy, Ill., the fireman, died later of injuries.

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In the judgment of 8—count eight—well and healthy, looking, swell dressed, and rich Protestant Episcopal Bishops, the little booklet by Bishop William Montgomery Brown:

Communism AND Christianity

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Literature Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

Platoon System to Begin in One Milwaukee School

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—By a majority of one the Milwaukee school board voted for trying out a modification of the platoon system in one public school next fall.

The platoon system, which has been bitterly condemned by teacher and labor organizations, has two principal changes from the ordinary school. The teacher, instead of giving practically all the instruction the pupils get, will teach only one subject all day. The children, instead of having a permanent classroom with their own seats and desks, are sent around from room to room for the various subjects in the so-called platoons from which the new plan gets its name. Study periods are spent in available rooms.

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4530. This style is easy to develop and has practical features. The leg portions may be finished with or without the leg bands. The inner seam may be finished for a closing, which is desirable for very young children. Gingham, pongee or crepe are good materials for this model. The pattern is cut in sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 1-year size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

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CZECHO-SLOVAK BRANCHES HERE CLEARING ISSUE

Settle Authority for "Spravednost"

By CHARLES KOLARIK.

Many members of the local Czechoslovak branches met Wednesday night at the Spravednost hall, 1825 S. Loomis St., following the call issued by the central executive committee to take action in solving the serious controversy over jurisdiction rights between the Czechoslovak bureau and the board of directors of the Bohemian daily "Spravednost."

Editor Explains Resignation.

The meeting was called to order by Comrade Frank H. Gruener, secretary of the Czechoslovak C. C. C. and up to last Monday the editor in chief of Spravednost, Comrade Gruener, explained that on Monday he resigned from his position as editor-in-chief, when against his orders a proclamation of the board of directors appeared in the organ of the Czechoslovak section, that the board will not recognize the meeting, called in proper organizational manner for Wednesday, and instead called another meeting for Saturday, June 7. Gruener, who as the managing editor, was not called to attend the special meeting of the board of directors, where this course, unworthy of disciplined Communists, was decided on, could not meet this situation differently, than by tendering his immediate resignation. His action was approved.

Outlines Controversy.

Comrade E. Vajtauer then gave a precise outline of the development of the controversy, which roots in the uncommunist attitude of the group, dominated by Comrades Charles H. and Milada H. Beranek, towards the principle of centralization and the general tactics of the Workers party. Before the last convention of the Czechoslovak section, then functioning under the name of Czechoslovak Marxian Federation, Comrade Beranek had called a dozen of comrades to a secret meeting to their homes and there decided to bolt the convention, if the constitution of the Workers' party is accepted. The convention accepted the constitution unanimously, even Comrades Beranek and another delegate, who was to sign the bolt, refraining from voting against it. Later on, without any connection with the matter then in order, this comrade rose from his seat, and leaving the hall, proclaimed to the convention: "You can decide as you wish, but we (the board of directors) have the Spravednost in our pocket."

Mrs. Beranek then explained what prompted this comrade's action, confessing the holding of that secret meeting and taking the entire blame on her and her husband's shoulders. The convention severely condemned this action, but thinking that the voluntary confession of Comrades Beranek was an expression of a change in their attitude, did not take right then any disciplinary action against them and the board of directors, but the delegates went so far in their leniency and desire to bring about an atmosphere of understanding, that they elected Comrade Charles H. Beranek as one of the seven members of the Czechoslovak bureau.

Breaks After Convention.

But soon after the convention the separatist tendencies were felt again and ultimately the situation developed into an open break between the bureau and the board of directors. The latter, without the necessary consent of the bureau and without stating any definite reasons, handed one of the editors, Comrade Charles Kolarik, a two weeks' notice to leave his office. The bureau, with the approval of the C. E. C., ordered the board of directors to reinstate Comrade Kolarik. Instead of that the board of directors went as far as to dismiss another editor, Comrade E. Vajtauer, who is now under deportation charges, without any notice. The excuse given for this action was, that Comrade Vajtauer procured a copy of the mailing list of the "Zajmy Lidre," which he was asked

The Workers Party in Action

PARTY MEMBERS ARE SECURING VOLUNTARY DONATIONS TO FUND FOR FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION

Altho the Central Executive Committee of the party has called for a temporary assessment of 50c per party member for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the Farmer-Labor convention, many branches have not on that account discontinued their effort to secure voluntary donations from sympathizers and party members.

Rather the urgent need for money which was expressed in the circular to the branches by the Central Executive Committee has stimulated an interest of the party needs and the returns received by the national office during the last week had increased rather than decreased.

During this period, the following branches have sent contributions: Spokane Branch of WP—\$10.00; English Branch WP, Philadelphia, Pa.—\$4.00; English Branch, Boston—\$4.00; Slovak Branch, Newark, N. J.—\$10.00; Hungarian Section WP, Milwaukee, \$25.00; Hungarian, Astoria SF, \$3.00; N. W. English Branch WP—\$7.50; Boston Scandinavian Branch, \$10.00; New York Ukrainian Branch, \$25.00; Scandinavian Branch WP No. 10—\$10.00; Ukrainian Branch WP, Muskegan, \$9.85; From a Slovak, Lynn, Mass., \$117.00; Finnish Branch WP, New York, \$5.80; German Branch, Bethlehem, Pa., \$5.00; Finnish Branch W. P., San Francisco, \$1.00; B. Crotos, Harco, Ill., \$6.75; S. Juska, Chicago, \$6.00; German Womens Branch, Hudson County, N. J., \$5.00; Slovak Socialist Federation, New York, \$5.00; Armenian Branch WP, Detroit, \$15.00; English Branch, Mid City, Chicago, \$5.00; Finnish Branch WP, Concord, N. H., \$11.86.

Spanish Branch, Cleveland, \$10.00; Finnish Branch WP of Passaic, \$6.00; Brute, Wis., \$4.00; South Slavic Branch, Cleveland, \$10.00; Finnish Branch WP Brute, Wis., \$4.00; South Slavic Branch No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$10.00; San Pedro Branch, \$10.00; Jewish Branch WP of Passaic, \$6.00; English Branch, Detroit, \$2.00; North Side Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$5.00; New Brighton, Pa. Branch, \$35.35; Jewish Branch, Blynn, N. F., \$10.00; Greek Branch WP, Los Angeles, \$10.00; Strabane Branch, Pa., \$5.00; N. W. Branch Jewish, Chicago, \$13.25; CCC, Hartford, Conn., \$8.00; South Slavic, Tacoma, Wash., \$6.00; Douglas Park English Branch, \$8.00; Jewish Branch 2, W. P., New York, \$7.00; Ukrainian Branch No. 1, Chicago, \$5.00; South Slavic Branch, Johnston City, Ill., \$10.00; Finnish Branch WP, Marquette, Mich., \$10.00; Russian Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$12.00; Hungarian Branch WP, Detroit, \$8.00; English Branch WP, Toledo, Ohio, \$5.00.

