

PREACHERS HELP TEXTILE BARONS IN NEW BEDFORD

Senator Butler Buys Up
Sky-Pilots

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (FP), July 4.—Former Senator William M. Butler, through private detectives, has ordered New Bedford preachers to tell workers to return to the cotton mills under a 10 per cent wage reduction. Indirectly he has promised to "take care of" them if they will help break the strike from their pulpits.

At least a dozen ministers have confirmed the story of the Rev. Lincolnton H. White, pastor of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, who revealed activities of the Butler-bossed private detectives. J. Aspin Reed, head of a Boston detective agency, called on White and urged him to help call off the strike. He was to call on manufacturers to open their mill gates to hungry workers, although they had already published their intention of opening July 9.

Bribe Preachers
"Will the manufacturers take down the wage cut notices," asked Lincolnton.

"No," was the detective's immediate reply. Turned down, Reed came back the second time. The minister, stuck to his guns, and then Reed remarked pointedly and coolly:

"Do you mind, Mr. White, if I take your answer back to Senator Butler? You know he is interested in the mills here."

Reed also offered to "take care of" the pastor. To some he offered automobiles. Bribery unavailing, Reed threatened White that he would call up the mill treasurers and notify them of the preacher's refusal to serve them.

Linden's public statement followed a plea from Father Noon, Catholic clergyman, imploring the mill workers to stick it out. He asked the bosses to rescind the cut, asserting that even the previous wages had been far too low.

Uses Private "Dicks"
Butler, former chairman of the National Republican Party, former U. S. Senator from Massachusetts and confidante of President Coolidge, is a firm believer in the efficacy of private detectives in breaking up strikes and smashing unions. Between 1918 and 1922 he paid \$250,000 to the Sherman Service to disrupt the union, corrupt leaders and tear down resistance to wage cuts.

The attitude of the New Bedford Council of Churches in urging arbitration of the dispute has been officially commended by the State Church Federation. The Federal Council of Churches is understood to be deeply interested in the New Bedford struggle and is making a preliminary study of the struggle to determine whether it should conduct a moral survey.

Imperialism and Fourth of July

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press)
To millions of workers slaving throughout the world to provide the tribute exacted by the American dollar empire the 4th of July will loom as anything but the birthday of liberty. They will view it as the day set apart by the world's greatest exploiters to glorify their rise to power. Gradually it will be transformed into Empire Day, demanding worship of imperial power, wherever the dollar has established its dominion.

The change in the character of the 4th has been in progress many years. But it has proceeded most rapidly since the world war enabled American capitalism to declare its financial independence. This transformation is reflected in the recent expulsion from the Daughters of the American Revolution of a member who protested the blacklisting of scores of prominent persons for professing the principles of the declaration of independence.

Prior to the world war the United States was still in part an economic colony of Europe. Its workers had each year to produce the tribute required by European capitalists on the five to six billion dollars which they had invested in America. The greater part of this tribute went to England which held about \$4,000,000,000 of American securities.

War Profits Shifted the balance of power to American capitalists. They bought back a large proportion of the American securities held in Europe. They bought the investments of England and other European countries in Central and South America. They established New York as the moneylending center of the world and with the end of the war began to pour dollars into all parts of the world, taking mortgages on governments, buying up industries, engrossing power resources, building railroads and factories.

The latest census of America's invading dollars shows \$5,200,000,000 invested in Latin America, \$4,300,000,000 in Europe, \$3,900,000,000 in Canada, \$700,000,000 in China, Japan and the Philippines and \$400,000,000 in other parts of the world. These dollars, which extend the domination of American capitalists over the economic activities of other peoples, are increasing more than \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Enslave Latin America.
The growth of imperial power over Latin America is evident in the increase in dollar investments in Cuba from \$220,000,000 in 1912 to \$1,400,

Worker Killed, Forty Injured When Crowded Brooklyn Trolleys Crash



One worker was killed and 40 injured, when a crowded Bergen Street trolley jumped a switch and crashed into another trolley at St. John's Place and Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. Negligence in failing to keep switch in repair is said to be the cause of the crash. Photo shows the damaged cars after the wreck.

BOSS DISCOMFITS HILLMAN MACHINE

Says 50,000 Garments a
Week for Scab Shops

Despite all the ballyhooing of the Jewish Daily Forward, who together with Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union are trying their utmost to convince the world that workers in the trade are prospering under the Hillman regime several uncomfortable facts come to light to expose the chaos in the trade. First it was the graft scandals that were exposed, and now the almost complete disorganization of the industry becomes known through the admission of the bosses.

As many as 50,000 garments per week are being sent to non-union contracting shops from New York manufacturers, is the announcement made by the manager of the Children's Clothing Contractors' Association.

Not only can this traffic be stopped, the workers bitterly complain, but even if it couldn't, the officialdom should launch organization drives to unionize the out of town open shops. To prove that it can be stopped, it is then pointed out, all it is necessary to know is that the material shipped out is all cut goods, and a strict and honest control of the cutting end of the work would prevent this work from going to scab shops. It will be remembered, however, that the recent graft exposures showed the union officialdom as aiding and helping to ship these orders out of town for a cash consideration.

BERLIN, July 4.—Telephonic communication with Mexico was opened yesterday at 267 marks for three minutes of conversation—considered a prohibitive price.

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Chicago, July 4. (UP)—Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work arrived here yesterday from Superior, Wis. after submitting his resignation to President Coolidge.

Work held conferences here with republican leaders regarding a western manager for the campaign of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, republican presidential nominee.

There was no indication of who would be appointed. James W. Good, who has been under consideration, is understood to have refused the offer because of press of "personal business."

Workers' Calendar

All announcements for this column must reach THE DAILY WORKER several days before the event in question to make the announcement effective. Many announcements arrive at the office too late for publication owing to the additional time needed for the delivery of the paper.

Chicago D. E. C. Meet.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The District Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago will hold an organizational conference of shop nuclei on July 22. All functionaries of various units, and comrades in different factories have been urged to attend.

Martins Ferry Picnic.
MARTINS FERRY, Ohio.—The Young Workers Club of Martins Ferry, Ohio, has arranged a picnic and dance to be held at the Volts Farm here on July 8, from 10 a. m. through the day and night. All those wishing to attend should meet at the Hungarian Hall, Main and Central Sts. There will be refreshments, games, speakers, etc. Transportation to Volts Farm is free.

Philadelphia Y. W. L. Excursion.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An excursion for the benefit of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, will take place Saturday, July 7. Boats will leave the Chestnut St. pier at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Tickets are 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Tickets must be bought in advance from the Young Workers, at 1214 Spring Garden St. Otherwise the proceeds will not go to the Young Workers.

Milwaukee Party Picnic.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The second summer picnic of the Milwaukee Workers (Communist) Party and Free Workers' Club will take place July 8 at the Pleasant Valley Park, Woodlawn Ave., West Allis, Wisconsin.

Pittsburgh District Picnic.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The third annual picnic of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 5 has been postponed from July 4 to July 8. It will be held at Nicholson Farm, Swissvale, Pa.

Philadelphia Miner's Relief.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Miners' Relief Conference here has arranged a picnic for July 12 at Maple Grove Park.

Highland Park, Ill.
The Workers Party of Highland Park, Ill., will hold a picnic for Miners' Relief on Sunday, July 8, at Zahnie Grove. Refreshments, games, dancing.

POLISH AIRPLANE PILOTS STRIKE

Pilsudski Government
May End Walk-out

BERLIN, July 4.—Pilots of the Aerolot Company, a Polish commercial airline, have walked out on strike, according to dispatches received here from Warsaw.

Repeated demands for increased wages had been disregarded or refused by the company, the reports state. The men finally lost all patience and declared the strike.

The company made an immediate appeal to the government and it is believed that action will be taken to force the men to resume work at once.

Leaders of the strike declare that the men will not go back to work until the company complies with their demands.

Mexican Troops Halt Band of Reactionaries

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—In the course of four fights between Federal soldiers and a reactionary catholic band, 79 were killed. It is believed that the band was led by four catholic priests, two of whom were killed in the encounter.

The fighting occurred near Santa Isabel and Zapotlan Del Rey, Federal troops losing eleven.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations Attention!

Airy, Light Rooms To Rent

for OFFICES and MEETING ROOMS at the
WORKERS CENTER, 26-28 Union Square.
Elevator Service. Telephone Stuyvesant 1201.

PHILLIPS, SEWER GRAFT KING, DIES

Tammany Ring Still in
Control

John M. Phillips, dictator of the corrupt Tammany Hall political machine in Queens and under indictment in connection with the \$29,000,000 sewer graft scandal, died at Atlantic City yesterday from acute kidney trouble.

Phillips was to have gone on trial this summer in federal court charged with failure to pay income taxes amounting to nearly \$1,000,000.

He also was to have appeared in Supreme Court this month to answer an indictment charging him and Maurice E. Connelly, former Borough President of Queens, with conspiring to defraud the city of millions of dollars in the letting of contracts for sewer construction. Phillips had the exclusive agency in Queens for a special type of sewer pipe which was sold to the city at exorbitant rates.

The Queens political ring, controlled by Connelly and Phillips, was one of the most powerful in any city borough. Phillips dictated the city sewer contracts. An investigation which stalled for many months recently was finally forced to return indictments.

Tammany Hall did some window dressing in preparation for its national nominating convention by forcing out the too brazen Connelly. It was noted, however, that the same machine is still in power as was proven by the character of the committeemen sent to the convention at Houston all of whom were attached to the string manipulated by Phillips.

STORMS IN WEST KILL FIVE PERSONS

More Than 20 Hurt; Reports Incomplete

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4 (UP).—Hail, wind and rain storms over Minnesota, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota during the last two days left five deaths in their wake and property damage amounting to more than \$2,000,000, reports indicated today.

It is definitely known that five persons have been killed and a score or more injured. Communication still was disrupted to parts of the states and the complete toll probably will not be known for several days.

Reports last night were that nine persons had been killed, but with the establishment of more complete communication, the death list was cut down.

Amundsen Reported Rescued By Yacht

TROMSOE, July 3 (UP).—An unconfirmed report received here tonight said the British yacht Albion had rescued Roald Amundsen near South Cape, Spitzbergen. The Albion had reported early today that she heard faint radio signals which might have been sent out from the seaplane in which Amundsen and his companions started on an expedition to the relief of the crew of the dirigible Italia.

The reports, which were without other confirmation, said a Norwegian sailing vessel assisted the Albion in the rescue and that both vessels were proceeding to Tromsoe.

LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO AID ALL TEXTILE MILL STRIKERS

Forming Tag Days, Picnics in New England

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—The New England Textile and Miners Relief Conference of the Workers International Relief is planning huge undertakings for the relief and defense of the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass.

Some of the activities for the next few weeks have already been mapped out in detail and are presented here. Many other elaborate affairs are now being outlined by the conference functionaries.

On July 8 a house to house collection will take place in Boston, Dorchester, Cambridge, Roxbury, Malden, Mattapan, Winthrop, Revere and Chelsea. Two hundred couples are needed to participate in this canvas. Every sympathizer of the struggles that these workers carry on at this time are urged to report at one of the above centers for duty, Sunday, July 8, at 9 a. m. The headquarters will be announced later.

A huge New England outing to Camp Nitgedaiget, Franklin, Mass., has been arranged for July 15. The various conferences and relief committees existing throughout New England will organize truck and bus excursions to Camp Nitgedaiget on July 15. This day will open the National Park week drive for the relief and defense of the New Bedford strikers. Buses will leave from Springfield, Worcester, Brockton, Haverhill, Chelsea, Lynn, Roxbury and Boston at 10 a. m. The various headquarters in these cities will be announced later. Reserve this date. Every class-conscious worker should come out on this day as an expression of solidarity with the strikers of New Bedford.

A lecture on "The Significance of the New Bedford Strike and the Role of Relief Strikers" will be given by F. G. Biedenkapp, of the W. I. R., on July 20. The purpose of this lecture is to acquaint the broad masses of workers with the real facts in the New Bedford strike and rally them to the active support of these struggles. The lecture will take place in New International Hall, July 20, at 8 p. m. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the New Bedford strikers.

**ASKS RHINELAND
FREE OF POWERS**
Mueller Has Few Words
For Labor

BERLIN, July 4.—Renewing the demand for the liberation of the Rhineland from the occupation of Allied troops under the world war treaty, Chancellor Mueller yesterday said: "Early restoration of the sovereignty of the Rhineland is essential if the barrier to international understanding is to be removed."

Mueller had only a few words to give to the labor problem, stating that Germany would "adhere" to the eight hour day agreement. The rest of his declaration was taken up with proposals for keeping the army out of politics.

MOSCOW, July 4.—Undeveloped hydraulic resources in the Soviet Union are estimated at 62,380,000 horse power.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RECREATION

CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS

Camp Nitgedaiget

BEACON, N. Y. — Telephone: Beacon 731

Mass Plays, Mass Singing, Sports—Such as Baseball, Soccer, Football, Tennis, etc. Social Dancing, Campfires, Amateur Nights, Lectures, Camp Magazine and Other Recreations During the Entire Summer Season.

A Kindergarten with competent counselors for children whose parents stay in Camp.

Don't drag any bundles—You can get everything at moderate prices in the Camp Store.

Views and Bungalows of Nitgedaiget.

Register now for the new spacious and airy bungalows at:

Office: 69 FIFTH AVENUE Telephone: Algonquin 6800

And at the Co-operative Workers' Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, Telephone: Olinville 8947.

Rates: \$17.00 per week.

Trains leave Grand Central Station every hour.

Boats to Newburgh \$1.50 round trip.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

An outing will be held on Saturday, July 21, at 12 noon, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, under the auspices of the New York Section, International Labor Defense. Take Bronx Park Subway or "C" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to end of line. Free busses to park.

Brighton Beach I. L. D.
The Bill Haywood branch of the I. L. D. will meet Friday evening, July 6th, 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brighton Beach.

Bakers Council 1.
Bakers Council 1, of the United Councils of Working Class Women, will hold a lecture and tea party on the evening of July 6, at 187 Washington Ave. near 169th St. at 8:30 p. m. The lecture will deal with the situation in the striking miners' district.

Council 10.
Council 10, of the United Councils of Working Class Women will hold a lecture July 10 at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m. The subject of the lecture will be "The New Struggle of the Women's Movement in America Today." Ray Ragozin will be the speaker.

WORKERS PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Executive Meet Subsection 3C.

An executive meeting of subsection 3C of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held today, 6:30 p. m., at 101 West 27th St. All comrades must be present.

Section 7 Conference.

The section campaign conference of section 7 of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Friday evening, at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn. All petitions and instructions will be given to members of the section at the meeting. No one must fail to be present.

Electrical Workers in Newburgh Go on Strike

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 4.—The electrical workers in this city went on strike today, after company officials refused to consider the demands of the electrical workers union.

The striking workers are demanding \$11 a day and a five-day week, whereas the employers say that they will not raise the present standard of wages and working hours, which are: a five and one-half day week and ten dollars a day wages.

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-8 P. M.
Daily Except Friday and Sunday
249 EAST 115th STREET
Cor. Second Ave. New York
Telephone Lehigh 6022

Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendlin
Surgeon Dentists
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803 Phone, Algonquin 8183

Telephone Stagg 5355.
Dr. J. C. HOFFER
Surgeon Dentist
287 South 5th St., near Marcy Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Processing Note:

The following document from Warren Petroleum Corporation, dated 1/16/1968, was likely misfiled in Pre-Presidential. Copies of the document have been placed in the WHCF Name File under "C.R. Heaney" and "Warren Petroleum Corporation."

Jenna de Graffenried, Archivist

12/12/2024

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Warren Petroleum Corporation

P. O. Box 1589

Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102

January 9, 1968

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

H

*Approved
Transportation*

JAN 16 1968

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Mr. President:

Through various publications, we are aware of the financial difficulties of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

We ship Liquefied Petroleum Gas to 15 customers located on this Railroad and it is necessary to use this line as an intermediate carrier to supply 7 customers located on other lines. Also, we operate a tank car repair shop at East Providence, Rhode Island.

If the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads should cease to operate, the Car Shop would close and 23 Companies would be severely curtailed in their LPG operation. We know the complications are many, however, we trust some means will be found to keep this line operating, as it is vital to the health and well-being of many people.