In addition to the return from the Branches listed above, the South Slavic section of the Party has turned over to the National Office contributions raised by individuals as follows: A. Katka, 50c; J. Katka, 25c; G. Adolp, 25c; G. Roxinberg, 50c.

to do by the secretary of the bureau for reasons very obvious. The bureau took immediate action, decided to come to a meeting of the board of directors to remind them that they are a committee subjected to the rules of the party, the decisions of the convention and the bureau as the acting representative of the sections between conventions. But the board of directors would not even permit the members of the bureau to participate at that meeting and refused to answer the direct question, addressed to each member of the board of directors, whether he wants to abide by the party constitution and the decisions of the convention, which ordered a new incorporation of the daily and the printing plant, which was and still is incorporated in the name of the "Bohemian Socialist Party," Comrade Beranek being the "trustee."

Injunction Obtained. Since this open break with the board of directors the bureau met with another break of Communist discipline and claims to "rights" on the part of the board of directors. The bureau found a judge's injunction issued on the bank account of the "Bohemian Central Publishing Company," which is a literature department of the Czechoslovak section, subjected directly to the bureau. Comrade Vajtauer compared these tactics of the comrades Beranek and the B. of D. to the "Pendrekade" of Czechoslovakia, where the property of the workers was, with the aid of police clubs (called "pendreks") and the backing of the "socialist" government, stolen from the left wing majority, because that property was incorporated in the name of a "trustee," who sided with the social-patriotic traitors. This "Pendrekade" was the direct cause of the so-called "December uprisings" thruout Czechoslovakia, and the subsequent foundation of the second strongest Communist party in all Europe.

No one, who leans on the capitalist laws for support can enjoy the support of the true-minded workers. After the splendid outline of the situation by Comrade Vajtauer, the chairman of the meeting, Comrade Louis A. Cejka opened the floor for discussion in which a large number of comrades, most of them old "workers" of the movement, participated. Everyone was supporting the stand

Women Active in N. Y. Councils; Send St. Paul Delegate

NEW YORK, June 8.—The United Council of Workingclass Women, at their last central council meeting, elected Mrs. Kate Gilroy to represent them at the June 17th convention and took a stand for the creation of a class farmer-labor party.

Women Help Laundry Strikers.

The laundry workers' strike in Coney Island was won by the efforts of the local council of the U. C. W. W. The women issued leaflets appealing to the housewives not to give their laundry to non-union men. Despite an injunction against the strikers, the women went from house to house with the leaflets winning the housewives to the strikers' cause. At a subsequent meeting the strikers adopted resolutions of gratitude for the splendid co-operation of the women of the Coney Island council.

The U. C. W. W. has adopted an emblem: the rake, the hammer and the broom; symbolizing the working class woman's unity with the farmer and worker.

March into Mayor's Sanctum.

A large committee from the U. C. W. W. attracted a great deal of attention before the city hall when they marched up the stairs and into the mayor's office with a huge banner demanding that the city build houses and rent them to the workers at cost and with a number of other placards calling attention to the terrible housing situation and the high rents. They were photographed and interviewed but could get no audience with Mayor Hylan to present the demands of their organization and were even refused a later appointment. The women, eleven in number, picketed the city hall for two hours and a half, annoying the police and interested thousands of people on the streets who stopped to read the signs the women carried.

Fights For Radicals.

Altho the Union fights for free speech for all individuals and organizations, its work is primarily in defending the rights of radicals and radical organizations. The speaker cited the fight made in behalf of the I. W. W. in fighting criminal syndicalism laws in Texas and in California, and the defense of the Workers' Party in Wilkesbarre and Mercer, Pa., as examples of Civil Liberties Union work. She also told of the fight waged by the Union in behalf of foreign-born workers in attacking the Johnson immigration law.

An amusing incident in the work was related in regard to the few instances wherein the Union has defended "respectable" institutions. It so happened that the local nightie brigade of the Ku Klux Klan was denied the right to meet in Boston. The Union protested to Mayor Curley, whereupon the chief Koo Koo wrote a letter to Civil Liberties headquarters lauding the organization for its "Americanism." The Union responded, suggesting that, since the Koo Koo was interested, he might contribute to the fight on behalf of the wobbles caught in the net of the syndicalism law of Texas. That was a long time ago, and the letter has never been answered.

In response to questions Miss Flynn told instances wherein the Union had been instrumental in defending strikers jailed for contempt of strike breaking injunctions.

Send in that Subscription Today.

OLD PARTIES GIVE ROBERT NASTY WALLOP

LaFollette Not Blind But Will Not See

By LAURENCE TODD
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—LaFollette, who thus far has refused to acknowledge the need for establishing a working class party, himself furnished proof of that need when he drove the senate to three roll calls to determine the issue of its willingness to stay in session this summer and legislate in the temporary interest of the farmers, the railroad workers and the consumers who are robbed by extortionate railroad rates. He was downed on every vote, by a combination of Republicans and Democrats that represented the two old party machines. They would not remain in session, after a recess for the convention period, to consider economic measures that might help the bankrupt farmers, the railroad workers and the victims of rail rate robbery.

The vote of 36 to 52 by which LaFollette's recess resolution was defeated, the vote of 35 to 53 by which the Frazier proposal of a two-weeks extension of the present session was killed, and the vote of 53 to 36 by which final adjournment on June 7 was adopted, showed that the two old parties had no anxiety as to the vote of the exploited classes; they appealed to the classes that maintain reaction. And were it not for the fact that an early vote on the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals was involved in the LaFollette plan, the strength of his group would have been much less. Of the Democrats, 20 were with LaFollette and 19 against him; except for Muscle Shoals, the division would have been 13 for and 26 against his program of farmer and labor relief.

Send in that Subscription Today.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ROBS FARMERS OF \$50,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 8.—An investigation by a special senate committee of the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board is authorized in a resolution introduced in the senate today by Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota.

The resolution, which was referred to the audit committee, declared there had been a shrinkage of \$50,000,000 in the value of farm produce since the board's alleged policy was inaugurated in 1920.

Send in that Subscription Today.

SHOW HOW BIG BOSSES CHOKED FREE SPEECH

Gurley Flynn Talks on Civil Liberties

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, lecturer for the American Civil Liberties Union, spoke before the Liberal Club of Chicago at a dinner given in her honor at the central Y. M. C. A., 19 South La Salle street, Wednesday night. Miss Flynn spoke of the work of the Union in fighting for free speech in America.

Big Business Gags Slaves.

Before the American entry into the war in 1917, the free speech situation was not a very bad one. Many regulations curbing the right were passed during the war, but it was the hope of the liberals that they would be withdrawn after the red hunting delirium of war days had ended. But they were not withdrawn, and the reason Miss Flynn gives for this is that the big capitalist interests, seeing how easy it was to take fundamental rights away from their slaves, also saw to it that the laws taking away these rights remained in force.

The fact that only a small number of American citizens are protesting against this state of affairs, shows, says Miss Flynn, that Americans in the main do not care about free speech, unless, of course, the right of some individual is interfered with. But only a few can be organized to fight for liberty of expression on a broad, national basis.

KUZBAS COAL OUTPUT GAINS OVER LAST YEAR

American's Work at Kemerovo Goes on

(Special to the Daily Worker).

NEW YORK, June 8.—The output of coal in the Kemerovo field in the Kuznetsk basin (under the control of the American colony known as "Kuzbas") has improved since the middle of December. The number of unskilled workers and clerks has been reduced. The electric power station was completed and opened in February. This station supplies the chemical plant, the pits, the workers' village and the surrounding country. The coke ovens were started at the end of February. Since March they have been working regularly. Coke is being transported to the Urals to the blast furnaces and also to the central industrial region.

Output in the Kemerovo coal field for the first five months of the current year (October, 1923, to February, 1924) was 53,500 tons, as compared with 37,600 tons for the same period last year. The local consumption this year was 15,800 tons, compared with 10,200 tons last year. The monthly production per worker this year was 6.4 tons, compared with 4.5, and the monthly production per coal hewer 55.5 tons, compared with 32 tons.

The increase in local consumption is explained by the fact that there was a decline in the output at the beginning of the working year. This figure includes the amount of coal necessary for heating the homes of the workers who are not engaged in coal mining. This consumption will be considerably reduced when the gas from the chemical plant is utilized at the electric power station. More miners are about to leave for Kemerovo from the United States, as other mines are likely to be taken over during the present year.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Murmansk Ready to Handle Double Pre-War Cargoes

(Rosta News Agency.)

LENINGRAD, June 8.—The chief of the Murmansk port (Russian Far Northern unfrozen port) stated that this port is in a perfectly satisfactory condition and is actually in a position to handle a double amount of cargoes as compared with pre-war times. Over 200 big ships enter the harbor at a time.

The turnover of cargoes reached record figures during the current working year, over one and one-half million poods having been imported in the first three months and over one million poods exported during the same lapse of time. The Murmansk Railway is now constructing new godowns of about 350,000 poods capacity.

Morgan to Gobble Coal.

Consolidation of 25 per cent of the coal mines of Indiana under the general control of New York bankers is a prospect of the near future, according to the Chicago coal trade. A representative of the Chase National bank is said to be in Indiana working out details. This will be just one step in the expected reorganization of the bituminous industry along the lines followed by J. P. Morgan in the anthracite and steel industries.

YOU SAID IT! (NO. 3)

So long as wrong and evil exist in the world we must be prepared to use force if need be to uphold right and justice and to protect the weak from wrong and outrage.—Bishop W. T. Manning, Episcopal, before the cathedral of St. John the divine, New York, Memorial day, 1924.

Send in that Subscription Today.

RUTHENBERG APPEAL COUPONS CALLED IN BY LABOR DEFENSE

If you have any unsold Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons in your possession, now it is the time to turn them in together with all money received for coupons sold to date. This is the notice which is now being sent out by the Labor Defense Council.

It is understood that the main purpose of the Labor Defense Council in calling in all outstanding Ruthenberg Appeal coupons is to obtain the immediate use of money that may now be in the hands of agents. Another purpose is to clear the field for the sale of Foster-Ruthenberg Defense buttons, 50,000 of which are rapidly being placed in distribution. A popular demand has sprung up for the defense buttons. Several hundred have already been sold in Chicago, while the City organization of the Workers Party together with the various language federations are preparing to dispose of thousands more at picnics, entertainments, etc. Lake County, Indiana, has written in requesting an additional shipment of a thousand buttons.

Send in that Subscription Today.

CANUCK UNIONS SHOW GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP

Lost Over 100,000 Since 1919

By JOHN ROBUR.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 8.—After three years of declining membership the trade unions of Canada show an increase for 1923, according to the Dominion department of labor. The number of local unions in Canada at the close of 1923 was 2,487 with a membership of 278,092 as compared with 2,512 locals and 276,621 members at the close of 1922.

The peak in membership was reached at the end of 1919, when there were 2,847 locals with a membership of 378,047. The decline in 1920 was small, but considerable in both 1921 and 1922. Now the tide has turned and last year showed an increase in membership, the a falling off in locals. Internationals unions easily hold the first place in the Dominion. The international locals in Canada in 1923 numbered 2,079 with a membership of 203,843. In addition there were three other classes of unionists of which account is taken by the labor department. These are non-international bodies with headquarters in Canada. 2778 locals with 34,315 members; independent units with 24 locals and 9,934 members; and National and Catholic unions with 106 locals and 30,000 members.

The largest group among Canadian labor unions is the railway trades, which comprise 27.52 per cent. Next comes building with 10.32 per cent; public employes, personal service and amusement trade, 9.43 per cent; mining and quarrying, 8.98 per cent; transportation and navigation (other than railways), 8.23 per cent; metal, 6.12 per cent; clothing, boots and shoes, 5.6; printing and general labor, 21.02 per cent.

Send in that Subscription Today.

PUEBLO INDIANS TRYING GHANDI'S WAY FOR RITES

U. S. Stops Adolescent Ceremonies

By M. A. DEFORD
(Federated Press Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The decision of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico to offer passive resistance to attempts by the federal government to abrogate their ancient religion has caused much sympathetic feeling among friends of the Indians in California. The San Francisco Methodist Ministers' Association has protested to Secretary of the Interior Work, pleading that the Indians be left their tribal customs, and a nucleus was formed to fight in the Indians' behalf. Government Stops Tribal Rites.

The point of the controversy lies in the government's insistence that Indian boys be no longer kept out of school for a year, as has been the custom, to prepare them for the religious rites of adolescence—sort of novitiate for the tribal priesthood. The Indians say they are willing to have the boys go to school a year longer, but they must have one year off or the tribal religion will fall. The attitude of Indian Commissioner Burke, from whom this and other rulings obnoxious to the Indians arose, has been hostile.

Want Their Religious Ways.

Now the Indians have taken a leaf from Ghandi's book, and announced that they will not yield to this persecution but will offer nonresistance and nonco-operation to the government's demands. Assembled in conference at San Domingo Pueblo, N. M., they ended their ultimatum with the words: "There is no future for the race of the Indians if its religion is killed." They state that religious liberty was the first right granted them by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, whereby Mexico ceded this territory to the United States.

Burke, who has publicly referred to the Indians as half animals, also demands that the religious dances be limited to one a month, seven months a year, and be participated in only by those over 50 years of age. Regarding this as a direct attack on their ancient faith, the Indians will resist this ruling also.

Send in that Subscription Today.

RUSS CHILDREN BUILD HOMES IN OLD MONASTERY

Need Funds to Buy Machinery

By ANISE
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

KVALINSK, Russia.—The John Reed colony of 50 children in an old monastery near Kvalinsk, who have now lived almost unaided through a pioneering winter, give me this list of things they need.

It is amazing how well they manage on so little. They want a medicine chest, with quinine, iodine, sulphur ointment, and the simple things needed in a rough, new land for malaria, itch and infected wounds.