Respectfully yours,

WARREN PETROLEUM CORPORATION

C. R. Heaney
C. R. Heaney, Manager
Transportation Department

CRH:S

[Large signature]

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

MOSCOW TRADE UNIONISTS ENJOY GOOD VACATIONS

Workers Get 2 Weeks Off in Country

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)
MOSCOW, July 9.—Nine thousand workmen of Moscow have already enjoyed two weeks' vacation in the rest homes and resorts maintained by the trade unions of the province for their members. In addition to these several hundred have been sent to health resorts in the mountains or on the shores of the Crimea, for longer treatment or convalescence.
Payment for these vacations comes out of funds, partly contributed by the trade unions, but especially made up of the funds which every employer of labor must contribute to social insurance and health reserve funds. These are managed by the unions to give ordinary vacations to the workers, and special care to those whose health demands it.
The unions of Moscow have 2,600 beds in summer cottages and resorts around Moscow, to which workers go for vacations. They also have 985 beds in sanitariums, in which the average term of rest is two and a half months. In addition they have 245 beds in resorts in the south of Russia.
The places in the southern resorts are divided as follows: 64 to the textile workers, who form the largest number of workers around Moscow; 30 to the metal trades; 14 to the chemical and printing trades; 18 to the provision trades; 10 to the Central Labor Council of Moscow; 13 to the Labor colleges, and 3 to 8 for the other trade unions. The Communist party maintains 40 places for Moscow trade-unionists who are also party members in the sanitarium at Jalta.

Franco-Russian Society Works for Soviet Recognition

MOSCOW, June 2.—(By Mail).—It is reported from Paris that a new Society for Franco-Russian friendship has been organized in France under Mr. Herriot's chairmanship. Among the founders are Senators Dominiac, Rostand, Deputies Painleve, Boncour, Gide, Professors Berthelot, Aulard, and others. The object of the Society are an unbiased study of Russia and the restoration of Franco-Russian friendship on the condition of full recognition of the U. S. S. R. Besides arranging for members' trips to the Union, the Society has organized a general information bureau on Russia and started all-around activities for studying Soviet Russia.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

FOREST SCHOOLS TEACH RUSSIAN CHILDREN NEW HEALTH METHODS; RESTORE SICK BODIES SANELY

By ANISE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, July 9.—Yesterday I visited one of the Forest Schools just out of Moscow—I have been visiting different children's institutions all week, with a group of health experts from America, Lillian D. Wald, from Henry St. Settlement; Elizabeth Farrell, director of work for special children in New York Public Schools, and Prof. Lillian Hudson of Teachers' College. They all agreed that the school yesterday was "the best thing they have yet seen in Russia."
But I can remember two years ago when that school did not have enough to eat, and celebrated Christmas by giving each child a special treat of two prunes, a cube of sugar and a piece of cheese! A year ago, when I again visited it, there was food, and orderliness and sufficient clothing, but one still felt the hampering efforts of poverty and lack. But yesterday it was a gay and joyous and abundant life that was going on in Forest School No. 1, at Sokolniki.
Children's Meeting.
When we arrived, we looked for a long time before we found anyone. Thru spotless room after spotless room we passed,—and spotless rooms in Russia are a new standard both for teachers and children. We saw vivid paintings full of talent on the walls; we saw vistas of green alleys thru windows, but we saw neither teachers nor children. Then suddenly around the corner of the house we came upon them; they were holding a children's meeting to decide on many weighty problems of their common life.
Some of the older boys, it seems, had formed a gang, and called themselves "Indians." . . . Not so different, are they from American children? And these had terrorized the smaller boys, tying them to trees and pretending to shoot them. They made the smaller boys swear secrecy concerning all that happened.
Nobody told! But the expert psychologists and doctors on the staff of the school, who notice carefully the behavior and nervous condition of these children, knew that something was the matter. There was a secret somewhere troubling the life of the school. "Out with it," they said. Little by little the general outlines were revealed, but without any names.
Vote Own Punishment.
At the children's meeting there were calls for confessions, and one after another, the culprits confessed. The children themselves discussed the punishment. Some of them wanted the older boys tied to trees and terrorized in their turn, but the teacher explained that corporal punishment did not exist in Russia. Others wanted a public vote of censure, but this was not considered red enough. They compromised by a modified form of boycott from the social life of the school for a certain period.
After the meeting, the child secretary, looking very serious, hurried away to write out her notes at once. And then we saw the hour of sunbaths—sixty or seventy brown little bodies lying on their pallets on the ground, each carefully covering his head or putting himself so that his face was in the shade, but exposing the rest of his body to the rays of the noon day sun. After half an hour they gathered in a line, still in the open air, and trooped under the primitive little shower bath which made a constant cooling, cleansing stream about their bodies.
1,000 Cured.
Then dinner, and rest, and an excursion into the woods. It was a well worked out program for making weak children strong. These children have tuberculosis in its earlier non-infectious stages. They stay for six months in this forest school in the woods and are then returned to their homes. One thousand children have already passed thru this single school.
"But do you not find that they grow ill again under the old conditions of home and school?" asked the American visitors.
"We follow them up rather carefully," was the answer. "While they are here in the forest school they not only are well cared for, but we teach them the rules of hygiene, how to breathe, how to care for themselves generally. We also teach them how to study, so that their school work will no longer be so difficult for them. And we have conferences every Sunday with the parents, insisting upon the need of clean surroundings and fresh air."
Few Slip Back.
"Then when the children are ready to leave, they are given little record books. They are graduated as Forest scholars. The idea is instilled into them that they are the pioneers in the children's health of all Russia, and that wherever they go, must stand for the principles of hygiene they learned. We explain to them also how to practice these principles under difficult conditions."
"No, we do not find that many of them slip back. On the contrary, we feel that most of these children came to us at a turning point in their lives, when they were slipping down into tuberculosis, and that now, after these six months, they go back with habits of living which will keep them growing stronger and stronger."
There are eighty forest schools in Russia now, thirty of them being in Moscow alone. Forest School No. 1 is the model to which other teachers and doctors come for instruction and training. It not only cares for children, but makes scientific investigations into the whole question of child care in the early stages of tuberculosis, and is making discoveries which will give it scientific standing in this subject throughout the world.
Discover New Mental Result.
One very interesting discovery, which they are not willing yet to regard as final, but which is based on a thousand cases, shows a relation between tuberculosis and various mental conditions in children. These children are on the one hand more emotional, less able to concentrate, more hot tempered than the average child; on the other hand, they show greater artistic talent. Teachers from the public schools who have handled normal children, have noticed the difference in the work here. It is attributed to the slightly feverish condition and the stimulation which this gives to the brain, and which leads on the one hand to the instability and on the other hand to the imaginative expression.
They were a happy little bunch there in the woods near Moscow. They themselves do not claim to have started anything new, but merely to have taken the ideas known about forest schools and to have applied them to Russia. The form of organization, and the methods will bear comparison with any work anywhere; while the spirit is something freer and more joyous than in most schools I have known outside of Russia.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS.



4746. For afternoon or evening wear this model is delightful. It is pretty in changeable taffeta, crepe de chine, chiffon or in the new printed voiles or figured silks. The puff sleeves may be omitted.
The pattern is cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 5 1/2 yards of material 32 inches wide. The width at the foot of the dress is 2 1/2 yards.
Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps. Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is not received by return mail.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.



4749. Wool crepe, gingham or voile could be used for this style. It is also a good model for linen. The closing is effected at the left side on shoulder and at armscye, but additional opening it also provided for.
The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.
Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps. Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

700 Lectures Each Month Given by Moscow Educators

MOSCOW, July 10.—About 700 lectures each month are put on in Moscow province by the Moscow Department of Political and Civic Education. Of these from 250-270 are given in the country districts with an average attendance of 300. Most popular are the mock trials, on marriage, illiteracy, the bourgeoisie and other subjects, which, treated in this manner by vivid dramatic discussions, never fail to draw a thousand people.

ROGUE'S GALLERY OF LABOR SPIES TO BE PUBLISHED

Labor Defense Council Working on Book

Finks and stool pigeons have long been a parasitical scourge of the labor movement. Large numbers of these insects will soon be exposed to the light of day in a pamphlet announced for fall publication by the Labor Defense Council, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago. Their names and aliases will be set down in alphabetical order, their methods of work explained, their habits recorded, their particular line of spying catalogued, their life history set down in ugly detail, and wherever possible, their photographs reproduced.
Special "Sleuth."
The Labor Defense Council is sparing no effort to make its "Encyclopedia of Labor Spies" as comprehensive as possible. Hundreds of communications have been sent out to labor organizations all over the country. Moreover, information is coming in directly from numerous other reliable resources. Thurber Lewis, well-known in the labor movement of the East and Middle West, is in New York, acting as special representative of the editorial committee in sleuthing on the sleuths.
In addition to the trade unions, an attempt is being made to get material from the Workers Party, I. W. W., Socialist Party, Socialist Labor Party, Proletarian Party and other working class organizations. Some of these have already sent in biographies of finks infesting their organizations.
Labor Leader Approves.
How the organized workers of the country look upon the action of the Labor Defense Council in undertaking to make the dope on labor spies available to the movement, is shown by a letter which the council has received from J. P. Burke, president-secretary of the International Brotherhood of Pulp-Sulphite Mill Workers of the United States and Canada. Brother Burke: "Of course, our organization, like all others, has had to contend with labor spies. . . . I think a pamphlet such as you propose to publish will be very helpful to the entire labor movement. I presume that many of the trade unions have the information you are looking for and no doubt, they will be only too glad to furnish you with it."

As an introduction to the biographical material on labor spies, the Labor Defense Council will publish a general summary, in which some use will be made of the depositions of the notorious "under cover" man Albert Ballin, in the case of William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and the thirty others indicted with them in Michigan, following the Burns-Daugherty raid on the convention of the Communist party in the summer of 1923.

German Dramatist Of Revolution Set Free from Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker.)
BERLIN, July 10.—Ernest Toller, German revolutionary dramatist, was released today after five years of imprisonment at the Niederschonenfeld Fortress. Toller, who was a member of the cabinet of the Bavarian red republic under Kurt Eisner, was sentenced for revolutionary activities at the age of 22.
During his imprisonment Toller wrote a number of works of marked significance to the world of modern drama and literature. He became the leading figure in the new school of German drama as well as the foremost literary exponent of the misery and the hopes of the down-trodden German proletariat. His plays, "Der Massennensch," "Die Maschinenstürmer" and "Hinkemann," were produced by Max Reinhardt before packed houses and have been translated into many languages.

LABOR'S UNDER CONSUMPTION CAUSING DEPRESSION WHICH SHUTS DOWN U. S. INDUSTRIES

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The vicious circle into which productive works have been led by the private ownership of capital is revealed by government statistics of business activity during recent months. Manufacturing activity has been steadily throttled down until in May the rate of production was 18 per cent under May 1923 and yet it continues to exceed demand. Unsold stocks of goods at the end of the month had increased to a point 68 per cent above the 1919 level and 42 1/2 per cent above May a year ago affording small hope for steady employment in the immediate future.
Denial to labor of the right to benefit by the increased productive capacity of machinery either in shorter hours or higher living standards, the figures show, is producing a situation where a steady job will be the exception rather than the rule. The right of labor to steady employment and the right of ownership to take increasing profits are proving incompatible.

Manufacturing Drops Sharply.
Production of manufactured goods, according to the department of commerce index, declined from 135 per cent of the 1919 level in May to 111 per cent in May, 1924. This sharp drop was produced by reductions of 35 per cent in production in the textile industry, of 38 per cent in iron and steel, of 22 per cent in leather and of 24 per cent in the miscellaneous group of industries.
In the cotton industry this meant a drop to 67 1/2 per cent of single shift capacity, as compared with 80 per cent of capacity in April and nearly 108 per cent of capacity in May, 1923. In the steel industry it meant less than 50 per cent of capacity. Production of passenger automobiles fell from 348,356 in March to 279,346 in May, or more than 20 per cent under May, 1923, when 350,460 cars were produced. Only 111 railroad locomotives were produced in May, as compared with 238 a year ago.
Unsold Goods, Unfilled Orders.
That industrial activity is not yet down to where consumption equals production is indicated not only by the increase in unsold goods in the hands of manufacturers, but in the continued decrease in unfilled orders. The amount of such orders, as reported to the department of commerce in May, was more than 50 per cent below 1920 and 46 per cent under May, 1923.
The increase in unemployment and in part-time work is reported by the department of labor and by the leading industrial states as tending to increase the depression by decreasing the amount of money wage earners put into circulation each week. This decrease in the ability to buy goods is reflected in the government statistics of wholesale and retail trade during May. Compared with May, 1923, wholesale business has fallen off 5 per cent, department store sales 1 1/2 per cent and mail order sales 9 per cent. The demand for dry goods, shoes and hardware as reflected in wholesale business is off 13 per cent, 23 per cent and 14 1/2 per cent, as compared with May, 1923.

What Could Be Done.
America's labor force, operating its own productive plant steadily thruout a normal working year of eight-hour days, could produce vastly more goods than there is a market for with the people's purchasing power what it is today. Successive periods of speculative investment in which the productive plant of the country is further increased afford the basis for periodic booms, but also tend to make the situation of the worker worse.
Employment can be regularized by changing the emphasis from production of capital to production of living for all. Secretary Mellon's economics, which make increase of capital available to productive enterprise primary rather than secondary, is out of date.

U. S. Cotton to Russia.
MOSCOW, July 10.—The ship Kursk has arrived in Murmansk from New York, bearing 19,000 bales of cotton, the largest single shipment of cotton sent out of New York.

ALEX HOWAT NOT AFRAID OF DIGGING COAL

Recent Return to Pits Shows His Manhood

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH.
Coal mining, with its unpleasant surroundings and dangers galore, is not the kind of calling that prompts those who follow it for a living, to wear a smile or any other kind of pleasant, with which to show the outside world that they are satisfied with the things that fall to their lot. The rewards that accrue to those who engage in the digging of "Black Diamonds," are not the kind that have ever been known to draw to the industry men from other lines of endeavor.
Thus it is, that the recent return to the mines of Alexander Howat, to actually engage in the digging of coal, stamps him as an outstanding figure in the labor movement today and convinces his legion of admirers that their confidence in him was not misplaced. This is not the first time that Howat has returned to the mine, for when the attempt to fasten the bribe charges on him in 1910-14 was made, he went back to work in the mine and stayed there until he was vindicated by the courts and received a verdict for \$7,000.

Others Sold Out.
The history of the miners union is replete with stories the very opposite to Howat's action in going back to the mine. Several presidents and scores of lesser lights have gone to the operators as Commissioners or Secretaries of Operators' Associations or to some other position wherein they could give to the operator, the benefit of the knowledge gained at the expense of the coal miner. During the very recent past, Howat has been approached with an offer to remove him from the hearts of those who have made his reputation possible, but alluring and seemingly bright as the thing was pictured, he turned a deaf ear to the appeal of the coal operator. Howat would far rather retain his principle as a man, even tho it is accompanied by hardship, than to have a good job and be without a principle. Where, oh where are the others in the miners union who can place themselves in the same category?

Howat Coming Back.
But Howat is coming back and with a vengeance; Howat will be respected and revered by the miners and by all of the class-conscious workers, when the Compers, Lewis and Berry's and the other whatnots will be forgotten, except for the rotten things they have pulled against the class that has made them possible.

Success of Typo 44-Hour Week Move Ends Assessment

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Three years and three months after the international Typographical union began its successful fight for inaugurating the 44 hour week in job print shops, the special assessment on earnings of all its union members at work is to be discontinued.
The original assessment, beginning May 1, 1921, was 10 per cent, gradually reduced, as the employing printers surrendered, to 1 per cent. Now the 1 per cent is lifted, effective July 5.
"The 44 hour week has been established as the rule of the trade," President Charles P. Howard announces. "The international union must now turn its entire attention and resources to winning establishments not at this time employing our members under contracts, the terms of which are mutually satisfactory. The number of members now on the strike rolls is under 1000."

Soviets Abolishing Illiteracy.
MOSCOW, July 10.—During 1923, 19,712 centers were maintained for fighting illiteracy in Russia and have taught 505,000 persons.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

BUSINESS LOADS DICE AGAINST BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS

By LELAND OLDS.

Evidence of the openshop conspiracy to strangle unionism in the soft coal mines again comes to light in the latest letter of the fuel supply committee of the National Association of Manufacturers to members of the association. Going back to 1922 it says: "The Shopmen's strike had as one of its chief purposes the rendering of assistance to striking coal miners. It was believed that industry and the railroads would be crippled to such an extent that strong pressure would be brought on coal operators to accede to union demands." It asserts that 100 per cent unionism in the bituminous coal mines would mean a threat to enforce the union shop on railroads and in industrial plants by depriving nonunion plants of their fuel supplies. It continues:

"The menace is serious in our opinion. It lies, it is true, in the future. Yet immediate, prompt and continuous action at the present time by industrialists is necessary to prevent the threat becoming an actuality. Your committee recommends therefore that in obtaining coal, industrialists do not overlook the independent coal fields."

This is as definite as they dare make their recommendation that members of the national association boycott union coal. But the members will get the point.

Twelve electric loading machines, each enabling 2 men to do the work of 30, will cost 300 coal miners their jobs at the largest mine of the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co. The mines of this company are operated by Peabody Coal Co., which has recently been accused of modifying conditions in defiance of the union agreement at its Kincaid, Ill., mine.