They ask for tools, knives for leather-cutting and a lathe. And pruning knives and saws for their orchard. And a flat-iron. All winter they have washed clothes, but not ironed them. And they want paints and papers, for the first thing the Russians learn, after making a living, is art. And they want \$40 for four beehives, for an old beekeeper offers to sell out to them and give free instruction.

Last autumn when I visited Kvalinsk and saw the difficulties, I saw also a fine estate down the river. The government would give it to them for nothing, if they had the means to run it. But they lack the \$5000 which would keep the place going till harvest. After the first harvest it would support a thousand children.

Not only are they making a living; they are getting an education. They are building for themselves a home. One night the boys began to question their teacher, "Will you send us away when we are 16, as they do in the city children's homes?"

"No, this is a working colony. We will not send you away."

"But after that, we shall be 20 years old even."

"Even so, we will not send you away."

"But if we should want to get married?"

"Then we can build an extra room for you. You can stay here or go to the city to work as you choose."

"But this will always be home?"

"Yes, this will always be home."

They are still hoping that from somewhere will come money to take the fine estate down river, and to let in the scores of children who come drifting to them down the Volga, drawn by the news of the John Reed colony. And to make a really efficient farm, a model to the peasants, I am hoping they will get this.

But meantime they have gone ahead, without waiting. There are hundreds of thousands of pioneer children like these in Russia.

Send in that Subscription Today.

GREAT SHOWING IN "SUB" DRIVE

HONOR ROLL of Those Who Are Making Good in First DAILY WORKER Campaign

While These Are Busy Are You Content?

Every DAILY WORKER Reader Sell a Sub Before July 1.

While the Honor Roll is being printed in full it is interesting to note who are the individual champion DAILY WORKER boosters. The present campaign has not been waged for individual honors. It has been intended to stimulate organized effort for THE DAILY WORKER. Yet the final summary of the success of the campaign would not be complete without a special commendation of those loyal militants who have led the way in making THE DAILY WORKER what it is—the most influential labor paper published anywhere in the English language.

Those who have made a habit of reading the Power Column carefully have noticed how often certain names have appeared. Those who now read, especially those who have not exerted themselves on behalf of THE DAILY WORKER cannot but note the gulf which separates them from the real missionaries of the advancing working class.

Read These Names. They Are the Ones That Make History.

Five true militants have sold over fifty DAILY WORKER subscriptions each! Eight more have sold over twenty subs apiece! Scores have sold ten or more! Then is there a single reader who, if he will, cannot bring at least one new reader into THE DAILY WORKER fold? Cannot add at least one new soldier to the militants' army? Militants of America! Meet with a group who are making their militancy count!

Name	City	Number of new subs sold since March 15
Wm. Scarville,	Pittsburgh	81
Wm. Reynolds,	Detroit	87
Joseph Brahdry,	New York	66
A. Bimba,	Brooklyn	60
A. W. Harvitt,	Toledo	50
E. Merrill,	Toledo	28
Harry Davis,	Rochester, N. Y.	23
Robt. Zeilms,	Boston	22
V. H. Wilson,	Miles City	22
R. Harju,	Duluth, Minn.	21
John Latvala,	Cannonsburg, Pa.	21
D. Rosenthal,	Pittsburgh	21
G. Shklar,	Milwaukee	20
Nelson Sorenson,	Kansas City, Mo.	20
Samuelian,	N. Y.	18
Wm. Detrich,	Denver	18
Chas. Williams,	Warren, O.	17
Geo. Maich,	Ambridge, Pa.	16
Helen Lotoszynski,	Chicago	16
J. D. Speigel,	Chicago	16
H. Samuelson,	Brooklyn	14
N. Beck,	Toledo	14
Jos. Raynevich,	Turtle Creek, Pa.	14
T. R. Sullivan,	St. Louis	14
P. B. Cowdery,	Oakland, Calif.	14
Valentine,	Chicago	14
S. A. Pollack,	New York	13
J. A. Bekampis,	Philadelphia	13
N. H. Tallentire,	Minneapolis	12
L. G. Kranewethers,	South Bend, Ind.	11
C. Johnson,	Buffalo	11
Wm. Clough,	Seattle	10
Arnold Ronn,	Superior	10
John Turnquist,	Rockford, Ill.	10
Chas. Schwartz,	Revere, Mass.	10
A. Ball,	Philadelphia	10
Anna Cornblatt,	Los Angeles	10
Geo. Meyler,	Kansas City, Mo.	10
Pearl Lamm,	Monessen, Pa.	10
G. E. Kelly,	New York	10
John Indrika,	Chicago	10
Shaffer,	Cleveland	10
Sherer,	Brooklyn	10

Three weeks to go! Has your name been on THE Honor Roll? Put it there again!

HONOR ROLL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	KANSAS CITY, MO.
C. N. Calenseur, 1.	N. Sorenson, 20.
Wm. Schubert, 2.	Geo. Meyler, 10.
INDIANOLA, PA.	A. Buehler, 7.
P. Davanciek, 1.	J. E. London, 1.
IRONTON, MINN.	W. F. McCoy, 2.
M. Tomlanovich, 1.	Max Levin, 1.
JOHNSON CITY, ILL.	T. Ommerman, 1.
S. Zevodu, 4.	S. Koasen, 1.
John R. Wood, 2.	J. Mihalec, 1.
Mark Radolovich, 1.	R. Long, 1.
Jos. Brazina, 1.	E. Massey, 2.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.	M. Sarer, 1.
Henry Silta, 3.	Tom Grey, 1.
JOLIET, ILL.	KLEIN, MONT.
Jerry Fetich, 1.	I. Blasko, 5.
M. Merrisay, 3.	KINNEY, MINN.
JACOBSON, MINN.	Gust. Valinos, 1.
P. M. Lundin, 1.	KIRKVILLE, MO.
JARDINE, MONT.	Phil. Ropich, 1.
A. J. Bright, 1.	KEARNEY, N. J.
JAMAICA, N. Y.	R. V. Peacock, 1.
A. Mueller, 1.	HOOSKIA, IDAHO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.	A. E. Lycan, 1.
J. Turnquist, 2.	KNAPPA, ORE.
Fred Olsen, 1.	I. Turja, 1.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	LITTLE FALLS, MONT.
L. Berinhaut, 2.	Bror. Akusoy, 2.
KENOSHA, WIS.	LONGCONE, ME.
A. Niemi, 3.	Kalle Liponen, 2.
KINGSTON, MINN.	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Aug. Orn, 1.	Anna Cornblath, 10.
	L. P. Rendal, 4.
	Syriar, 2.
	Jan Jerick, 2.

LANSING, MICH.

Francis Cook, 6.

LANESVILLE, MASS.

Waino Carlson, 1.

LIBRARY, PA.

M. Kline, 1.

LAGLOWN, MASS.

Chas. Nelson, 1.

LIMA, OHIO.

Scott Wilkins, 1.

LEESVILLE, MICH.

Geo. Deckoff, 1.

LAKE PRESTON, S. D.

O. L. Johnson, 1.

LUSSOR, ALTA, CAN.

Roy Reed, 2.

LONG BEACH, CAL.

A. B. Pushon, 1.

LIVINGSTON, ILL.

Thos. Otzwirk, 6.

W. Hoffman, 1.

LANSFORD, PA.

J. B. Dymovich, 1.

LAKEWORTH, FLA.

Waino Paasonen, 1.

LIBERTY CENTER, O.

D. Lertner, 1.

LA CROSS, WIS.

I. SHIFTON, 1.

MILES CITY, MONT.

J. H. Wilson, 12.

MITCHELL, S. D.

Alf. Knulson, 5.

MANOR, PA.

F. Shuster, 2.

MONTROSE, COLO.

F. Smith, 1.

MILFORD, UTAH.

E. J. Johnson, 1.

MINANGA, MINN.

Chas. Lohi, 3.

Theo. Heitola, 1.

Oliver Nisko, 1.

MORAN, IOWA.

A. M. Susic, 1.

MUNING, MICH.

L. Shamberger, 2.

MARSHFIELD, ORE.

O. Galenowski, 1.

Sam Island, 2.

Carl Wallin, 3.

MADISON, ILLINOIS.

L. Moronsky, 1.

M. A. Strayoss, 2.

Geo. Soroff, 1.

McKEES ROCKS, PA.

M. Jond, 1.

E. Elwood, 1.

H. Rosen, 1.

W. Kochler, 5.

A. R. Gold, 1.

O. Exner, 1.

P. Rosenberg, 1.

I. Tmia, 1.

N. Presman, 4.

NEW YORK CITY.

Italian West Side Br., 1.

Sara Recker, 2.

V. Saarkoppel, 4.

Austra Gordon, 7.

Max Kitzes, 2.

B. Lonow, 1.

P. Valsenius, 2.

E. B. Monn, 1.

S. A. Pollack, 13.

M. Schmidt, 2.

G. E. Kelly, 10.

Toby, 1.

J. Brahdry, 66.

Sally Spiegel, 4.

Max Salesbaky, 2.

J. Vados, 4.

S. Rosen, 1.

A. Hetnyl, 1.

Br. N. 1., N. Y. C., 3.

Arne Kakkila, 2.

J. Malmberg, 1.

Th. Torkkonen, 2.

M. Rosenberg, 1.

Rose Schwartz, 1.

C. Drogen, 3.

Frank Chalaupka, 2.

J. Weinstein, 2.

D. W. Of, 12.

N. Taub, 1.

N. Samuleian, 6.

Ukr. Daily News, 2.

M. Weisenweig, 1.

L. Rosenthal, 2.

E. T. Allison, 1.

Fred Commor, 4.

J. Amir, 1.

Max Halsky, 1.

Paul Tabro, 2.

Elsa Kakkela, 1.

E. Meyer, 2.

Elsa Kakkela, 1.

Ben Greenberg, 1.

Ed. Tobin, 1.

J. Luslig, 1.

L. B. Scott, 1.

Pete Vakaris, 2.

A. Sivo, 5.

J. Sahti, 1.

Z. Smolich, 2.

Ethel Pincus, 1.

T. Ermen, 1.

B. Chukow, 1.

H. Grossman, 1.

M. Rosenberg, 2.

N. Mensen, 1.

Geo. Williams, 1.

C. Bragen, 1.

Waino Sekkes, 2.

C. Chris, 1.

C. Mailer, 4.

H. Snodon, 6.

C. Schwartzfeld, 6.

A. E. Heder, 1.

EMIL, GORDY, 9.

R. Hotzman, 1.

A. Stonekes, 1.

Waino Neemi, 2.

J. P. Koupa, 1.

J. Lambert, 1.

NASHWAUK, MINN.

Liina Vainonque, 1.

NEW YORK MILLS, MIN.

K. Herkkinen, 6.

C. Olson, 1.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

P. Smernoff, 1.

F. Chudowech, 1.

J. Blank, 1.

Perry Shipman, 1.

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

M. Shapavolov, 1.

ROCKLAND, ME.

J. Hopasaare, 1.

RUDYARD, MD.

Henry Dahlberg, 1.

RUSSELTON, PENNA.

G. M. Schultz, 1.

ROXBURY, MASS.

A. Arnetochler, 1.

C. H. Rosenberg, 1.

ROBERTS, MONT.

Matt Luoma, 1.

RED GRANITE, WIS.

Wm. Korpiela, 1.

W. Wirtala, 1.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

John Turnquist, 10.

Wm. Emmet, 2.

M. Lundquist, 3.

REVERE, MASS.

Chas. Schwartz, 16.

Dora Dalevich, 1.

ROCHESTER, MINN.

A. Militant, 3.

S. Reed, 6.

G. F. Partridge, 8.

ROCKLYN, MASS.

A. Addie, 2.

RANTON, WASH.

B. Kogen, 1.

RICHMOND, VA.

L. B. Scott, 1.

M. J. Zocharin, 1.

RANKIN.

Paul Cinat, 2.

John Budog, 1.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

M. Johnson, 1.

ROSEVURG, ORE.

REPRESS, CALIF.

Louis Allen, 1.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. H. Johnson, 5.

T. R. Sullivan, 14.

H. L. Goldberg, 8.

J. Morvell, 1.

J. Morbell, 1.

STONINGTON, ILL.

J. Crigabit, 2.

SUDAN, TEXAS.

L. N. Talli, 1.

SAN FRANCISCO.

M. Silverman, 6.

Mrs. H. Pape, 2.

G. Liakos, 1.

W. E. Jones, 1.

J. Nipapa, 6.

Chas. Wurra, 1.

M. Harlan, 2.

F. J. Kratofil, 1.

J. H. Dolsen, 1.

E. Gustafson, 1.

SHARPSBURG, PENNA.

Jos. E. Rudaitsis, 1.

ST. PAUL.

Chas. Koclan, 3.

C. A. Hathaway, 3.

G. Scondera, 1.

J. Slucer, 2.

J. J. Hajicek, 3.

F. Rabe, 3.

E. Marks, 1.

F. Rallo, 1.

M. Flushman, 2.

C. B. Hayden, 1.

J. Schosser, 1.

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Into the Trade Unions

"Into the Trade Unions" is the slogan for all the unorganized workers. The trade unions are the primary organs of working-class struggle, the first crystallization of resistance against capitalist exploitation, without which the working class is helpless. They are the mass organization of the workers.

"Into the Trade Unions" is therefore the first slogan of action for serious revolutionists. Without the winning of the trade unions for the revolution the capitalist system cannot be overthrown to make way for a Communist society. It is the necessary application of the principle of Communist activity embodied in the slogan, "Go to the Masses."

After five years teaching of the Communist International it seems strange that such a fundamental should have to be repeated again and again for the benefit of workers calling themselves Communists. But the fundamental human weakness, laziness and fear of the struggle, constantly produces those who would look for short-cuts to the revolution. They see the bitter struggles necessary to carry on revolutionary work on the unions. They see the expulsions, the discriminations, the hardships inflicted upon Communists thruout the labor movement by the old bureaucrats and agents of the bourgeoisie.