That the Pittsburgh Coal Co. inflated 1924 costs by continued operation of obsolete mines in order to report inability to continue production at the union scale appears from a Black Diamond report on the Pittsburgh district. This report admits that the abandonment of 16 mines has only a remote connection with the union wage scale. These mines were about due for abandonment anyhow. Says the report: "Many were mines in which the coal had been practically all worked out. Others were mines installed to work out certain coal and some of that coal is left but can be mined later by adjacent mines of the company."

This company, controlled by secretary of treasury Mellon and his brother, is taking every means to undermine the union wage agreement. All its union mines are now closed.

What Mine Efficiency Could Do

JUNE 10-1925

By LELAND OLDS.

The social waste accompanying unregulated development of basic industry for private profit instead of public service is revealed in a study of the Illinois coal situation by U. S. commissioner of labor statistics Ethelbert Stewart. He shows that 84 Illinois mines employing 49,206 workers 300 days could produce 7,000,000 tons more coal than was actually produced by 338 mines employing 95,499 miners an average of 149 days.

Stewart's analysis is based on statistics of the Illinois department of mines for the year ended June 30, 1924. He says the bituminous coal situation in Illinois may be taken as a fair picture of the industry as a whole.

"This means," he says, "that 254 of the 338 principal mines in the state

represent an unnecessary expenditure of money so far as the capital invested in the mines themselves is concerned; that they simply prevent the adequate number of mines from producing an adequate amount of coal on a reasonably efficient basis; that the railroads must distribute cars to 254 unnecessary mines in a single state. It means that the industry wastes not only the money actually invested, but the time and energy of the officials and clerical help that must be on hand the year round even when not producing unnecessary coal."

The average number of employees, number of days worked per employee, average daily production per employee and number of men necessary to secure the same production on a 300-day basis for the 338 mines, classified according to tonnage, was:

Illinois Mines producing	Number actually employed	Employees re-		
		Average days worked	Tons per man-day produced	quired on 300-day basis for same production
Under 10,000 tons	834	46	2.9	127
10,000 to 24,999	2,437	74	3.5	603
25,000 to 49,999	4,054	85	3.6	1,147
50,000 to 99,999	10,690	98	4.0	3,502
100,000 to 149,999	9,268	129	4.8	3,991
150,000 to 199,999	5,081	152	5.0	2,574
200,000 to 249,999	7,267	150	4.5	3,642
250,000 to 299,999	6,662	147	4.6	3,269
300,000 to 399,999	12,802	150	5.1	6,409
400,000 to 499,999	8,813	175	4.9	5,152
500,000 to 599,999	9,773	159	5.6	5,171
600,000 to 699,999	3,042	216	4.9	2,186
700,000 to 799,999	5,120	200	5.1	3,417
800,000 to 899,999	3,635	198	6.0	2,394
900,000 and over	6,021	189	5.5	3,786

The 84 mines producing 300,000 or more tons in the year ended June 30, 1924, employed more than half of all the miners and produced nearly two-thirds of the 70,328,322 tons of coal. Operated steadily on a 300-day basis they would have produced 77,743,800 tons in the year.

Streetcar Men Retain Scale

CHICAGO—(FP)—Because the Chicago Surface Lines backed down on their counterdemands for a wage cut and abolition of the 8-hour day, the 14,500 members of Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees, retain their 75c an hour wage scale and time and a half after the 8th hour. In addition the company agrees to end all night runs at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m. as heretofore. The union had asked for a 6 a.m. limit. The old practice put men under the extreme pressure of the early morning rush after a night on duty. The new agreement is subject to ratification by union meeting.

Rents Perch On High

CHICAGO—(FP)—Rents for apartments, flats, houses and cottages will remain at the high level now prevailing in a large number of American cities, says the Natl. Association of Real Estate Boards. This countrywide combine of rent sharks finds rents stationary in 72 per cent of 225 cities, 8 per cent rising and a slight downward tendency in only 45 cities. Canadian cities report rents stuck at the peak in every town heard from. Rents in large cities for the same kind of dwelling average two to three times the rate in smaller cities of the 225 reporting, the association says.

REPUBLICATION FORBIDDEN EXCEPT TO MEMBER PAPERS

THE FEDERATED PRESS

LABOR LETTER

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Sour Key Notes

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

A 25% increase in product with 10% less labor seems a hollow boast for a republican keynoter unless he shows what the party has done for the millions of workers laid off in the process. Sen. Fess at Kansas City had nothing to say about this because Coolidge and his pals failed to do anything about it.

So the spokesman of the party of big business was forced to gloss over what he acknowledges as the most important concern of government, the welfare of the producers. Banking is sound, business is sound, industrial production is at the highest level, the country is wealthy, its annual income exceeds the wealth of the wealthiest nations, yes, all these things are true but should not republican prosperity also embrace the security of the worker and farmer?

Fess' speech is important not for the issues which it dodges but for its clearcut recognition of America as a productive organization under the administration of business.

"The primary function of the administration of affairs of government," says Fess, "is to keep open the channels of opportunity for the fullest play of the citizen in the promotion of the general welfare."

That sounds vague enough but among the ambitions of republican leadership specified later in the speech is stabilization of prices at a high level "through regulation of production within the demands of consumption on the one hand and organization of labor on the other. The major problem of industry is low cost of production of high grade goods manufactured by well paid labor and sold at a profit. The 2nd problem is that stability which insures normal increase and steady employment. The 3rd problem is to eliminate all unnecessary waste in production and distribution. The 4th problem is to secure the maximum utilization of all resources, facilities, machinery and agencies employed in commerce."

This sounds like a report of the National Industrial Conference board, statistical branch of the manufacturers association. Yet it occupies the most prominent place in this republican keynote speech. Never was it more clear that the republican party is the party of big business, the party

Labor Gets Ha-Ha at Kansas City

By BEN P. CHASS, Federated Press

KANSAS CITY—(FP)—Labor is getting nowhere with the republican national convention which opened at Kansas City June 12. Labor planks will get no consideration except perhaps by the vaguest generalities.

Prosperity to Stay

DES MOINES, Ia.—(FP)—A highlight is thrown on economic conditions in Des Moines by a petition filed with the commissioner of safety. Upon a rumor that the city would sell its garbage to feed hogs, instead of carting it to the city dump, 100 persons signed a plea which stated that the dump "is our only means of a living, for we find food for ourselves as well as for the chickens and pigs that we may have, and if taken from us, then we must ask the city or county to help us, for many of us are old or crippled and can't find work."

The manager of the dump says that many others than those who petitioned secure a living in this manner and agrees that if the privilege is withheld they will become public charges. The commissioner announces that the garbage will continue to be dumped and thus feed human beings instead of hogs. The mayor approves. He says a recent visit to the dump and the sight of the prosperity gleaners "almost brought tears to my eyes."

which represents the closest alliance between industrial rulership and political administration.

The danger is that such a speech with its talk of high wages, quick turnover, financial stability, markets for farm products, profits etc. will perpetuate the popular delusion that a political system created in a much simpler economic era still affords the people effective control through their votes over the complex industrial state which has come into being. Politicians must perpetuate this idea for their jobs depend on it.

A true keynote speech would reveal the politician government handling certain administrative details for an immensely powerful ruling class of which Andrew Mellon today serves as the outstanding political spokesman.

Even men considered friends of labor are hostile in interviews.

Pres. Wm. Green and his fellow missionaries from the American Federation of Labor are working smilingly, patiently and busily but to no purpose. The representatives of labor probably feel like the 3 colored southern delegates that tried to enter Hoover headquarters and were curtly told to get out. "I have no use for niggers," said the Hoover manager though the southern delegates had cinched the nomination. It is plain that the republican party has no use for labor, though labor votes will no doubt be cast in considerable number for Hoover and the republican ticket.

Sen. Borah, considered a progressive, abruptly told the Federated Press that he wasn't interested in getting a plank for justice to the coal miners into the party platform. Borah further said he would not offer a plank for Russian recognition nor for limiting labor injunctions.

Sen. LaFollette also said he wasn't interested, adding that he had no specific resolution for the coal crisis, nor for national ownership of the railroads.

Sen. Watson of Indiana, one of the comic native-son candidates, said he had not made up his mind what to offer in behalf of the farmer. Farm relief had been his principal campaign plank in the Indiana primaries where he defeated Hoover. The embattled farmers that were to crash the convention gates are so few that they have no difficulty parking their tin lizzies anywhere.

The handpicked New York delegation wasn't interested in anything but good whisky. One of their number said they didn't know or care who was to be nominated but a bottle of good Scotch was their principal anxiety at the moment.

Poor Cal Coolidge, no longer a potential menace to rival politicians, has been dropped like a bad egg. The party forces are through with him.

(The keynote speech by Sen. Fess is analyzed by Leland Olds.)

PORTLAND, Ore.—(FP)—All union bakeries and some formerly nonunion have signed the standard agreement with Local 114 of Portland.

REPORT ON THE ACTIONS AND INTENTIONS OF THE LUMBER WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION NO. 120 CONVENTION

The Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 120 of the I. W. W. ended its Portland Convention by issuing a statement to the membership, which is a resume of the action taken, and gives the reasons for it. It is intended to supplement the minutes of the convention, which cover ten pages of legal size mimeograph paper, but it is quite understandable without the minutes, and is published below for the information of the members not only of I. U. 120 but of the other industrial unions in the I. W. W.

REPORT: Fellow Workers, we present for your perusal the minutes of the I. U. 120 convention held at Portland, Ore. from April 1 to 5 inclusive together with the various recommendations, demands, proposed by-laws, etc., and a resume of same, that is to say we will try in a short and crisp manner to give you the sentiment regarding the major questions.

The matter of dealing with the initiations and dues found sentiment here unanimous for one dollar (\$1.00) dues. Reasons: first, it was argued pro and con from past financial statements from I. U. 120 main office and clearly proven to all concerned that if we are to continue as a revolutionary industrial union, fighting strictly on the economic field, we must start at home and fix our I. U. headquarters in a manner that it in turn can function as it should; namely, that the literature dealing with the various phases in the lumber industry is distributed where it will do the most good; secondly, that capable organizers and speakers are put in the field to spread the gospel of Industrial Unionism; thirdly, to open up new territory when the time presents itself ripe for same. This is just touching the high spots of the various reasons offered for \$1.00 dues, as it was clearly proven that the 50 cents dues were insufficient to meet those requirements stated which are of vital importance if we are to expand. As regards the initiation, sentiment favored that it remain at \$2.00.

Regarding recommendations for organizing the lumber workers it was debated pro and con and we came to a unanimous decision that if we are to organize the lumber workers we must get capable organizers and speakers to take in the large mill centers and talk to the workers and show them the necessity of organizing on an industrial basis and the benefits derived therefrom.

You will also note we dealt with branches who do not pay their debts to the main office, and to the publications, our decision being placed on the ballot for your acceptance or rejection as you see fit; it was the opinion of the members here that if the industrial union Main Office is to function as it should, the branches must pay their per capita to the main office in order to get supplies and so forth. The main office has according to the constitution

L. W. I. U. CONVENTION FINISHES BUSINESS

PORTLAND, Ill.—The Portland Convention of L. W. I. U. No. 120 of the I. W. W. went on record during the last two days' sessions to support the National Society and to have cut Workers' International Educational supplies and literature from 120 branches if they have money on hand and fail to remit for publications or fail to remit per capita to main office. The convention established certain qualifications for officials (mentioned in its report to the membership), took action to place before the members the choice of voting for one dollar or fifty cent dues, and two dollar or three dollar initiations. It prescribed rules for financial regularity of delegates' accounts, and for recognition of branch minutes in other branch meetings. One of its decisions is intended to make it difficult for a small branch meeting to rescind action taken by a larger meeting of the same branch. Action was taken to clear up a dispute concerning the financial standing of the 120 Portland Branch.

tion to pay all bills incurred for the past month by the tenth of the following month, and it was clearly brought out that this cannot be done if the branches in turn do not pay their bills to the main office and the same applies to the publications. If we are going to get out our publications we must see that the cost of printing, and paper and other incidental expenses has to be met and paid for. So, Fellow Workers, it is up to us to pay our literature bills as promptly as possible, instead of using money derived from the sale of same for the upkeep of branches as has been done in the past.

You will note we went on record that a member must be in the I. W. W. one year before he can carry credentials, reasons advanced for same were mainly the past delinquent list since 1923. You will see that 85 per cent of the delinquent delegates are new members whose names

and respective card numbers appear thereon. As a safeguard against a recurrence of this we deemed it advisable to put the time limit one year; further we believe that a member one year in the I. W. W. will have a better and broader knowledge of the fundamental principles and aims of the I. W. W. thereby adapting himself more readily to the task of organizing and educating the workers.

We arrived at the decision of demanding \$5.00 a day as minimum for day workers and \$80.00 per month where workers are paid on a monthly basis and an increase of 50 per cent for piece workers. These were arrived at after long-drawn-out discussions of demands from branches and individual members, as nearly representing the wish of the majority as possible, using the law of average as a guide for our decisions.

Also we went on record favoring a quiz for prospective officials. Our reasons for same, being that if we are to fight capital with capitalistic tools we must have trustworthy and efficient officials at the helm if we wish to avoid the rocks and shore of disaster; we have had it clearly proven in the past, that due to the inefficiency of union officials such as Secretary, Treasurer, Branch Secretaries, Traveling and Stationary Delegates, and G. O. C., such as lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles, aims and objects and tactics of the I. W. W., we have suffered financially and numerically. We believe that there are a considerable number of members in the I. W. W. who are able to draw up a questionnaire for prospective officials to answer questions to be rated according to the official position the member is nominated for. Also we believe in including that he has at least a fair grasp of the lumber industry and its workers, therefore we do not believe that a member can function efficiently if he has not even a rudimentary knowledge of the industry and the workers in that industry.

We trust that you will give all questions offered your approval or rejection, as you see fit, and that your slogan will be to organize and educate the workers in the lumber industry so that we can in time wrest from the lumber barons more of the good things of life in the shape of shorter hours, increased pay, and better conditions.

Capitalists Sing Dirge Over U.S.A. Farmer

The Martyrs Speak

(By HENRY GEORGE WEISS)

To vested might that fought the right
And wore a judge's gown,
We would not give for price to live
The pride that freemen own.

The gallows grim could never dim
The birth-right of our sires,
And we did tend until the end
Red Revolution's fires.

It was in vain they forged the chain,
And raised the prison wall,
For we were life, eternal strife,
And triumphed over all!

What! did they seek to make us meek,
When has it e'er been done?
Oh fools and knaves, from out our graves
We've won—we've always won!

Ten thousand years of blood and tears
Has fashioned this today;
And through it all they heard us call,
MAKE WAY FOR MAN—MAKE WAY!

Old Ben Buys Nonunion Coal Mines

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

Nonunion coal undersold Illinois and Indiana coal at every turn. It was being introduced to the trades in larger quantities than ever before because of the extensive operations of leading union operators in the nonunion fields.—So runs the Chicago Journal of Commerce report of the Chicago coal market on the last day of the 1925-26 coal year.

Old Ben Coal corporation is the latest union operator to strike against the Jacksonville wage scale in violation of the agreement. It is one of the largest producers of coal in the United States. It has followed the Peabody Coal Co. in securing the output of nonunion mines in Kentucky. It has gone a step further by purchasing nonunion mines with large production of smokeless coal in West Virginia.

This move of Old Ben follows the closing of 10 of its 12 large mines in Franklin and Williamson counties, Illinois. The last to close was No. 20 in the Valier section March 13, which put 450 men on the street. The 12 mines when working employ about 8,000 union miners. Announcing its new policy the company says in part: "To meet all competitive market conditions, and to reduce strike interruptions to a minimum, Old Ben Coal corporation has secured control of ample tonnage from the most desirable nonunion fields of eastern and western Kentucky which, with the Old Ben group in Franklin county and its nonunion West Virginia quality coal operations, will offer every inducement to customers to concentrate their patronage in one account with a constant guarantee of service."

All 3 districts to which Old Ben is transferring operations, according to the Journal of Commerce, "are unhampered in the production of coal by the United Mine Workers of America." It says that "the corporation is in the unique move of purchasing nonunion mines and closing its union operations and also taking on for distribution and sale the product from other nonunion fields." The Journal continues:

"In moving onto the nonunion territory the concern aims at keeping its large capital active. Other operators in Illinois are making identical moves. A few are still in process of negotiation.

"In the switches the producers are looking ahead more than a year. Next spring the union coal fields are expected to be tied up in a protracted strike as a result of failure of the operators and United Mine Workers of America to agree on a new scale. Since the nonunion mines will directly benefit from the controversial suspensions the operators are eager and anxious to tie up and control as much nonunion tonnage as possible in order to have coal for their regular customers and contracts when the wage dispute is on."

Here the operator strategy stands revealed. The Jacksonville agreement has covered a period in which capital temporarily shifted to the nonunion fields. This shift was first noted in the spring of 1923 when the big open-shop manufacturing interests were urged to make their purchases from nonunion mines. The conspiracy against union miners continued with the manipulation of railroad rates in favor of nonunion coal. It has now reached its last stage when the mergers, which were expected to eliminate overproduction,

are seen to combine nonunion with union production. Excess profits piled up for the owners by union miners in the years of high prices and low wages are now used against them, enabling the companies to purchase properties in the nonunion fields. It is planned to keep the union properties idle until the miners accept the operators' terms, while the nonunion mines keep these same operators in ready money.

MINNESOTA JOB NEWS

HIBBING, Minn.—The Laura Mine is located one mile outside Hibbing and operated by the Inland Steel Co. Nearly all underground work is contract or bonus. Day's wages underground are \$4.32; on surface, \$4.20. Underground it takes 8 hours and 45 minutes to put in a shift.

They do some blacklisting here, but their system is not effective. Working conditions are poor. This is an old mine. The ground is heavy; timber does not last long. There are two men on all machines.

There are about 120 men employed here, mostly Italians; a few Finns, Swedes and Serbians. A few of them are members of the I. W. W. The sentiment towards the I. W. W. is good. Pretty nearly everyone working in the mine here admits that the I. W. W. is the only union for the workers, and says that it is the only union he would think of joining.

Hiring is done in the mine office, but in the last six months only five or six miners have been hired.

Everybody here agrees on these three grievances—the working day is too long; wages are too small; and the work is too hard.

Italian, Swedish and Serbian job delegates should make it a point to make this camp.—750644.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The address of the Seamen's unit of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510 of the I. W. W. is now 108 Queen St., the same address as that of the Longshoremen's unit.—Chas. Schultes, Br. Sec. Pro. Tem., Philadelphia.

RUSSIAN TEA PARTY AND ENTERTAINMENT

Given by Russian members of the Industrial Workers of the World, Saturday, April 24th 1926, at the

BERG SCHOOL
(Corner California and North Avenue, Chicago)

Proceeds to go for the benefit of GOLOS TRUZENKA, Russian language monthly of the I. W. W.

Be sure to attend this affair.—Entree at 8 P. M.—Admission, 35 Cents.—Committee.

That the dispossessed farmers and their families may become the radical element in the nation's citizenship is forecast by B. F. Yoakum in the Manufacturers Record. Yoakum, who is a railroad magnate on the directorates of the St. Louis-San Francisco and the Seaboard Air line, expresses the state of mind behind recent reports of the National Industrial Conference board on the farm problem.

"The American farmer," says Yoakum, "because of circumstances over which he has no control, is fading from the present day picture of free, independent Americanism. Men and women of the farm who lose their homes cannot remain as tenants on soil that was once theirs and continue with the same feeling of loyalty and devotion to their country they had before. They cannot be expected to perform the same useful part as citizens after they are forced to hire out to labor at industrial work or on farms they once owned."

Yoakum says the American farmers today owe \$12,500,000,000, an amount equal to the funded debt of the country's railroad system and that they are paying an average of 8 percent a year interest on this huge debt. He says, "Public records of farm mortgage foreclosures are misleading. The facts are that many thousands of farmers are peacefully surrendering their farms, their homes and their all." He continues in part:

"Instead of American farmers continuing as owners and operators of their farms, American farming is drifting toward being corporatized and the farmer is vanishing. Wealthy town people are rapidly becoming owners of the farms. It is they who will control their operations with the farmers as their laborers or their tenants. Tenantry is only one step removed from peasantry.

"Farmers and their families, there is grave ground to fear, may be forced to become the radical element in the nation's citizenship."

This view fits in with a statement from Pres. L. F. Collins of the Citizens National Bank of Knoxville Ia., published by the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Collins says: "Farm conditions are improving only in the fact that a good many of the busted

farmers are being eliminated. The cost of operating the farm is steadily increasing and the cost of marketing farm products—freight, commission charges and other expenses—is taking everything. The farming business is going into the hands of the young men who have no capital and are willing to work for a living without much prospect of ever being better off."

The high costs which are killing the farmer are not fundamentally connected with high farm wages. As pointed out by the National Industrial Conference board, farm labor costs in 20 years have increased only 90 percent while overhead capital costs, including all taxes and interest charges, have increased nearly 600 percent in the same period. Farm costs would have increased only 90 percent if all factors had risen no faster than farm wages. They have actually increased over 300 percent when the charges of capitalism are included.

Thus a financier and a big business research agency bear witness to the inevitable doom under capitalism of all independent producers, whether in the shops or on the land. They are being transformed into wage slaves. The agriculturist is just the last to come into bondage.

Will American Bunk Solve British Coal Crisis?

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press)

What a blessing is America to capitalist England and to the faint hearted British liberals who wish to cure the fatal illness of capitalism by christian science!

British captains of industry, engineers, economists, trade unionists make quick personally conducted tours of American industry and go back with glad tidings that the industrial salvation of England hangs on mass production and high wages.

President Riley of the British manufacturers' association returns to London as an apostle of the new capitalism exuding the familiar phrases elimination of waste, industrial consolidation, higher wages, payment by results, standardization, efficiency and diffusion of ownership. He says: "The prosperity of the United States is the greatest vindication of the capitalist system."

Messrs Austin and Lloyd, young technicians, return and write The Secret of High Wages, referred to by editor Garvin of the Observer as "perhaps the most valuable little book upon Britain's industrial crisis which has appeared since the war." They explain America's prosperity on the basis of promotion by merit, small profit margins on rapid turnover, simplification and cheapening of processes, high wages, elimination of waste, welfare work and research. Garvin sums up their conclusions for England thus:

"The very life of this country depends on two things—deliberate adoption by the employers of a policy of high wages and intelligent understanding on the part of the men that every mechanical aid to efficiency must be used to the utmost. The organization of cheaper production on American lines must be accepted and restrictions on individual output must be swept away."

Last of all we hear that the so-called British labor delegation paid and sent to America by the reactionary London Daily Mail has completed its short tour of American industrial centers and sailed for home with the immortal words of Pres. Coolidge ringing in its ears: "Well, American workers earn high wages because they work." Of course even the Daily Mail representative was forced to admit that British workers also know how to work. But he said for

the delegation that they believed high wages in America were due to high production and high consumption, and that the high standard of living among American workers were due to those conditions.

"They have been greatly impressed," he said, "by the harmony they saw everywhere existing between workmen and employer. They have been also much struck by the perfect organization they found in American workshops."

Needless to say this perfect organization does not refer to labor organization. For the carefully chaperoned delegates were piloted to all the great nonunion plants like Ford and General Electric.

So the American tune runs round and round again. High wages due to high production due to high consumption due to high wages due to high production, due to—etc., without end. The vital question is whether Britain will apply it immediately as a solution of the mine crisis which hinges on wages.

The Miner Federation of Great Britain has shown that if the government subsidy is withdrawn May 1 and the wage reductions recommended by the coal commission put into effect wages in certain districts will fall close to the 1914 level. The cost of living is still 72 per cent above 1914. Such an attempt to reduce worker living standards will unquestionably touch off a conflict, with a large part of public opinion lined up for the miners.

Men are born proletarians; they go into the factory an incoherent mass, and their chance to have a voice in the management of things consists in their ability to make use of organized strength.

HARD TIMES DANCE

Will Be Given By The
I. W. W. MEMBERSHIP OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
on
SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY FIRST,
1926
at the
SYMPHONY HALL, 232 SOUTH HILL STREET
Good Music, Good Time Assured
Tickets 50 Cents

CHRONOLOGY OF CAPITALISM

The early forms of Capitalism began when slavery began. Slavery was the result of the wars of the later days of barbarism. Slavery was abandoned by the MASTERS for Serfdom when that was found to be a more profitable form of servile toil.

Serfdom was changed to the wage system by the MASTERS; and the serfs who were evicted from the feudal estates became wage workers in the rising factory towns. Workers who remained in the country grew into self-employed workers, only to have their self-employment made impossible by the later developments of Capitalism.

The era of invention came as a result of the self-employment in the free cities of Europe and on the American frontier. The new machinery made joint ownership, joint labor and larger markets inevitable; and joint ownership grew into the corporation.

Competing corporations, both by destruction of weaker competitors and by combination of stronger ones, became the only means of escape from mutual destruction by competition; created the Trust. The trust found it necessary either to combine with, or destroy, all competitors selling in the same market.

The market was made a world-market by manufacturers in all countries seeking to sell in other countries the surplus of their product—that is, what they produced in excess of what the capitalist could use and what the wages of the workers could buy.

The trust unable to re-invest its earnings in its own business, must re-invest in other lines until all lines

of business are brought within the control of a single trust.

The trust becoming a world-trust, can then find no market foreign to its territory, for then all territory will be trust-territory, and hence must lose its foreign market for surplus products.

The trust, controlling all industries in all countries, can NOT employ all labor, because its only market will be what the capitalist can use and what the wages of the workers can buy. As this will leave unsold the surplus which the workers produce and can not buy, (the average wage throughout the world equals about 10% of the value of the sum-total of the product of labor throughout the world;) a constantly and rapidly increasing portion of the working class must lose employment.

The Culmination of Capitalism is the World Trust. The surplus goods of the trust can not then be sold, the profits of the trust can not then be re-invested, and the workers of the world can not then be employed. The culmination of Capitalism is its collapse.

After becoming thoroughly familiar with the evolution of Capitalism, it is not at all necessary that one be a mental prodigy to conclude that it has reached senility and must give way to some other system more in accord with existing conditions.

In judging the future by history of the past, and by reasoning in line with evolution, all students of social economy are agreed that the next system of human society will be either Benevolent-Feudalism or Industrial Communism.—The Unpatriotic Ethiopian.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY IN OAKLAND

at
REDWOOD CANYON
PARK
on
SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1926
Under the Auspices of the
Southwest Prop. Committee
of the I. W. W.
GOOD PROGRAM and
DANCE

Take Sacramento Short Line
Trains to Canyon Pk. Station
Admission, 50 Cents

SHARKS BAD IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—On arriving in this city I was very sorry to see that the employment shark was the biggest fish in the pool, and seemed to have a monopoly of all the jobs. Most of the employment agents charge a man who wants to go to work ONLY five dollars per chance to be exploited!

After having several arguments with the sharks I decided to leave this territory to those who are generous to such creatures. The average wage I saw listed on the slave market reports was fifty to sixty cents an hour, and as nearly as I could find out by judicious inquiry, every job so listed was run by a high-ball outfit.

Remember! So long as a few own the means whereby the many earn their living, the many will be compelled to give up a large share of the wealth they create to keep the few in luxurious idleness.

May 25-1927

NEED SAME CURE FOR CHAOTIC OIL AND COAL INDUSTRIES

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

The oil trust's move to curb production in the interest of profitable prices to producers affords the locked out coal diggers a powerful argument. Both the oil and coal industries are suffering from wasteful development due to unregulated private exploitation. In the oil industry the capitalists have made the first move for unified control under government supervision.

The plan to appoint an oil dictator over the Seminole area in Oklahoma with power to cut down production over a 2-week period is a trial balloon sent up by Standard Oil to try out public opinion. If there is no flare-up at this violation of the spirit of the Sherman act the plan may extend to other big producing fields.

"The condition of overproduction of crude oil at the present time," says Pres. W. C. Teagle, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, "is not a local situation existing in one particular district, but general, applying to Oklahoma, California and Texas. Overproduction is the direct result of too much drilling and therefore any constructive program must deal first with the cause of overproduction, i. e. the present drilling activities."

The solution toward which the oil interests are carefully feeling their way is unified operation of all oil pools under joint ownership by the various interests.

The program of the United Mine Workers for stabilizing the soft coal industry under a continuing joint conference body representing miners and operators is based on the same premises. The inability of coal operators to pay the real producers a decent wage is due to overdevelopment under unregulated private initiative. Too many shafts have been sunk. Cut-throat competition makes it impossible to charge a fair price for the product.

The remedy of the miners union is restated by V. Pres. Philip Murray in The Mine Workers' Journal in part as:

"Creation of a continuing joint conference body composed of representative miners and representative operators whose duties shall be to work out a complete equitable policy of stabilization, keeping in mind the fact that capital invested in the coal industry is entitled to a fair return and the men engaged in it are entitled to full opportunity to earn a decent wage with which to support themselves and their families.

"Complete 100% organization of all mine workers on the one hand and of all operators on the other hand, so that each side would possess a responsible body with power to speak and act in its behalf.

"Maintenance of the status quo with the Jacksonville wage scale

while the joint conference body is engaged in the formulation of a definite and lasting policy."

This program has the same basis of appeal to the public for letting down

UNION MINING IS SAFER

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

More than 49,000 miners have sacrificed their lives in the production of coal in the last 20 years, according to the U. S. bureau of mines. This means an average of nearly 2500 miners killed each year. In the 10 years 1916 to 1925 coal mine accidents have taken the lives of 23,147 men.

The bureau shows 2230 miners killed in 1925 compared with 2396 in 1924. The improvement is due largely to a reduction from 453 to 261 in the number killed in major disasters (5 or more persons are killed). Most deaths in the coal mines are caused by falls of roof or face. In 1925 such accidents took 1078 lives.

The bureau has not yet obtained all the figures necessary to compute the number of workers killed per 1000 full time workers employed. But assuming the same daily output per man as in 1924 it estimates the figure at 4.36 per 1000 as against 4.79 in 1924. The estimate shows 4.79 per 1000 full time workers killed in bituminous mines and 3.87 per 1000 killed in anthracite mines.

The bureau's figures showing the death rate per 1000 employed since 1906 are:

Coal mine fatalities	Miners killed	Deaths per 1000 employed
1906-1910 (av.)	2,658	5.49
1911-1915 (av.)	2,517	4.65
1916-1920 (av.)	2,418	4.03
1921	1,994	4.20
1922	1,979	4.89
1923	2,458	4.38
1924	2,396	4.79
1925	2,230	4.36

The number of miners employed has been converted to the 300-day annual working basis to allow for the extreme irregularity of employment. In the 5 years 1906-1910 an average of 675,067 miners worked an average of 215 days a year to produce an average of 451,112,384 tons. In 1922, 844,807 miners averaged only 144 days producing 476,951,121 tons. In 1924, the last year for which full figures are available, 779,613 miners worked an average of 192 days to produce 571,613,400 tons.

The figures show a steady reduction in the hazard of the industry during the 15 years 1906-1920 in which the United Mine Workers was extending its influence. In the years 1916-1920, when the power of the union reached a peak, there were only 4.03 deaths per 1000 employed, compared with 5.49 in the 1906-1910 period. But in the years 1921-1925, in which the operators were extending openshop operation, the death rate rose to an average of 4.52 per 1000 full time workers.

Sherman act barriers as the plan of the oil interests. It would mean control of the development of the industry and of production in the interest of a good return to all engaged in production. It would also make for conservation of resources and for economy in operation. It goes a step farther than the Standard Oil program in recognizing the fundamental interest of workers in the rational conduct of their industry.

Turn Smoke into Gold

Camels and Chesterfields have brought the owners of America's 2 leading tobacco companies well over \$250,000,000 in profits in the short space of 10 years. This enormous reward has gone to concerns whose only service has been to stimulate the cigaret habit to 90,000,000,000 fags a year. Last year Camels accounted for 40% and Chesterfields for 30% of this total.

The 1926 profits of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., whose most important products are Camels and Prince Albert, amounted to \$26,249,403. This gives stockholders a return of \$8.20 on each \$25 share. Taking into account stock dividends totaling 300% this means a return of more than 130% on the actual money put into the business, exclusive of reinvested surplus profits.

The 1926 profits of Liggett & Myers, producers of Chesterfields, Fatimas, Velvet, Duke's Mixture, etc., amounted to \$17,636,946. This means a return of \$6.75 a share on the \$25 par common stock, or 27% on the investment.

Both Reynolds and Liggett & Myers belong to the American Tobacco Co. group. They came into being in 1911 when American Tobacco was dissolved as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. In 1926 American Tobacco made a profit of \$22,499,648. So in a single year these 3 allied corporations, representing a single group of interests, took \$66,385,997 in profits from the American people.

In 8 years these 3 branches of the tobacco trust have taken combined profits of \$396,157,493. There are other tobacco companies whose profits bring the 8-year total of the industry close to the half billion dollar mark.

The December announcement of the organization of the Union & United Tobacco Corp. to combine United Cigar Store and Schulte Retail Stores, leading distributors of tobacco products, indicates that the old tobacco trust is being quietly reconstituted. The American Tobacco Co. controls Schulte and the American production of the Tobacco Products Corp. Tobacco Products owns United Cigar. Altogether this combination exacts a toll on practically all the cigarets, cigars and tobacco products reaching the American consumer.

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Cooperation Ahoy

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Cheers greeted the announcement in the British cooperative congress that China was the 37th country to knock at the door of the international cooperative alliance. One branch of the labor movement is quietly building an international economic fabric to take the place of the decaying capitalist order.

The volume of business transacted between the cooperative societies composing the international alliance last year rose to \$200,000,000. This is only a beginning. Within the last few months negotiations for a cooperative combine uniting the movements in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia, Finland, Australia and New Zealand have been under way.