These weak comrades cry out against the hard road given them to travel. It would be so much nicer to have comfortable, Communist unions, where one believed in the revolution, where all were Communists or sympathizers, where bureaucrats were unknown. Why not have our own unions, they ask.

But the masses would not be in such unions. Questions of this nature are sure signs of defeatism. They signify an abandonment of the revolutionary struggle. To give in to such a tendency by the slightest degree is to betray the most vital principles of Communism. There is no answer to such questioning but to resolutely turn these comrades right-about-face toward the fundamental principles of Communism.

"Into the Trade Unions" is more than ever today a fundamental demand upon every revolutionary worker in America. Ten-fold must our activity be increased, more concentrated must be our careful attention, deeper must our enthusiasm be stirred. The problem of the proletarian revolution in America is today in large measure the problem of winning the masses organized in trade unions.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Berger's Solution

The Honorable Victor Berger, the one and only socialist in the House of Representatives, appears to have hit upon the only and one way of ending the farm crisis.

The Milwaukee Leader, the Wisconsin Congressman's private mouthpiece, tells us "German credit alone to solve farm problems." Reporting the speech delivered by Berger in behalf of his proposal to give the Ebert-Marx German government one million dollars of food credit, the Leader says: "The situation in Europe can be relieved at once and at the same time our agricultural depression can be ended if the United States puts Germany in a position to help herself."

No one will take this "remedy" seriously. We have our doubts whether the lone socialist congressman took himself seriously when he spoke in such a strain. At any rate, we are sure that he did not take the farm crisis and the hardships of the dispossessed farmers seriously. There is no doubt in our minds that no bankrupt farmer or worker will take Berger or his solution seriously.

We are sorry for the Honorable Berger. His plea for the German workingmen and poor farmers will not help the American farmers out of their troubles. All this plea will do for the American farming masses is to convince them that Berger is more concerned with the welfare of the German ruling class as Germans than with the troubles and problems of the agrarian classes of the United States. Our hundred thousand farmers who are virtually bankrupt in fifteen of our leading agricultural states will now more than ever be justified in their belief that Berger of Wisconsin is more of a pro-German pro-capitalist than a socialist. The thousands of farmers who have been driven off their land by the severe economic crisis will not be relieved an iota by the fact that the American government will be spending millions of their money to keep in power the hangmen of the German working and farming masses.

Berger's solution for the farm crisis is no solution at all. Perhaps it was really offered by Berger only as a solution for his own problems in the coming congressional campaign where he will be making another appeal to the voters of his district.

Clearing the Ground

For more than a generation, American revolutionary unionists have had their minds befuddled by the maze of conflicting and dual unions in existence. And the greatest confusion was caused, so far as the rebels were concerned, by those organizations which existed principally in the minds of a few zealots in the form of blue-printed programs for the millennium.

But the ground is gradually being cleared. One of the "ideal" unions that existed only in ideas, the Workers International Industrial Union (W. I. I. U.) has at last given up the ghost. At its "convention" in Troy, N. Y., last month, the admission was made that less than a hundred members had been keeping the organization alive for years, and that it was really ridiculous to continue the pretense any longer. So the hundred old-timers are finally going to face reality long enough to vote on a referendum as to whether the W. I. I. U. should not be liquidated.

Which is a most remarkable moment in history, indeed! A precedent has been set! Heretofore, such useless organizations have never, even after twenty years of cluttering up the scene, had the grace to quietly commit suicide. We recommend the action of the W. I. I. U. to the serious consideration of all like paper organizations.

Hearst and Labor

The Seattle Post Intelligencer, one of the 24 daily newspapers owned by William Randolph Hearst, has a strike on. More than a hundred workers are out, some of them locked out for refusing to handle scab materials.

Hearst brags about being a "friend of labor." He is one of the principal backers of a "labor" candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket—George L. Berry, president of the pressmen's union.

Berry is not a "friend of labor," he is a "labor leader." As such he recently recruited scab pressmen from all over the country and broke the New York strike with the influence and money of his union office, with the help of Hearst and other capitalists.

If Berry can claim to be a "labor leader," there seems to be small reason to complain if Hearst calls himself a "friend of labor." Both of them are of the most vicious and dangerous enemies of the labor movement. Both crush strikes with cold-blooded cynicism. Both are capitalists, both are for the capitalist system, both are against the labor movement. Labor will not make progress until it throws off the influence of all such fakery.

Veto Again Hits Workers

What is the presidential veto for? Examine the kind of bills against which it is used, and you will find out.

The veto is for the purpose of preventing the returned soldiers from receiving compensation. Coolidge vetoed the bonus law.

The veto is NOT for preventing profiteers and big capitalists from looting the government. Coolidge has not vetoed any bill which hands over national wealth to capitalist hands; on the contrary, he has bargained to dispose of Muscle Shoals to Ford.

Now the veto has fallen upon another proposed law; the bill increasing wages for postal service workers has fallen under Coolidge's ban.

So we see that the presidential veto is for the purpose of keeping wages down.

Coolidge is the president of capitalism—the veto is an instrument for use against the workers. These are the conclusions forced upon every intelligent worker. These are the conclusions that the postal workers must finally come to. The latest blow at their wages should make them think a bit.

Populaire Joins N. Y. Call

Word comes from Paris that *Populaire*, the only Socialist daily of that city, has become a weekly. Another Socialist paper, *La France Libre*, ceases publication altogether. Thus is demonstrated the fact that the recent "victory" of the Socialist in the elections has no solid foundation in organization among the masses. The Socialist Party of France has completely disintegrated; it remains as nothing more than a loose aggregation of careerist politicians. As it goes to join the ghost of the S. P. of America, the *Populaire* sends its spirit to fraternize with that of the defunct *New York Call*.

Meantime the Communist daily, *Humanite* increases its circulation daily. When the Communist vote mounts up, it means more than vague, confused, leaderless sentiment. It is the reflection of the growing organized power of the revolutionary workers, preparing to take over society. The proletarian revolution marches on its way to victory.

We predicted some time ago that trouble was brewing for those implicated in the wild scramble to establish labor banks. The first signs of the inevitable are seen in the resignation of E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees' Union, from the presidency of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank of Cincinnati. Fitzgerald is also head of an investment company, which has been warned against by some of the more solid labor institutions. These are but the first swallows of a summer of "banking trouble" for the aspiring class collaborationists.

Of course, the Republican convention in Cleveland will go on record denouncing the "vile slanders" of the charges of graft and corruption brought out in the Teapot Dome investigation. The Grand Oil Party has not enjoyed its exposure.

Workers Face Unemployment and Wage Cuts

By JAY LOVESTONE

Little doubt is now expressed by the leading financial agencies as to the fact that the economic conditions have taken a definite turn for the worse. The discussion among the economic experts centers today on the character, rather than on a debate as to its existence.

As is to be expected, the workers and poor farmers are the worst sufferers. Wage cuts are increasing and employment is decreasing.