"The links of trade", said Pres. Jackson addressing the congress, "are the bonds of peace, and every increase in international cooperative trade and exchange represents an advance in international understanding and forms a new barrier preventing war."

The 13-nation cooperative combine, according to a Wall Street Journal London item, will represent more than \$2,000,000,000 of assets. The total assets of the British societies alone are now more than \$1,000,000,000.

"This cooperative combine," says the journal, "when it is fully organized, will be the biggest aggregation of chain stores in Europe, if not in the world. It will represent every 4th family in Great Britain, every 5th family in Sweden, every 3rd family in Switzerland and 3 out of every 10 families in Russia. It is a new cooperative league of nations which has sprung up without the aid of any government."

Here is a constructive development in strong contrast with the world capitalist fabric, torn by trade war. The motion unanimously adopted by the British cooperative congress on relations with the Russian coops following the severance of diplomatic and trade relations by the British government brings out this contrast. The motion reads:

"That this congress, renews its greetings of friendship to Russian co-operators and urges all sections of the cooperative movement to maintain and develop trading relations with the Russian cooperative movement and

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Test for Bricklayers

PITTSBURGH — (FP) — The strike in Pittsburgh of 1600 bricklayers to enforce demands for the 5-day week and a wage increase of 60c per day, making the scale \$13.60, represents a crucial test of strength between the reorganized Building Trades Employers Assn. and the unions. The fight began June 1.

Settlement by 67 small contractors early in the strike, winning a victory for 12% of the men, is encouraging to the union but the big employers are still standing stubbornly.

Contractors in Pittsburgh started to solidify their ranks in August, 1925.

Of the 9 building trades in Pittsburgh that have presented demands for higher wages or the shorter week only 1 trade has been able to break through. The steamfitters obtained an agreement for 50c a day increase, effective Sept. 1. The union signed the 5½-day week, however. The plumbers got a similar increase effective Aug. 1.

The demands of the cement finishers, iron workers, sheetmetal workers, hodcarriers and common laborers, hoisting engineers, carpenters, plasterers, lathers, and slate and tile roofers have come to nothing. These trades were unable to make any advances.

to work for the full renewal of peaceable relations with that country."

While capitalism is pitting one people against another the international cooperative alliance is laying the basis for a new world unity of workers.

Openshop Attempt in Ohio Rouses Miners

COLUMBUS, O.—(FP)—Threatened opening of one of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. mines on an openshop basis in eastern Ohio and an attempt to form a scab union in the Hocking valley are the latest developments in the Ohio coal lockout. When news went out that the Pittsburgh's Robeyville mine near Adena was preparing to reopen more than 1000 union miners and sympathizers gathered at the village and held an all-day demonstration. They paraded in 92 automobiles carrying banners and headed by a band.

Use of state troops against the miners was threatened, but the county sheriff reassured the governor. An agreement has been reached between the miner officials and the village authorities by which picketing at the mines will be allowed and a village anti-loitering ordinance, forbidding gatherings in the streets, will be repealed.

The incidents at Adena, where, according to the sheriff, the chief provocation came from "an imported strikebreaker from Pittsburgh driving through the streets of Adena defying the strikers," were the excuse for the first major court action against the Ohio miners since the lockout began. The Pittsburgh Coal Co. obtained from federal judge Benson W.rough a restraining order against union miners interfering with any Robeyville mine employee.

Attempts in the Hocking Valley by a renegade local miner official to form a scab union and through it draw miners back to work in 5 mines at the 1917 scale of \$5 a day are proving a damp squib, according to district secretary G. W. Savage of the Ohio miners. He said that at the meeting called by Emmet Searles, the wouldbe splitter, the loyal union men were right on the job and voted their confidence in the United Mine Workers.

Some Illinois Miners on Job

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP)— Headquarters of the Illinois Mine Workers union report over 3,500 members at work in mines in the state. This is about 3% of total membership and more are expected to find employment as companies sign up under the old scale which expired April 1. The operators refused to renew it on a national basis and most union mines in the central competitive field are now idle.

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Chicago, Wednesday, May 13, 1925.

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Bargains and Jobs

By LELAND OLDS

There are bargains aplenty at the 5 and 10 cent stores.

At Kresge's I bought a serviceable jackknife for a quarter. A chain was thrown in for good measure. All for 25c. The knife compares favorably with those sold at 75c. to \$1. On the blade is inscribed A. W. Wadsworth & Son, Germany. The concern sounds like English or American capital but the labor was low-paid German. The knife was a bargain. It undersold the product of American workers. Perhaps this explains why cutlery and tool plants in the United States employ 10 to 15 per cent fewer workers than a year ago.

There are other bargains at Kresge's. You will find a counter covered with tungsten electric bulbs, round or long, frosted or clear, all colors, ranging from 10 to 300 watts. All for 25c. Examine one. It bears a faint stamp Made in Hungary where with the permission of the league of nations the reactionary admiral Horthy holds the workers down. Manufacturers of electrical supplies and apparatus in this country employ 11 per cent fewer workers than a year ago.

These are goods picked up by chance. They show that American workers are buying unemployment with their bargains. The sales of these bargain stores go up by leaps and bounds. Yet business men are, baffled by the increase in unemployment.

Operations in Illinois factories, says the state labor department, are 15 per cent or more below full utilization of man-power and the labor market is glutted with an oversupply of men and women eager to find jobs. The report for April shows business on the downgrade. Illinois employers continue to lay off help. Employment fell 1 per cent in April, is 10 per cent below April 1924 and 15 per cent below April, 1923.

New York state reports between 20,000 and 25,000 dropped from factory payrolls between March and April, a loss of almost 2 per cent. This means 5 per cent fewer workers than a year ago and 11 per cent fewer than in April 1923.

Chronic unemployment will grow more severe. Capitalism has filled the world with machinery without allowing the workers enough purchasing power to buy the product. The bargains of today are signs that capitalist industrialism cannot last.

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Conductors Gather

MINNEAPOLIS.—(FP)— The 700 delegates to the 38th convention of the Order of Railroad Conductors, in session at Minneapolis, represent 59,011 members in good standing and assets of over \$5,000,000, according to General Secretary E. P. Curtis' report. This compares with 58,570 members at the 1922 Cleveland convention. The number of locals, or divisions, increased from 576 to 583. The order traces its beginning to a union of Illinois Central conductors formed in 1868.

President L. E. Sheppard has held office since the 1919 convention at St. Louis. Though very active in the La-Follette presidential campaign of 1924 Sheppard agrees with the legislative committee of the order in its recommendation that the commitment to form a national labor party be abandoned as "impracticable so far as its effectiveness in the cause of labor is concerned."

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS BREAK UNDER INRUSH OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.

SYDNEY, Australia—(FP)— Workers in Australia, well-paid and enjoying good working conditions, are alarmed at the growing influx of immigrants. Coming principally from the Balkan states, the aliens are breaking down the Australian standards of living.

In the fruit-picking industry, the aliens get preference at pay on which it is impossible for Australians to live. Large sections of the Australian workers who formerly did this work at decent wages, have been thrown out of employment. The aliens work for as low as \$10 a week.

In the sugar industry in Queensland, they are working in teams at \$6 per week and keep. Feeling is running strong in the cane-fields. The Queensland Trades and Labor council voted unanimously "That this council records its protest against the continued influx of southern Europeans, and looks upon it as an international capitalist scheme to drive Australian workers from the sugar industry."

The Queensland Labor government has warned the federal government that serious industrial trouble may come.

Albanians and Jugo-Slavs arriving at Sydney in January, were given work by the anti-labor government of New South Wales. They were organized into gangs for timber cutting work. All the expense of taking them from the immigrant ship to the jobs were paid by the government. They are now forced to work for \$1 per day from dawn till dark. Australian timber workers are unable to get work.

In coal mining there are 2,000 more men than the industry can employ. For unemployed members the Miners' Federation provided \$250,000 last year. The allowance is \$8.64 per week for man and wife, with an extra \$1.20 for each child.

In the building trade in Melbourne 3,000 skilled operatives are out of work. The Melbourne Trades Hall council proposes to force the government to give immediate relief to the workless and later to adopt unemployment insurance.

A big move is being made by Australian workers to force out the aliens from the industries formerly worked

(Continued on page 7.)

PETTY TYRANNY PRACTISED ON RED PRISONERS

U. S. Officers Steal Mail to Get News

By WALTER M. TRUMBULL.

HONOLULU, Hawaii (By Mail).—Army authorities have, it seems, entered into a conspiracy to learn of the activities likely to be used by us in our fight in the federal court.

Regulations governing prisoners' mail, provide that a prisoner open his mail in the presence of the prison officers or the provost sergeant. This is to prevent money from being in the possession of the prisoners and to prevent saws, etc., from being sent to them. Receipt is given for money and the prison officer is ready to purchase necessities for him.

These regulations and federal laws are being broken by army officials for the purpose of obtaining "inside" information regarding our defense plans.

On July 2, Lt. Kreuter, the prison officer, opened, read and detained mail regarding our imprisonment from the Labor Defense Council, two copies of the DAILY WORKER and post cards bearing our pictures and a brief summary of our case. He stated that they had to go to the post commander.

After a twenty-four hour delay, the mail was given to us just before dinner. It was left in the cell room when we went to dinner and on our return the mail was missing. Investigation was not to light the fact that the Sgt. of the guard had taken it by order of the officer of the day.

Complaint was made by us and the return of the stolen mail was promised. Lt. Kreuter, the prison officer, said that we would have to wait until noon the following day when he would become "officer of the day." When the time came and a request for the mail was made, we were informed that the former "officer of the day" had taken our mail with him.

The conduct of army officials in regards to our mail, indicates that they are desirous of making photostatic copies of it.

Reduction in Wages Stirs Melbourne's Packers to Action

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 19.—The wages of storemen and packers employed at Melbourne have been reduced by \$1.50 per week, with proportionate reductions in the base of those receiving under or over the basic wage of \$21.96. There is intense dissatisfaction amongst the storemen and packers because of this reduction.

Teachers Must Undergo "Probation"

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—Eleven states have enacted teacher tenure laws. These laws generally prescribe a period of probation for teachers before permanent appointment and guarantee security of their positions during "good behavior and efficiency."

STANDARD OIL TRUST COLLECTS \$40 MILLION DOLLARS IN 3 MONTHS, MILLIONAIRES GET ALL PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS,
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The Standard Oil dynasty, split into 38 companies, collected from the users of petroleum products in the second quarter of 1925 \$41,985,728 in cash tributes.

This is the largest amount ever distributed in cash dividends for April, May and June in the history of this giant trust. Only twice before have the cash dividends of any three months exceeded this huge total. Both exceptions include large extra distributions for special purposes.

Millionaires Get All.

Total cash dividends paid to Standard Oil owners since 1911 amount to \$1,417,260,987. In addition stock dividends total \$1,448,448,870. The combined total of \$2,865,709,857 added to the wealth of the owners by oil alone means a return of more than 250 per cent on the par value of their stock as of 1912.

The greater part of this huge gain in wealth has gone to a few multimillionaire families including the Rockefellers, Pratt and Mellons. The Rockefellers alone probably received at least half a billion.

How Cash Rolled In.

How the cash rolled in year by year is shown in the figures compiled by Pforzheimer & Co., Standard Oil specialists:

Standard Oil	Cash Dividends
1912	\$ 51,686,834
1913	107,795,861
1914	62,692,884
1915	62,401,204
1916	98,827,875
1917	99,957,923
1918	103,480,918
1919	105,901,477
1920	115,776,793
1921	115,294,292
1922	129,039,865
1923	138,423,295
1924	149,841,122
1925 (6 months)	76,341,346

Three Times Those of 1912.

The exceptional 1913 figure includes \$39,335,352 disbursed by Standard Oil of New Jersey from repayment of loans to former subsidiaries following the fake trust dissolution.

Standard Oil dividends today are practically three times those of 1912, the increase amounting to more than 192 per cent. The increase over 1914, the last pre-war year, amounts to more than 137 per cent. Such figures show up big business when it complains because the meager \$3.48 per daily wage of a contract anthracite miner has been increased 162 per cent.

The enormous funds available to Standard Oil owners every quarter year cannot be profitably invested in America which is already over-expanded industrially. As a result they turn to overseas investment where unlimited exploitation of subject populations is sought. So American imperialism grows with its increasing pressure on labor at home as well as abroad.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, Rabotnitsa Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

ANDERSON HITS JOHNSTON'S BIG ELECTION STEAL

Re-opens Fight in the Machinists' Union

(Continued from Page 1)

careful study of "Brother Leeman's report," any "fair minded person will feel as I do that the election was stolen from me and many other candidates." He asserts that the "mischief" was caused by Davison opening the tally sheets and ballots and he declares that "Davison, Charles Taylor, Johnston's campaign manager, and other insiders saw that Johnston and others of the machine favorites were defeated unless more votes were secured, so a hurry ball was made for them."

Affidavits Clinch Charge of Steal

"The three affidavits from members of a committee appointed by Lodge 441 to investigate into the election shows how the getting is done for you," says the letter. "The first affidavit sworn to by Brother Venturini, shows that Davison knew how the vote was running and told Johnston's campaign manager about it and he in turn wired around the country to carefully selected persons for more votes. Later on someone came to Portsmouth, (Va.) with a tally sheet and took it back to Washington to be filled in."

"The second affidavit, sworn to by the entire committee deals in details with what the committee describes as a disgraceful affair which they say originated in Washington. The affidavit shows that the same crooked methods were used in the 1922 election when only 85 legal votes were cast, still Davison credited them with 340 votes so 305 votes were evidently made out in Washington."

"It is interesting to note that the same T. K. Farleigh mentioned in the affidavit is the party who sent out a circular during the last campaign, signing himself secretary-treasurer of the Virginia State district, a district which has been out of existence for years."

Davison Acted Illegally

Continuing his attack, Anderson says: "Had the Johnston votes which were illegal on their face been thrown out I would have been elected by a majority of 1600. Johnston was counted in with a majority of 945 votes. 1174 supporters in 12 lodges were disfranchised because Davison illegally ruled that these 12 lodges sent in more votes than they had members, and other things, and 901 in support of their denials."

"From my experience with Davison I consider the record of these lodges and the words of their officers more reliable than his word. It is bad enough when we hear of local members who in their enthusiasm for a candidate cheat, but when international officers who should set examples of clean, upright conduct stoop so low as to lead in a crooked deal to elect someone, is there any wonder we lose faith in them."

"No honest member will rest while our organization is under this cloud. After these letters have been read to the lodge they should be referred to a special committee. It is a very serious matter and should not be placed on file without consideration. You will hear from me again very soon suggesting a remedy."

Report of Watcher

Leeman in his report says that upon inspecting the ballots and tally sheets he found they had been removed from their original packages and envelopes in which they had been mailed and that they had been made up in new packages by the general secretary-treasurers clerks.

"Noting this I requested the general secretary treasurer to let me see all the ballots and tally sheets that came in after that date in their original packages before they were opened," he says. "This request was complied with a few days but after that they were brought up to the counting and exhibited to me after they had been opened."

"Of the total votes which the general secretary-treasurer submitted to the clerks to be counted, my record shows that William H. Johnston received 18,171 and J. F. Anderson received 18,179."

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN DENTIST

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers X-Ray Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS. My Examination is Free. My Prices are Reasonable. My Work is Guaranteed. Extracting Specialist. DELAY MEANS DECAY.



BUILDERS AT WORK

There Is One Excellent Way to Do It
Take This Tip From Trenton, N. J.

There are many good ways to build the Communist movement. But there is also one sure way that never fails—and a newly chosen Industrial Committee for Trenton, N. J. begins its activity in just this manner.

Read this letter from the Chairman, S. Peter:

Dear Comrades:—The new Industrial Committee just elected by the C. C. C. held its first meeting and decided that the very best way to spread the principles of Communism among trade union workers would be to go to their meetings, take part in trade union activity, sell and distribute our paper the DAILY WORKER, our pamphlets and our literature. Acting on this decision please send us at once an order of ten to fifteen copies of the best books and pamphlets suited for distribution and sale among organized workers—we will do the rest.

Fraternalty Yours,
S. PETER.
Trenton, N. J.

The literature order is now on its way to the new Committee who are making a systematic, intelligent beginning that is sure to bring results.

To help them along, additional literature has been sent for free distribution including a bundle of the DAILY WORKER and another of the Workers Monthly.

If there is another Industrial Committee anywhere that plans to put life in this most necessary Communist work among organized workers—write the DAILY WORKER a letter telling just what you are going to do. The DAILY WORKER and its Publishing Co. are THE MEANS BY WHICH YOU CAN BUILD YOUR LOCAL.

ZANKOV TERROR MURDERS MORE WORKINGCLASS PRISONERS, EVEN SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE ARRESTED

SOFIA, Bulgaria. (By Mail).—Alexander V. Draganov of the Kramolen village, Sevilevak Uyezd, was shot dead by the convoy on the way to the Examining Magistrate, under the usual pretext "whilst trying to escape."

Another prisoner was killed in the Burgas prison, whose name the secret police will not divulge. He was a native of the Kotlins Uyezd.

In the same Burgas prison Todor Slavov of the Ichere village was also killed.

New Trials

The trial of 31 Young Communist Leaguers in the Sofia military court has begun. They are charged with adherence to the illegal organization "Leo Trotsky," "The organization" and "leaders" may either be sentenced to death by hanging, or be sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, or life.

The following trials are forthcoming: in the town of Vratsa: (1) of 10 Communists of the Chirenak village headed by Christo Vatchkov; (2) of Communist schoolboys; (3) of the district party committee consisting according to the statement of the public prosecutor, of Ivan Tomov, Angele Goranova, Georgi Kateri; (4) of Communist schoolgirls; (5) and the Butulsk case.

In the town of Plevna, the defendants in the trial of Young Communist Leaguers are Ivan Rusinov, Georgi Kuyumzhiev, Zakhari Beklarski, Shalon Nessimov.

In Sofia, the case of the lawyer Georgiev has been investigated and he will soon come up for trial. Georgiev is charged with "scouting" for Kosta Yankov.

The case of the Lomsk comrades, who participated in the September rising in 1923 has gone to the court of appeal.

In Sofia, the case of Dr. Koev—brother of the Koev who was hanged, has been investigated and he will soon be tried.

The cases of the Silvenski, Ayabolski, Phillippopol, Huskovski and Ankhialski Communists have been investigated. 300 people are being indicted in connection with the Huskovsk case.

Indictment of Political Emigrants. The so-called "conspiracy" case against foreign representatives is to be investigated. Among the accused are: Kosta Todorov, Obov, Nedelko, Atanasov, Christo Stoyanov of the Agricultural Union, Gavril Genov, Todor Grudov and other Communists. That case will shortly take place.

Farmers Flock To Cities

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(FP)—Of the 2,075,000 persons who left the farms last year, 13.8 per cent were in mountain states, and the next largest number went from Pacific coast farms, followed by New England, middle Atlantic and east north central states in that order. In the movement from cities to farms the mountain states again led with 9.2 per cent.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, 1230 P. M., 2000 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

MALEVOLENCE SWAYS MOVIES OF CALIFORNIA

Studio Workers Kept on Ragged Edge

(Continued from Page 1)

paltry \$5,000,000 was not worth mentioning. Altogether, \$225,000,000 were to be spent in 1925. Some figures! Not figures in round numbers but well rounded figures which, as ought to be known, are always padded.

July 1, 1925, the chamber of commerce of this place publishes the statement that movie production is going on at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week or, say, \$50,000,000 a year. The exaggeration of the Examiner was just \$175,000,000 or 350 per cent over and above the facts. So when it comes to fooling the public everybody must make way for the news boy.

Bitter Dope for the Dupes.

There is method in this mad exaggeration. The heralding of increased production brings thousands of bores, saps and whatnots to Los Angeles. The moving picture magnates paw over the assemblage of cheap humanity, pick out what suits them at their own prices and have the rest dumped, like surplus fish, into the slums.

The disappointment of would-be screen stars is of little interest, but the destitution of the dupes demands attention. Men are forced to work at anything for minimum wages. Young girls become prostitutes, public and private, and starve at the trade.

An example of the bunk sent forth to boost the movies is the following placard of the chamber of commerce: 20,000 actors in Los Angeles! That stuff brings 20,000 tyros to Los Angeles to be broken and sold to employers as junk.

Talent Is Not Wanted.

20,000 actors in Los Angeles! Bless your soul, there hasn't been an actor resident in this city since Frank Keenan quit the movies in disgust three months ago and joined the Orpheum Circuit.

The chamber of commerce evidently calls the thousands of hicks and yaps who hang around the movie studios "actors." It probably does not know any better.

These "actors" are just California boobs who have never been outside their home towns until they came to Los Angeles. They dress like rustics and group by hundreds before the barnlike fronts of the studios, waiting to be called to "act." If there are 20,000 of them, it is safe to estimate that 10,000 do not average one working day, at \$7.50 a week, 3,000 others one day every two weeks and that not more than 1,000 earn living wages. But they are just the material the producers want—without talent and without resources.

Pitiless Exploitation.

The dupes are not to be laughed at. They are miserable victims. Many of them have families to support. They plead like beggars for work and are told by the movie bureaucrats: "We have hundreds of worse cases than yours."

Even after they realize they are dupes these unfortunates beguile themselves with such talk as this: "If the director sees you can act he will boost you." The director, as a rule, is a San Francisco or Los Angeles four-flusher whose knowledge of acting is 20 degrees below zero. He holds his job because of his ability to bunco, for that is what is wanted in the movie business.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

AN UP-TO-DATE FROCK FOR THE LITTLE MISS A SIMPLE ONE-PIECE APRON



4995. The "godet," a new style feature is effectively displayed in this pretty model.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36-inch plaid or checked material and 1/2 yard of plain, if made as illustrated. To make of one material requires 2 1/2 yards.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS.—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.



4912. Striped seersucker or percale would be very good for this model. Drill, muslin and cretonne are also pleasing and serviceable.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 6 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. This model is cut without underarm seams.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Your Union Meeting

Third Monday, July 20, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Barbers, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
84	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3520 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
1307	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
70	Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
80	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
181	Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St.
199	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
419	Carpenters, S. C. 505 S. State St.
419	Carpenters, S. C. 1457 Clybourn
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive), 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
401	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
558	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
198	Firemen and Engineemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firemen and Engineemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firemen and Engineemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester St.
76	Cigar Makers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
265	Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
723	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
27	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
823	Plumbers, 635 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3315 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 6th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2064	Railway Clerks, 189 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
721	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St.
729	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 3 p. m.
772	Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.



By Wm. Z. Foster

A study of an important problem in one section of the American Labor movement. Also a study for the interest of every worker to understand the new forces rising within it. Written by an outstanding figure in the ranks of American Labor.

25 cents

The Daily Worker Publishing Co. 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

LABOR CREATES
ALL WEALTH
ALL WEALTH MUST
GO TO LABOR

Industrial Solidarity

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of the World

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CHICAGO, ILL., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1925

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Reports received here by headquarters of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union No. 110 of the I. W. W. indicate that an extra early snow storm, and a very heavy one for this time of the year, has stopped threshing in Canada for at least a week to come. Fellow Worker James P. Thompson is starting on a speaking tour from Vancouver eastward through Canada.

1200 LUMBER WORKERS STRIKE—SHUT DOWN FOUR BIG ABERDEEN SAW MILLS

GOV'T OF CUBA OUTLAWS UNION

Officers Assassinated By Government Connivance; Job Committees Resisting

FASCISTI ARE ORGANIZING

Demand That Labor Parade Under White Flag; Make Threats Against Militants

CHICAGO, Ill.—News received directly from the Federation of Labor in Havana, as well as from other sources, by the I. W. W. Spanish-language paper, SOLIDARIDAD, is to the effect that a regular reign of terror, involving mass arrests, assassination of union officials, posting of guards inside of factories to break up the unions there, outlawing of at least one big union, and the organization of a Fascisti, is going on.

A short time ago the Camaguey Congress, representing more than 200,000 organized workers, was held, successfully and enthusiastically agreeing on plans for the formation of a Cuban Federation of Labor, and other projects designed to strengthen labor in the Republic of Cuba.

Last year was also a period of successful strikes, especially in the sugar industry, and in transportation.

Evidently the real rulers of Cuba, the propertied classes, including American bankers, and great capitalists, have decided to crush out by sheer force all labor organization in the island. Whether they will succeed or not depends not only on the spirit, courage and good sense of the Cuban workers, but also on whether they get the proper support from organized labor in other countries.

Many things have happened, the most serious of which is the frontal attack on the Sindicato General de Obreros de la Industria Fabril. This union is a semi-industrial organization, and has membership in various lines of work, particularly around Havana. It had job control of soap factories, all biscuit and chocolate factories, beer breweries, soft drink factories, a big bottle factory, textile mills, and other places. It had a system of job delegates and shop committees which is now the main line of resistance to the attempts of the government to break it up.

The government took as a pretext for its action a small strike carried on by this union in a soft drink bottling works, and declared the entire organization illegal, closed the halls and ordered all its members to cease affiliation, and to disband. The members did not do anything of the kind and the shop committees continued to function as always. The government then posted soldiers right inside the factories, to prevent the payment of dues, holding of any meetings or conferences, etc. This is an unheard of procedure, and its success is still problematical. It was easy to shut down the halls and suppress "El Progreso" the official organ of the union, but not so easy to stop the job delegates.

Along with the official organ of the Sindicato General de Obreros de la Industria Fabril, an anarchist paper, "Tierra" was suppressed, and a great roundup of Reds and alleged radicals was started, all over the country. All foreign radicals were deported, several hundred in all. All Cuban citizens arrested in these raids are imprisoned.

But the government, as proved by the case of Enrique Varona, does not stop with arrests and legal measures. Varona was president of a sugar workers' union, and led the great and successful strike of last year, which forced the sugar capitalists to yield the

I. W. W. In Protest To Cuban Government

SECRETARIO DE GOBERNACION, Republic of Cuba; Dear Sir:—It has been brought to our notice through press reports confirmed by many personal letters that the Government of Cuba has lent its forces, military and civil, in an extraordinary degree to the capitalists of that country to aid them in their efforts to further enslave the workers employed in their industries. We note specifically that workingmen have been arrested and subjected to abusive treatment at the hands of soldiers and officers of the law without any reason other than that they were active in the affairs of their unions; that in fact a concerted movement is sponsored by the government to entirely break up any and all workers' organizations that have for their object the betterment of the living conditions of those who labor. We cite the case of the "Sindicato General de la Industria Fabril," an organization with a large membership, which has been the object of bitter persecution because of its effective work in curbing the rapacity of foreign and native capitalists, and which is now being suppressed by order of the government.

That the employers of Cuba should use every effort to protect and increase the profits derived from the labor of the workers is not surprising, but that the government should use its forces to this end is a situation calling for the protest of all who are looking forward to a more equitable distribution of wealth and the establishment of even handed justice throughout the world.

By its actions the Government of Cuba has openly aligned itself with the forces that make for the greater degradation of the working class and the consequent retardation of the world's progress.

Being keenly aware of our interests in common with the workers of Cuba, we most emphatically protest

MTW CONVENES IN NEW YORK PLANS INTERNATIONAL UNITY

Unanimously Supports I. W. W. Class War Prisoners; On Record For More Financial Autonomy; Supports Marine Worker and Arranges for Better Cooperation Between Land and Sea Workers.

NEW YORK CITY.—On top of the transfer to the job of the spirited strike in North American ports in solidarity with the international seamen's strike the marine transport workers of the M. T. W. I. U., No. 510 of the I. W. W., plunged into their 1925 general convention on Thursday morning, October 1. The convention originally had been called for September 15, but was advanced to make way for the strike and a number of the delegates, arriving in New York after the strike was inaugurated promptly had taken up strike committee and picket duty. The convention is meeting at the M. T. W.'s general headquarters, No. 3 Coenties Slip.

WHITE SLAVE TRADERS BUSY IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES.—Charles Vezina, "slave market" promoter, pleaded guilty to charges of false advertising and misrepresentation. Vezina attempted to lure girls into the night life at Tijuana. He advertised for stenographers and when the prospects appeared at his office sought to enlist them in an immoral scheme for profit it was alleged. Vezina, it was claimed, planned to auction the girls away nightly to the highest bidders at a new \$1,000,000 hotel in Tijuana.

BOARD HINDERS LABOR

(By LELAND OLDS)

The futility of government arbitration to establish just wages is emphasized in interstate commerce commission figures showing changes in wage rates of 8 classes of railroad employees since 1921. The wide variation in the treatment accorded shows that, except as moderated by organization among the workers, supply and demand determines railroad wages. The judicial atmosphere of the U. S. rail labor board has been a pretense to discourage strike action.

Changes in average hourly straight-time earnings in the last four years, according to the figures, vary all the way from a 6 per cent reduction for freight car repairmen to an increase of 2 per cent for section foremen. The contrast in the southern district is even more striking, the variation in treatment ranging from a reduction of 9 1-2 per cent for carmen to an increase of 4% for section foremen.

STRIKE 2 LAKE PORTS

Port Huron Longshoremen Win 5 Cents Per Hour; Sympathetic Strike in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., October 6.—The longshore strike here has come to an end. When the news of the strike in Port Huron being ended was verified, the Duluth strikers decided that the battle was won, and voted to return to work. They are much encouraged by the fact that the Port Huron workers had won a five-cent raise per hour.

The Port Huron strike was an intermittent one. When the scabs came on the job, the longshoremen went back to work, and then struck again as soon as the scabs were scattered. They did this several times, and finally the company granted the raise.

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The strike in Port Huron was justified by the condition of the Steamship Queen, which came back to Duluth with exactly the same load as she carried away a few days ago to Port Huron, except for a part of the cargo carried on the second deck. It was an order to start unloading cargo on this ship which started the strike in Duluth. The longshoremen unloaded automobiles, but when ordered to handle the regular cargo, they refused. The bosses claimed it was only negroes who were on strike in Port Huron, and that it was foolish for organized white men to support this gang of unorganized "niggers."

The picket lines were established near the harbor. The bosses say they have orders to put some more cargo on the Queen and send it back to Port Huron.

When the McDougal Dock workers went off the job, scabs came in. The bourgeois papers of this city have taken some notice of the strike in Duluth, and have published a false report that the work stopped only for a while, and that the longshoremen then thought better of it and came back. The real fact is that only about twelve per cent of the workers who struck went back. They put themselves in the same class with the scabs who came in from outside of the union. Many of them are used to scabbing, have done it before. They are the mental weaklings and moral cowards. The bosses are still busy trying to get more scabs. Some of the scabs are quitting, however. Last Thursday they got only sixteen scabs, practically all of whom quit before night. As for all the rest, they did such bad work that all of the

GENERAL REFERENDUM IS FOR A CONVENTION

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"BALLOT COMMITTEE: Bob Hayes (X-2914), W. Western (354903), T. Nowak (X-33579).

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Demand More Pay I. W. W. Picketing

ABERDEEN, Wn., Oct. 10.—A strike of 1,200 saw mill workers has shut down the following mills: Donoyan No. 1 and Donovan No. 2, Wilson Bros., and the Aberdeen Lumber and Shingle Co. In addition to this, the night shift and about half of the day shift are striking in the Sachfer Mills.

The great majority of the strikers are unorganized, and those who are in unions are divided. The strike committee is afraid to line up with any one union for fear of breaking solidarity. I. W. W. are picketing. Arthur Spear, G. E. B. member for I. U. 120, of the I. W. W., and Arthur Boose, recently speaking for I. U. 210-220, have gone to Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—On Oct. 1 the Wilson Bros. and Aberdeen Lumber and Shingle Mills were struck. The mill workers joined in with the strike already on, and added 500 men to the walkout, making 1,200 on strike altogether.

The Donovan mill workers were already on strike. The strikers are demanding fifty cents per day raise. They issued an ultimatum to the company, and demanded an answer before Sept. 30, but the company refused and explained that it was impossible to raise wages, because the company wasn't making any profit. The workers didn't believe this excuse, and decided to see whether a strike wouldn't help the company to see that it had something to lose.

There are now four big sawmills on strike. Three of these were running day and night, just before the strike.

The first strike meeting took place on October 1st, and there was a big and enthusiastic crowd. All of them announced their willingness to stay on strike as long as necessary to win. A strike committee of two men for each mill was elected. They are going to take care of the business in general, connected with making this a winning strike. They will call all mass meetings when needed.

This is an unorganized strike. Of course there are some I. W. W. members there, but the great majority of them are unorganized.—Del. LS-1017.

SPEED UP TEACHERS

CHICAGO—(FP)—By exacting an increase of output from its teachers the Chicago board of education expects to save \$300,000 this year in running its education plant. By increasing the average number of children in a classroom from 48 to 50, the board gets more teaching per teacher for the same pay, just as Ford speeds up the production of automobiles by pushing more per hour through his plant. Supt. McAndrews also suggests "a neat trim uniform" for teachers.

The Chicago schools are overcrowded, and there are continual attempts made to break down the teachers' union in the schools. The superintendent has insisted on teachers' meetings being held on their own time, instead of on the time of the school board. There have been endless schemes, disguised as bills to raise the pay of the teachers, which, on closer examination turned out to be plots to raise the pay of the executive officials, superintendents, etc., and to actually lower the pay of grade teachers.

FORD INDICTED IN MARYSVILLE

Bloodthirsty Hop-Field Capitalists Move Fast; Workers Must Hurry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9.—While the workers are slowly being aroused to the new dangers threatening Richard Ford, the enemies of society who own the county of Yuba, state of California, are moving with great rapidity. They are doing everything, necessary and unnecessary, to get a quick conviction of their victim. In spite of the fact that the District Attorney, Manwell, had already sworn out a warrant, charging Ford with the murder of Eugene Riordan, the sheriff who was killed during his attack on the strikers in 1913, the grand jury of the county has just held a meeting in Marysville, and has brought in a true bill against Ford, charging him with the murder of Riordan.