Extensive Economic Slump Admitted
Allowing for seasonal variations, the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in basic industries declined 2 per cent in April. The fall was especially marked in the steel, iron, coal and woolen industries. At the same time factory employment declined 2 per cent. Clear signs of the diminished trade are to be seen in the lowering of the discount rates by the New York and Cleveland Federal Reserve banks from 4 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent.

Babson in his last report admits that "we have some real ground for the pessimism that has been evident the last few weeks. General business, as reflected by the Babson chart, is now running at a level 10 per cent below normal, and present indications are that it will continue so for some time to come in completing the readjustment from the five years of inflation between 1916 and 1921."

Plan Big Wage-Cutting Drive.
Additional light on the attitude of the employing class to the Dawes plan is now being shed in business circles. Thus in its latest review of the state of trade and the commercial epitome, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle frankly says: "It is pointed out that once the Dawes plan is adopted and manufactures in Europe get an impetus from a revival of confidence, Europe will probably invade American markets on a larger and far more formidable scale than for many years past, favored by labor costs much below those prevailing in the United States. If labor does not meet the situation by intelligent acquiescence in reduced wages it will suffer by a lessened demand for its services."

That the capitalists mean business and that their threats to cut wages are not idle is obvious from the prophecy, to be more exact decree, of the latest number of the Magazine of Wall Street. Says this organ of high finance apropos the likelihood of a cut in wages for steel workers: "That a cut in steel wages, initiated by the independent producers, is to be forthcoming in the not distant future, seems a certainty, in view of existing and prospective conditions in the industry. The practically non-existent margin of profit occasioned by the already considerable reduction in steel

operations has operated to force consideration of the advisability of cutting wages upon officials of the various companies. The United States Steel Corporation, as usual, will be the last to take such a step, as it is the first to initiate wage advances.

"This prospective action on the part of the steel industry is more than usually significant in view of the extreme susceptibility of the industry to changing conditions. Its advent, therefore, may be looked upon as a forerunner of similar action by other industries. Unquestionably, some readjustment of existing wage scales must occur before the general industrial situation can again become stabilized."

In some South Carolina cotton mills wages have already been reduced as high as 10 per cent. The carpet workers of Amsterdam, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, have just had their wages slashed. Among the New England Shoe Workers there have been wage reductions as high as 20 per cent.

Barron pictures the plight of the textile workers as follows: "Idle men and machinery—that is the story today in the textile towns. The social reaction has already made itself distinctly felt. From Fall River, for example, come reports that despite the earnest efforts of numerous welfare and fraternal organizations to alleviate local distress, the mill curtailment there has been so long and drastic that the municipal authorities now feel themselves obliged to make substantial appropriations for municipal improvements with a view to providing more work."

Sharp Drop in Employment.

The decrease in employment is country-wide. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest study on "Employment in Selected Industries," employment in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 2.1 per cent in April; pay-roll totals decreased 2.5 per cent and per capita earnings fell 0.4 per cent in April. On the basis of the returns from close to six thousand establishments, there has been a decrease of 5.2 per cent in employment and 2 per cent in pay-roll totals in the last year.

The condition of the steel industry is the most unsatisfactory in the last seventeen months. The unfilled orders for April were smaller than the lowest figures reached at the bottom of the 1921 industrial depression. The copper market is listless. Brass and copper manufacturers are cutting production. Construction activities are slowing down. The curtailing of cotton production is going on apace. A further decline in production is expected by all. Banking of blast furnaces and price declines are now as frequent as in the last great depression.

The report of the New York State

Department of Labor is most discouraging. Says Industrial Commissioner Shientag: "Payrolls in the manufacturing industries of this state were smaller in April than in any month since February 1923, altho April is usually a peak month for many industries. By cutting down both the number of workers and their working time manufacturers have lowered their payrolls 5 per cent as compared either with those of March or those of April a year ago."

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries sums up the situation in the state in this fashion: "A decrease of 4.8 per cent in the number of employes; a decrease of 6.3 in the aggregate payroll; a decrease of 1.6 per cent in the average weekly earnings per person."

The Federal Reserve District of Philadelphia reports a further curtailment in production, less active distribution of goods, and a decline in the number of employes at industrial establishments.

The Monthly Business Conditions Report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for June, to be issued soon says:

"The returns received by the Illinois State Department of Labor, covering 300,000 industrial workers of the state, showed declines for April, amounting to 1.2 per cent in men and 1.0 per cent in earnings. For Wisconsin, as reported to its Industrial Commission by plants employing 83,000 men, the corresponding losses were 2.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. In the states of Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan, reports sent directly by this bank indicate a somewhat heavier curtailment, the average loss for approximately 30,000 men amounting to 3.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. The combined figures for all of these states showed declines of 1.6 per cent in men and 2.3 per cent in the aggregate earnings."

Numerous Farm Bank Failures.

Since the first of the year more than 325 banks have failed in the northwest, despite the establishment of the Agricultural Credits Corporation and the extension of the life of the War Finance Corporation. The falling of prices in the grain regions and the fall of land prices are the principal causes for the bankruptcies.

Mr. H. Parker Willis, editor of the Banking World Section of the Magazine of Wall Street, in discussing this critical situation makes the following pointed remarks indicating the great fears entertained by the financiers that the disease will spread not only to other agricultural sections but also to the industrial centers. Declared Mr. Willis ante this trend:

"The place where danger is now to be most expected appears to be in the small banks of the cities which have become considerably involved in real estate loans based in property at in-

flated prices, or which have been sustaining industries that have been largely 'overboomed' by buying their paper in large quantities. . . .

"In those parts of the country where the country banks have not suffered very severely thus far, careful watch should be kept because of the danger that in the event of a reduction in the local price of land or of special local products, such as cotton, a situation similar to that of the Northwest (altho probably not so intense) may develop."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Billy Sunday burst into Chicago after escaping a visit to Jesus thru the ministrations of the surgeons in the Mayo clinic at Rochester who fixed up his damaged kidney. It appears William is in no hurry for that celestial trip even tho he makes much money sending others there. "The world is going to the devil," he ejaculated. Then he became bloodthirsty. Of course, a reporter asked him for his views on the Leopold-Loeb murder. "They ought to be hanged," growled the blood-hungry Christian. Every pulpit pounder in the United States is taking the opportunity of bursting into print with the claim that lack of religion was responsible for the state of mind that led the two wealthy perverts to commit murder. But it is safe to say that for every murder committed by an alleged atheist, one hundred thousand have been committed by devotees of some one of the several Gods in good standing in modern society.

Only quite recently a man in the southern part of this country murdered several members of his family because he thought he heard a voice from God commanding him to do so. And this is not surprising. It is surprising, however, that readers of the Old Testament manage to remain so comparatively harmless. Aside from the Rababian touch, its pages are full of exhortations to murder and versions of sexual relations that leave Boccaccio's Decamerone without a leg to stand on. Fortunately Christians do not take their God seriously, else the rest of us would have to travel in armored cars and wear coats of mail while at work. It takes a lot of nerve for a man to proclaim himself a Christian nowadays, but it beats the devil to hear a minister throwing up his hands in horror over a breach of the moral code. The recent widely advertised murder was horrible, but it was merely a fine exhibition of tenderness compared to the instructions given by Jehovah to the children of Israel when on a murder campaign who were ordered to kill all the men folk and old women but save the virgins for themselves. Perhaps he paid off his troops that way. If Christians do not consider murder a cardinal virtue, it is not Jehovah's fault.