At the same time every reactionary agency in the state, the capitalist press and various public officials, are being rallied and engaged upon a campaign of vilification, attacking Ford's character, and the I. W. W.

Although such a thing has never been done before, it is quite possible that if Ford could be convicted at this trial, he could be hanged. The brutal rulers of California would then have solved the problem of how to punish a man with a sentence greater than the death penalty. The scheme is to give him life imprisonment first, and then after he has survived a dozen years of that, to take him out and try him again, on what is really the same charge, and hang him. The California Branch of the General Defense, Lee Tulin, Sec'y, Box 574, San Francisco, and the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W., 3333 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago, have called for funds to fight for Ford.

MARYSVILLE (Yuba Co.), Oct. 2.—Richard "Blackie" Ford, whose recent parole by the state board of prison directors was met with a complaint filed by District Attorney Ray Manwell, charging him with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Eugene Riordan in the hop field riots of 1913, was returned yesterday afternoon by Sheriff McCoy to the same cell in the Yuba County jail he occupied twelve years ago when held for the murder of Edmund T. Manwell, father of the present district attorney.

—Capitalist Press.

Control and Wealth Centralize at Same Time

Preposterous Incomes Class of Hangers-on

BIG BLOODSUCKERS SURROUNDED BY SMALLER LICE

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

Prize Contest: Name the 16,634 individuals who were of such outstanding worth to America in 1923 that they received a combined income which would support 1,250,000 families at the average wage of a skilled railroad mechanic—and we will send you a year's free subscription.

You can mention Rockefeller, Morgan, Gary, Ford and perhaps a dozen other big noises in financial juggling, but how about the remaining 16,620 to whom the workers of the country were forced to turn over \$2,140,434,697? This is 20 per cent of the entire amount paid in wages to all the factory workers in the country in that year. How many of them produced enough of value to the country to be worth even a mechanic's slender wages?

These 16,634 individuals received \$92,587,633 just for owning assorted stocks in the country's productive enterprise. It amounts to over \$1,000,000,000 if dividends and interest are combined, 5 per cent on somewhat more than \$20,000,000,000. They own a pretty big chunk of the country.

The full report of the U. S. commissioner of internal revenue on 1923 incomes is surprising not because of the small number of very rich, although the size of their incomes is preposterous, but because of the large class of social parasites which has grown up around them as heirs and hangers-on.

The country's five richest men, grouped together by the bureau to hamper identification, had gross income in 1923 of \$42,835,939, an average of \$8,567,184. Three of these appear to be John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Forbys. They received \$35,728,185 in dividends and only \$206,116 in wages and salaries. Their dividends represent a 5 per cent return on something like \$600,000,000. They amount to about 180 times the income they draw for personal service which in turn probably exaggerates their relative worth to the country. Altogether their combined income would have supported 30,000 families according to the wage earner's standard approved by the National (employers') Industrial Conference board—or about 150,000 persons.

The 74 individuals whose net incomes were over \$1,000,000 were apparently worth \$178,954,543 to the country in 1923, an average of \$2,118,000 apiece. Yet you would probably go far astray, even with Who's Who before you, if you tried to pick out these persons of outstanding worth. Their combined income would have provided a mechanic's wage for 100,000 families. Their dividends amounted to \$85,387,024.

Dropping the limit to the level where wealthy families must skimp to make both ends meet we find 4,182 individuals with net incomes over \$100,000. Their grand total was \$1,127,273,807 or an average of \$270,000 apiece. Here is enough income to pay mechanic's wages to more than 150 times their number. In dividends alone they received over half a billion. Their receipts from the ownership of stocks and bonds represents 5 per cent on \$14,000,000,000.

Thirty-four of the 74 persons with incomes of more than \$1,000,000 live in New York, while 62 of the 74 live in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan. Similarly 1,445 of the 4,182 net incomes of over \$100,000 were reported from New York and 2,469 from the four states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois. This leaves very few large incomes to be apportioned among the remaining 44 states. It shows how the centers of predatory finance levy tribute on the rest of the country.



THEY MADE IT BUT HE GETS IT

Awakening the Workers

This platitude is so familiar to most of them, and so far appears to have failed to materialize in much that might be considered of direct benefit to them. Reasons for this there must be; the worst and most persistent is unemployment. It has indeed become so common that the average worker has grown calloused to it. It menaces him at every step, and as the capitalist press, with its sport dope and lurid sensation, never mentions the matter, he seeks to account for it by the thought, that there must be a scarcity of work in some other industry, and so a great number come from such places to covet his job.

Often he cheers himself with the hope that business will "pick up," somewhere else and that the crowd will decrease. This sometimes happens, but the supply never seems to run low enough to give a feeling of security.

The immediate result is to make him submissive to the boss and such others as may appear to have some show of authority over him. He exerts himself to the utmost to do more work and will even complain of his fellow workers who may not happen to share his enthusiasm in speeding up. This is especially true in the case of a new man. Among unorganized workers there would appear to be a tacit understanding that a new man should get the worst of it. The result often justifies this in his eyes, as it frequently happens that after a few days the new man quits; either unable to stand the strain of the labor required or because of the hostile attitude of the other workers. This attitude would appear to arise from a sense of self-protection and a desire to increase his value in the eyes of the boss; a capacity for servility with a sense of self-preservation.

Then, too, the age limit and the many throw-outs for physical and other defects help not only to increase the number out of work, but also to reduce wages, as such unfortunates, finding it hard to get employment of any kind, will be ready to work for whatever they may be offered in the way of payment.

While scientists claim that the span of life has increased in recent years, it would seem in the case of the working class to be a further aid in their exploitation, as the old ones do not appear to die off fast enough. Even where the age limit is not in force, the piece-work and bonus system is driving out many too weak to stand the strain required in such cases.

Each year sees a number of labor-saving devices forcing workers out of their jobs, a revival of prosperity for the worker does not seem imminent—that is for those unemployed or only so part of the time.

With the capitalist things are different. A curtailment of production and decrease in the cost of it make little change in dividends. In any event his prosperity seems assured.

To the workers in general this outlook is not an attractive one. But it is to such youthful workers as have passed the age of innocence, and whose minds are filled mostly with high hopes and ambitions carefully cultivated during a school career.

Unfortunately, in the stress and turmoil of every-day life, few have time to stop and think of such matters. The needs of the moment are paramount with them. In fact, with most of them, it must be so, as the need of the necessities of life is ever pressing and unavoidable.

Of course in time such a tense state of affairs brings on a feeling of desperation. The instinct of self-preservation becomes dominant and a revolt in some form or other must ensue.

Organization along class-conscious lines—industrial unionism of the I. W. W.—is the only active force in the field of labor that can save it from the serfdom that has already been widely introduced by a number of employers, and for which they claim good results, that is, for themselves.

Serfdom, in its present form, is manifested in the company town, the company union, the company house, company union, the company house publication, company insurance, company clubs, and company amusements. Many of the employees who cannot afford any other, are pleased with the amusements; while the higher paid attend merely as a duty. Fear of losing a job is the only bond that unites such social units; if they may be called such.

The feudal baron of five hundred years ago was more liberal towards his serfs. They lived on his land and he fed them even when they did not work. The *finesse* with which the whip of hunger is used nowadays was unknown at that time.

The ancient Roman lords, too, were more generous; they gave "free bread and circus." The modern circus, in the form of cheap movies or some comic stunt, boxing bouts, and talks, is seldom worth the price employees have to pay for it. As for bread, well of course under the circumstances none would even dare to mention it.

The lesson of history teaches that mankind must either change evil social conditions or degenerate, and degeneracy is always either static or reactive. There must be progress, improvement and change for the better to benefit those who work in some way or other. Labor is a service necessary to sustain life. Why should men and women be deprived of the chance to do so? Why should their lives, their hopes and their happiness be at the disposal of others, who live off their labor without rendering any useful service to society?

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNION

SYDNEY, Australia — (FP)

—A conference of the Building Trades Workers group held at Sydney, unanimously agreed upon one union in the building trades industry. Delegates attended from the Carpenters, Building Laborers, Painters, Quarrymen, Slaters, and Bricklayers.

SAN QUENTIN STRIKE TO PROTEST OVERWORK

(Continued from page 1.)

"Thursday, Sept. 24, two men, Mellman and Varela, were placed in the dungeon by order of Capt. Hobbs, head of the yard. The following morning three of us interviewed him in an endeavor to ascertain the reason for the punishment. Capt. Hobbs stated that once a man is imprisoned here, he is liable to any punishment that the captain of the yard may be pleased to mete out to him.

"We took this to infer that neither a set of rules existed to regulate such punishment, nor was any accounting necessary as to why it had been inflicted. Thus it is impossible for the friends of a man thrown into the dungeon either to know how he is being punished, or the reason for such punishment.

"But we know what caused this confinement. An attempt was recently made to speed up the rate of labor within these walls, that is, in certain lines of work. As this is being done by men who have no idea how work is, should be, or could be done, severe hardship is imposed on men in their charge.

"The result is that no benefit is accomplished for the state of California. It is one of this type of men who is responsible for the occurrence mentioned above. There are, of course, other factors, such as lack of system, and a far more important factor is the prison diet.

"This overshadows all others, and it is to the disgrace of California that men be driven to work under loaded guns on such meager fare.

"Our conclusions in this matter are that if we are liable to be 'cast into the hole' for being physically unable to work speedily enough to satisfy men without an idea of what actually constitutes a day's work, we might as well be 'cast into the hole' for striking in protest against such treatment.

1,000 Corporations Get 65% of all Profits

(By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press)

If you pick the right ones, control of 1,000 corporations means control of just about half the country's corporate profits. Yet these 1,000 are about 1/4 of 1% of the total corporations reporting to the commissioner of internal revenue in 1923. This is the story of concentrated profiteering by the big trusts, told by figures in Statistics of Income for 1923 issued by the commissioner. It shows how the big financiers are increasing their control of the surplus over a bare subsistence produced by the workers.

The figures show a group of 168 corporations with combined net income, after all possible deductions to escape the tax, of \$2,294,954,330. The entire 398,933 corporations reporting showed a total of \$8,321,529,134. Thus less than 1-20th of 1% of all the corporations took 27 1/2% of all the profits.

The 1,026 largest corporations representing 1/4 of 1% of the total number took \$3,990,671,042 in profits or 48% of the total. And 2,115 corporations or just over 1/2 of 1% of the total number took \$4,743,524,129 or over 57% of all the profits.

If we include the upper 1% of all the corporations we are dealing with about 2-3 of the total profits. With some 400,000 corporations the country is touring over the bulk of its profits to about 4,000 of the total number.

The proportion of profits differs in the industries. In agriculture and related industries 1 out of the 9,360 corporations listed got \$38,735,391 or 42% of the \$92,201,206 profits reported and 4 corporations got \$46,101,431 or an even half the total. In mining and quarrying 199 out of 18,509 corporations got \$197,298,828 or about 70% of the \$283,565,648 combined profits. In the transportation and public utility group 45 out of 21,113 corporations got \$706,835,314 or 56% of the total \$1,257,409,896, while 177 or less than 1% got \$978,687,276 or 78% of the total.

Among the 85,199 manufacturing corporations 98 received \$1,354,733,166 or about 32% of the \$4,271,899 total while 598 got \$2,324,860,706 or about 55% of the total. In the manufacturing of food products less than 1% of the corporations got 66 1/2% or 2-3 of all the profits. In textiles and their products 1.7% of all the corporations got 56% of the profits. In rubber products 2% of the corporations got 74% of the profits. In chemicals and oils 1% of the corporations got 67% of the profits.

That was in 1923. Since then the process of concentration through giant mergers has been continuing rapidly.

The table shows the corporations distributed according to the size of their 1923 net income, together with the combined income of each group:

1923 Corporation Income	No. of Corp.	Total Income
Under \$2,000	39,240	\$ 87,992,887
\$2,000-\$5,000	48,269	153,069,832
\$5,000-\$10,000	27,602	199,336,286
\$10,000-\$50,000	39,764	891,426,019
\$50,000-\$100,000	8,258	577,435,489
\$100,000-\$250,000	5,912	923,065,165
\$250,000-\$500,000	2,149	745,679,327
\$500,000-\$1,000,000	1,039	752,853,087
\$1,000,000-\$5,000,000	858	1,695,716,712
\$5,000,000 and over	168	2,294,954,330
Reporting net income	233,339	\$,321,529,134
Reporting no net income	165,594	*2,013,554,987
Total corporations	398,933	6,307,074,147

* Deficit.

Booze is Different

(By LELAND OLDS)

How precious in the eyes of Wall Street is the principle of liberty appears in a Wall Street Journal editorial on a recent supreme court decision upholding a person's right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures. But it's liberty for bootleggers and illicit druggsellers, not for radicals. Says the Journal:

"This principle is as old as the Anglo-Saxon race. The English law held a man's home to be his castle. No officer could enter it unless he held a warrant charging felony, crime of violence or concealment of stolen goods. The 4th amendment to the constitution declares that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

The Journal describes the memorable occasion in 1761 when James Otis of Massachusetts Colony resigned his commission as king's advocate to plead the cause of personal liberty against the writs of assistance which were being issued for arbitrary searches against the colonists.

Does it then lament the raids, searches and arrests carried out without warrant against outspoken representatives of the labor movement in the war and postwar periods? The case of Peter Frank, American-born citizen, member of the shoe workers' union, not a Communist, whose house was broken into by immigration officers at 1 o'clock at night, who was arrested and his papers taken without warrant?

Or the January, 1920, raids in which members and nonmembers of radical labor organizations, citizens as well as aliens, were arrested, and hundreds held for about 10 days until warrants could be obtained from Washington. Or the raids on the Rand School and the New York Russian People's house in which such warrants as were used failed to conform to constitutional provisions?

Or the many raids on I. W. W. offices without even the pretense of a warrant?

No! None of these flagrant violations trouble the conscience of this great paper. But it is indignant at the thought, "how many, many times it has been violated by prohibition officials enforcing the prohibition and narcotic drug laws." Boldly it asserts "they have no right to enter a home without a warrant charging a crime." But it means a bootlegger's home, not the home of a worker devoted to advancing the interests of his class.

Militarist Poland

(By SCOTT NEARING)

WARSAW.—In a three-day journey across the country, from Warsaw to Tulpe, I came across an economic situation that I have not seen equalled anywhere in the temperate belt of Europe or North America.

The land is magnificent. It is slightly rolling, free of stone and very rich. There were places where a furrow could have been run for two or three miles as the crow flies. Central Ohio and southern Indiana and Illinois have such farm land.

There were no long furrows, however. Instead, the land in cultivated on the strip system — one strip of grass, the next to potatoes, a third to grain and so on.

The ploughing is done by barefoot peasants driving single horses before ancient plows. The furrows are from two and a half to three inches in depth. In some places the soil is little more than broken. Seeding is done by hand and the fields are harrowed with home-made one-horse harrows.

Potato harvesting was at its height. Women in their bright peasant costume were doing most of the digging. Some used short mattocks. Most, however, did their digging with short straight-handled shovels. Every woman that I saw working in the potato fields of Eastern Poland, was barefoot. For the eight or nine hours of their workday they bent over this exacting toil and as a wage, they received from one and a half to three zloty per day (6 zloty, \$1).

Peasant women walked barefoot through the streets of Warsaw. Peasant men in rags, barefoot, followed their carts to the Warsaw markets. Through the countryside were boys and girls tending cattle, sheep and goats. It was late in September. The nights were bitterly cold. Early in the morning they were at their tasks, barefoot, shivering.

The vegetable gardens beside the huts are wretchedly kept. It was shocking to see the great stretches of unfilled or partly tilled land—such unused opportunity.

As for the peasant cottages, some were built of hewn logs. A few were shingled. Many were thatched. Some of the people are living in dugouts, half buried under the earth. They had the tiniest windows. Living conditions could scarcely be worse.

Outside of the cities I did not see a single road in Poland that would pass in the United States as a secondary macadam highway. Most of the roads were mud trails across the countryside.

One thing in Poland is prosperous—the army. The soldiers have good boots. They carry swords and automatics. The officers are decked out in gorgeous plumes, gay uniforms, immense swards. They are everywhere—in the streets, in the stations, on the trains, armed to the teeth. This little country with its 17 millions and its army of half a million is draining a large part of its surplus into this absurdly extended military machine.

Friends of Poland may insist that these miserable conditions are the product of war. In part this is true, but most of the country exhibits the results of backward economic organization, not of war.

GIVES \$50 TO BAIL FUND

C. Sahlin of 1314 Adams St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., made a donation to the organization for the amount of \$50. The organization was indebted to this fellow worker for the amount of \$100 which he loaned the Bail and Bond Fund, and he accepted \$50 in full payment of this debt.