An over enthusiastic editor of a radical paper published in the northwestern part of the United States in the year 1918, predicted the success of the German revolution assured when a news report brot the information that Von Hindenburg had joined the revolutionists. The editor had good intentions but his facts and his judgment were away off. Hindenburg did not join the revolution. He let the Social-Democrats do the dirty work and they did it. In another part of this issue the reader will find a story from the Federated Press correspondent in Berlin to the effect that General Ludendorff has joined the Socialists. It is well to remember, however, that the German Socialists are responsible for the deplorable conditions of the workers of that country, having killed the revolution and thousands of the revolutionists. That Ludendorff should have joined them is not surprising. He is a first-class murderer.

John Appleton Haven Hopkins is the full name of the organizer and sole owner of the Committee of 48, now dwindled to two; the owner and another individual who represents the rank and file. Mr. Hopkins has seen his name on the letterhead of many an ambitious political party. He is here, there and everywhere, but not for long. J. A. H. Hopkins was educated at Columbia Military Institute. Perhaps he learned there the art of the strategic retreat. He is now busily engaged trying to get a grip on LaFollette's shirt tail but the competition is so keen for that strategic position, that Mr. Hopkins may only get "Fightin' Bob's" smoke.

The Rev. Ernest Fremont Tittle, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Evanston, was selected to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Northwestern university a week from yesterday. The 100 per centers got hot under the collar when they learned that Dr. Tittle was not sanguinary enough to suit their tastes, he having introduced Brent Dow Allison, conscientious objector, when the latter made a pacifist speech in his church. The upshot was that the president of the university politely suggested to Dr. Tittle that he should find some plausible excuse for not delivering the sermon. Dr. took the hint. A bishop about to leave on a heathen-charming mission to China will be given the opportunity to address a group of Christians before he braves the yellow peril.

STRIKERS DEFY PULLMAN BOSSES' ARREST THREATS

Important Meeting to be Held Today

The striking refrigerator freight car builders at the Pullman plant are holding an important open air meeting this morning in the ball field by the 103rd street gate to discuss the results of the conference between the strike committee and the Pullman officials.

The strikers are not frightened by the company's threat to have anyone arrested who steps onto the ball field today. Last week the strikers met on the same lot when they were unable to obtain a hall.

Must All Strike Together.

Jack McCarthy, circulation manager of the DAILY WORKER, will address the strikers today. McCarthy, in former talks, has pointed out that the Pullman company is engaged in the process of lowering the standard of living of the employes by reducing wages one department at a time. The Pullman company, he declared, knows that a spontaneous walkout of a small department will not tie up the plant.

"The only way to secure lasting results," McCarthy told the strikers, "is to strike all the departments in the entire plant simultaneously. The men should organize 100 per cent in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen's union and all strike together. This will prevent the company from cutting the wages of one department after the other in the plant."

Scab Nearly Kills Foreman.

Strikers are talking of the troubles the company is having with the handful of scabs in the refrigerator car department. One foreman is lying seriously injured at the hospital from a wild sledge blow which an untrained scab struck at a spike.

The English Pullman branch of the Workers party meets tonight.

PITTSBURGH, June 8.—Eleven stage acts featuring children below the legal age for employment have been withdrawn as the result of a recent court decision in Pennsylvania. In this case the state department of labor and industry, of which Royal Meeker is secretary, prosecuted a theatrical manager who presented two children in a so-called "singing, dancing and educational act" for violation of the child labor law. A fine of \$100 and costs was imposed.

FOOD WORKERS WILL FLY INJUNCTION AT MEETING WEDNESDAY

A mass meeting of protest against the blanket injunction granted by Judge Hugo Friend to the Greek Restaurant association to prevent the Greek restaurant workers from picketing, will be held by the Amalgamated Food Workers Wednesday night. Speakers in both Greek and English will tell the history of the present strike and explain the significance of the labor's fight on all injunctions.

Karl Reeve, reporter for the DAILY WORKER, will speak.

Gotham Shirt Ironers Strike When Bosses Fail to Sign Pact

NEW YORK, June 8.—More than a thousand union shirt ironers and several hundred workers drawn to the union by the walkout are on strike in New York city following the refusal of employers to renew the agreement which expired May 15. About 60 per cent of the shops have expressed their intention to sign the new contract on June 5, according to J. Mackey of the strike committee. The strikers are members of local 280, Laundry Workers' International union, American Federation of Labor.

The workers, chiefly men, are piece workers and hours and conditions are not involved in the controversy. Under the old contract they made from \$20 to \$35 a week. The proposed contract for one year changes the rate on dress shirts, which would increase the pay from about fifty cent to a dollar a week.

About 3,000 shops, all hand laundries, are affected, as many of the strikers work in two or three different small shops each week in order to secure enough work to make a living. The union reports sufficient strike funds on hand and that there is no immediate plan to ask for sympathetic action on the part of the Laundry and Allied Trades council of which it is a member.

Tidal Wave Sweeps on Peru Causing Considerable Loss

LIMA, Peru, June 8.—Ships were sunk, towns flooded and several lives are believed lost as a result of a tidal wave which swept the Peruvian littoral early today.

SOCIALISTS HEDGING

(Continued from page 1.) candidate running on the Democratic or Republican ticket. But discussion of Socialist attitude toward LaFollette as an "independent" was avoided.

Hillquit Won't Say.

Morris Hillquit, who led the discussion, outlined the various possibilities which may confront the Cleveland conventions of the party and the C. P. P. A., but "deliberately refrained from saying what the Socialist party should do." He said the possibility that McAdoo would be the Democratic candidate had increased recently, and that many of the railway brotherhood officials in the C. P. P. A. were pledged to McAdoo.

Socialists are interested in LaFollette only as an instrument for getting a labor party, said Hillquit. According to personal reports from the northwestern states, LaFollette's strength is not as great as they had been led to believe, said James Oneal, editor of the New Leader. If the Socialists make the sacrifice of supporting LaFollette, they should be allowed to pick a labor man as his running mate, some one like James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Oneal added. Only one speaker, a woman, was enthusiastic for LaFollette as a political leader.

Likely to Stay With C. P. P. A.

While there were constant references to the time when the Socialist party should "go it alone again," most of those present seemed to agree with Hillquit that only an extreme situation would justify a break with the C. P. P. A.



The Poor Fish Says—The Japanese began praying to Holy Buddha after Calvin Coolidge signed the exclusion law. What can they expect from Buddha? He is as mute as our president and a pacifist. If they had a fighting God like ours they might have some chance of winning in a scrap. Atta Boy, Jehovah!