SUBSCRIBE FOR INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING CHICAGO

A general membership meeting of all I. W. W. in Chicago has been called to meet Thursday, October 29, at 7:30 P. M., in the hall at 951 West Madison St., Chicago. Important business.

BAKERS' UNION WAGES FIGHT ON BAKERY MERGERS

Attack Union-Smashing Bread Trust

By CARL HAESSLER,
(Federated Press)

Bread eater, bread baker and bread raw material producer (the wheat and rye farmer) will each lose, probably heavily if the mammoth national bread trust continues to develop under its present profiteering ownership.

The Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union has fought the bread trust from the first. Says Editor Charles F. Hohmann of the Bakers Journal, the union's official organ: "The Ward Baking corporation is 100 per cent unfair to union labor and the Ward interests are the controlling force in the merger now under way of the three leading national bakery corporations. Ward is open shop and the new trust will be open shop. We have fair and amicable relations with many employing bakers but this can in no sense be said of the Ward shops. Wages, hours and the other conditions as vital to workers in food industries all suffer under Ward domination." The union had to report another loss in membership to the American Federation of Labor in 1925, paying per capita on 21,800 members, instead of 22,300 in 1924 and 28,000 at its peak membership in 1921.

The bread trust recently cut the price of bread to quiet the nation's outcry against a bread monopoly. No one believes that this is other than temporary since the promoters are cut-throat profiteers. This is shown by the value of \$1,350 a share placed upon the General Baking company stock by the General Baking corporation, the name of the proposed corporation that will make the bread trust a unit in form as well as in fact. This \$1,350 value is the exchange for shares that cost \$2 each in 1916. Such profit wizards do not keep the price of bread down when there is the least excuse to raise it.

The farmers are already suffering from the bread trust operations. Their grain co-operatives are feeling the effect of the monopolized market for wheat and rye. The history of every trust has been that it squeezes the producer of raw material at one end, the consumer at the other and its own workers in between. This is the case with the meat trust, the sugar trust and the tobacco trust. The bread trust is following suit.

Dutch Police Try to Smash Revolutionary Movement in Indies

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—A Dutch police department arrested on the Isle of Sumatra seven well-known Communists. This arrest caused great indignation in the country and the population attempted to free the prisoners. The "Sarekat Rayat," the revolutionary movement of the natives, has in the province of Padangkhes 1,200 registered members. The counter-revolutionary party, "Sarekat Islam" is very unpopular among the people.

The Dutch member of parliament, Dr. Wisser (Communist) addressed a question to the colonial minister on the repressive measures against Communists planned for the Dutch-Indies. Dr. Wisser demanded information on the prohibition of meetings at port Samaranga on the Isle of Java and on the arrest of the editor of the Malay newspaper Api (Fire) and the informant of the propagandist Altmann.

BRITISH RULE IN CHINA

Speech of
Shapurji Saklatvala
in the House of Commons.

A bitter indictment of British imperialist domination, given by Secretary Kellogg as a reason for barring the author from the United States.

Add this splendid pamphlet to your library, or give it to your fellow worker in the shop and trade union.

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RUSSIAN ENGINEERS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK TO MAKE PURCHASES FOR SOVIET GLASS INDUSTRIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Following the signing of a contract last June by which the Amtorg Trading corporation has procured for the All-Russian Syndicate of the Silicate Industries the exclusive rights to the "Owens flow machines" for the whole territory of the Soviet Union, a delegation of engineers representing the Soviet silicate and glass industries arrived here last week for the purpose of placing additional orders for machinery and equipment. The commission is headed by Paul E. Kivgillo, vice-president of the All-Russian Syndicate of Silicate Industries known as the "Prodasilicate."

Employ 60,000 Workers.

According to Kivgillo the Prodasilicate controls in the Soviet Union about 150 glass factories and 25 china-ware and porcelain factories employing more than 60,000 workers. Owing to the general economic revival of Soviet Russia these factories, although working to their full capacity, are not sufficient to satisfy the growing demand for their products. The Prodasilicate has therefore undertaken to build 15 new glass works and 4 china-ware factories in addition to introducing new model machinery in the existing works. Two window glass factories of the Turko system are nearing completion and will start operation in the near future. The delegation headed by Kivgillo arrived here after an extensive tour of Europe where orders for machinery and equipment valued into millions of rubles have been placed. A large order for window glass was placed by the Prodasilicate in Czechoslovakia.

American Purchases.

In this country the Prodasilicate has already purchased, thru the agency of the Amtorg Trading corporation, 23 bottle machines of the Lynch type and other equipment beside the Owens flow machine patent right and two machines of the type AY and AZ with equipment. During their present stay in this country the representatives of the Prodasilicate will make a study of the newest technical methods and equipment used in the American glass industry and they will conduct negotiations for the construction of some of the new factories in Russia.

Well Received in Europe.

During their sojourn in Europe the representatives of the Prodasilicate have received proposals from European manufacturers offering terms for the construction of these factories. Offers have also been received from a number of American firms and it is the view of Kivgillo and his associates that these preliminary offers warrant the belief that the American terms would prove more acceptable than those of the European manufacturers.

While in Europe Kivgillo entertained certain propositions for construction in the building up of the Soviet glass industries. However, the negotiations have not been concluded awaiting the results of Kivgillo's mission in this country.

Headquarters in New York.

The delegation has made its headquarters in the offices of the Amtorg Trading corporation, 165 Broadway, which acts as the American agent of the Prodasilicate.

Maine Governor Wants Prison Industries to Produce More Profits

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 22.—Prisons should be primarily profit making industrial enterprises seems to be the opinion of Governor Brewster of Maine. This ku klux klan backed official has succeeded in getting the resignation of Warden Lester D. Eaton and now expects to reorganize prison industries on a more profitable basis. Maine's prisoners have been employed in broom making, competing with blind workers; in harness, wagon, carriage and sleigh making, competing with free skilled labor.

Brewster says that there is no market for goods produced at present in Maine's prison at Thomaston. He claims that the prisoners can be worked nine months a year on the roads and that the rest of their time should be spent in manufacturing goods which could be exchanged for other products. Maine prisoners are paid a small amount at which prison workshop overseers complained that they could not get enough work out of the men because of the semi-free government scheme allowed. In 1923 the state prison commission voted to introduce a system of graded compensation, with 50 cents daily maximum and minimum amount due at release \$25. The prisoners work 54 hours a week.

Production of brooms for the year ending June 30, 1925, was 14,245 dozen in Maine prison. In 1920 the profits of this division of work were \$23,521; of the harness department, \$20,323; carriage and sleigh, \$11,697. Governor Brewster has not indicated what industries he will suggest for the prison to succeed the present ones which he considers insufficiently profitable.

Russia Exports Oil and Plows to Turkey

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—During the last five months the exportation of Soviet petroleum to Constantinople has increased five-fold. This has led to a 16 per cent reduction in oil prices. The first consignment of 40 plows, manufactured in the factories of the agricultural machine trust, has been sent to Constantinople.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH ITALIANS GROWS LARGER

Russian Exports Reach 138,000,000 Lire

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—During the half-year preceding the conclusion of the commercial treaty between Italy and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union purchased 2,500,000 lire worth of goods in Italy and sold 58,000,000 lire worth. The major part of the latter sum consisted of grain sales.

After the signing of the trade agreement, the ratio of exports to imports changed radically. From April 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925, the Soviet Union trade delegation to Italy made purchases of Italian goods aggregating 58,900,000 lire in value, while the Soviet Union's exports to Italy for the same period amounted to 138,000,000 lire. In general, the increase of the total trade turnover between the two countries was accompanied by a more favorable relation between Italy's exports to and imports from the Soviet Union (in 1923 Italy's imports from Russia totaled 73,000,000 lire, while her exports to Russia amounted to 18,000,000 lire).

The growing ascendancy of Italy's exports to the Soviet Union has been particularly marked during 1925. Thus, in January Italy exported 3,500,000 lire worth of merchandise to the Soviet Union; in February, 6,000,000 lire; in March, 12,000,000 lire; and in April, 18,000,000 lire.

Snub LaFolletteites in Next Congress Is Republican Program

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Members of the Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and New York delegations who supported LaFollette in the 1924 presidential campaign are to be excluded from Republican representation on all important committees of the new house, according to the new floor leader, Wilson of Connecticut.

Navy Department to Have Chinese Coolies Build Six Gunboats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Whether the Diesel engines for the six United States gunboats which are to be built in China for use in patrolling the Yangtze river shall be built by Chinese coolies in Canton or by American trade unionists in the Brooklyn navy yard is now being decided between Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Two conferences, attended by a delegation of union spokesmen from the Brooklyn yard and by Secretary Berres of the metal trades department, has been held with Wilbur. Another has been promised.

These gunboats are to be of such a design as to make their passage across the Pacific impossible. But the navy yard workers, seeking regular employment, argue that the engines can and should be made in the United States and shipped to China.

White Russian Workers Strike Against Polish Ochraha Persecutions

WARSAW, Nov. 22.—In the last few days the Polish Ochraha has carried out mass arrests in White Russia, particularly in the district of Novogrudok. The intention is to liquidate the insurrectionary groups. The official figures give the number of prisoners as 150. The fate of the arrested is as yet unknown. Despite the raging terror of the Defensive White Russian Communist Party is continuing its activity. Leaflets of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party and the West White Russian Communist Party are being distributed in Novogrudok calling for a general strike against the oppression of the White Russian minorities and the persecution of the workers' teachers and students. In the Donets district a strike of wood workers has broken out and neither the military nor the police are able to force the workers back to work.

Dark Halls Not Needed to Show Russ Movies

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—In certain Moscow cinemas, films are being shown in lighted halls. The light does not diminish the clearness of the picture and almost completely abolishes flickering.

Experiments in this direction have been conducted in America and Germany and proved rather costly. Presentations in the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia are much cheaper as a result of the independent discovery of a Russian engineer, Pokrovskitchikov.

Such an arrangement in cinemas is obviously of great importance not only because of eliminating injury to the eyes but also because it does not require any specially adapted premises. This new method can be applied even in the open air and therefore greatly facilitates work in the villages.

SOVIET RUSSIA THE ONLY LAND WHERE TEXTILE WORKERS' WAGE GOES UP INSTEAD OF DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—(FP)—More workers, more spindles, and looms in operation and enormous gain in production are outstanding facts in the annual report of the All-Union Textile Syndicate of Moscow, made public at the offices of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, the American purchasing agency, at 120 Broadway, New York.

The data in the report substantiates the assertion of Alexander Gumberg, vice-president and treasurer of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate that Russia's industrial comeback during the past year has been remarkable. Gumberg spent the summer in Russia.

Wages Raise Only in Russia. With the increased production and profits has come a considerable advance in wages and improvement in housing, said Mr. Gumberg, though his office—a purchasing and not a producing agency—is not directly concerned with that phase of the problem. It might be added that in no other nation have the textile workers registered such gains.

American cotton and woolen workers were reduced 10 per cent in the last year in the face of rising living costs and the British woolen workers have just held their wage level even by a long strike.

Marvelous Progress. The climb of the textile industry from the low mark of civil war days is shown by the following table giving the working force employed at cotton manufacturing and the yearly production of finished goods figures for four fiscal years:

	Number of Workmen	Finished Goods (in meters)
1921-22	152,685	288,218,913
1922-23	181,824	559,453,575
1923-24	219,316	804,803,249
1924-25	256,012	1,500,000,000

Cotton Trade With U. S. Cotton spindles gained from 1,974,121 to 5,333,580 in the same four-year period and looms from 59,325 to 134,052. Linen production nearly quadrupled and wool more than doubled but the cotton gain is more significant because cotton is the basic textile industry in Russia. The textile syndicate imported 300,000 bales of cotton from America in the last year at a price of about \$43,000,000, 460,000 bales being raised in Russian fields.

The coming year the domestic harvest is expected to reach the 900,000 to 1,000,000 bale mark but American purchases may gain at the same time because of the continued growth of the industry. Russia last year bought much finished cotton goods stuff in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and France, but the rehabilitation of the home manufacturing will make this unnecessary except in certain specialized lines.

Purchase of American machinery by a machinery mission soon to visit America will depend for its volume on the credit arrangements that may be made. The All-Russian Textile Syndicate is one of the Russian industrial "trusts" with the management of which the Russian unions play a large part. It manufactures 98 per cent of the total textiles made in the nation. Its products are distributed through 107 wholesale and retail stores. The syndicate's profits last year were about \$41,885,334 measured in American money.

Utica Textile Union Still Hesitating on Strike Against Cuts

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Twelve hundred workers from the Utica Steam & Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills have temporarily called off a strike that had been scheduled to compel a return to the old wage scale. Action is deferred till Mayor Frederick Gilmore makes good or fails on an arbitration offer.

The workers struck earlier in the year under the leadership of the United Textile Workers, returning on a cut while an investigation of costs was made.

New York State Board Blames Employers for Industrial Fatalities

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Increasing industrial fatalities in New York state cause industrial commissioner, James A. Hamilton, to caution employers and workers to exercise more care on the job. The latest industrial death figures show, however, that employers are more usually at fault than workers. There were 168 death claims filed in workmen's compensation offices in October.

One of the women workers killed was an actress whose stage manager made her dive into a shallow tank. Another was a ladies' garment worker who fell down an elevator shaft. Four building trades workers employed by one construction firm were killed when scaffolding upon which they were working collapsed, pitching them eight stories. One of three deaths from poisonous substances was that of a traicer in a shoe factory. His hand and arm infected by a solution used in tracing and polishing shoes brot death. As usual construction workers are most numerous among those killed at work.

Admits Murders.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—S. C. Stone, 60 year old stepfather of Jack Hoxie, motion picture star, has confessed the brutal murder of the two Martin girls, May 12, and Mina, 8, whose tragic disappearance and death mystified southern California for more than a year, the district attorney of Los Angeles announced.

CREDIT BOOM HEADED FOR A BIG BREAK

Banker Warns Panic Is on the Way

By LELAND OLDS.

Stop, look, and listen! Whether planning to invest in a little Florida land, in a share of industrial stock or just trying to prepare for days when jobs will be scarce, watch your step. There is little doubt that good business will prevail during the early months of 1926 but genuine reason for doubt about business after that. So says vice-president L. P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. in its mid-month bulletin. Ayres is a very good business observer.

He says cautiously: "Sometime in the future building must slow down. When that happens real estate booms will calm down also. If the automobile manufacturers really built next year all the cars they are now planning to build, that industry will surely oversupply its market. Some time the possibility of expanding retail sales of all sorts of goods by selling on easy partial payments will reach and pass the limits of its usefulness. The time will come when even the Florida boom will be checked."

Ayres thinks these developments may overlap and intermingle toward the latter part of 1926. He points out as elements of weakness in the present situation (1) the fact that millions of people of slight financial means have mortgaged their future incomes for present satisfactions, (2) the fact that the newer finance companies have been organized by salesmen and promoters who can be expected to get by only so long as competition is easy and credit cheap, and (3) the fact that the operations of these companies have been made possible by bank credits on terms which will be made more rigorous whenever interest rates advance.

Ayres believes that the real break in the stock market will be postponed until after January 1 by the desire of people to keep their stock market profits out of this year's tax returns. When they rush to realize the paper profits of the boom by selling their securities the results are likely to be spectacular.

Signs that Ayres' forebodings are not far ahead of events multiply. First the Boston federal reserve bank raises its interest rate. A sharp break in the stock market follows. Cleveland federal reserve raises its rate. There is a probability that New York will follow in three weeks. The first cut in automobile production is announced by the Willys-Overland Co. Watch your step!

"Christian" Lithuania Tortures Political Prisoners in Kovno

KOVNO, Lithuania, Nov. 22.—Several guardians of the local prison headed by an agent of the secret police, Bronzas, broke into cells, where political prisoners were secluded, and threatening them with revolvers, dragged out of the cell the prisoner, Kalenda, threw him down on the floor, after having broken his fingers during the fight. Twenty-two prisoners, who protested against this violence, were locked up. On the next day the same guardians took out of the lockup prisoners Lewis Preskin, A. Lifshitz, Loukashevitch and Strubris, undressed them and beat them with "nagalkas" giving each one 25 to 45 blows.

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Industrial Solidarity

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of the World

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Labor's World Wide Awakening

These two pictures to right and left are May Day cartoons from Spanish-language papers published in South America; to the left, one from El Picapedrero of Montevideo; to the right, one from Solidaridad, of Montevideo. Turn the page and you will see pictures of a violent labor struggle—the workers of Passaic being assaulted by the police of an American city. As the cartoonists of Uruguay proclaim the rising spirit of labor, triumphant over persecution and banishing darkness with the light of its enthusiasm on the First day of May, International Labor Day, so the textile workers of America are flinging themselves bodily into the effort—they are half a world apart, but the spirit that moves them is the same.

Look still farther in this paper, and see reproductions of actual photographs taken of an execution in Great Britain's colony of Straits Settlement. These photographs of the beheading of a starving native slave of the English mill owners there were brought by a member of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 to America. The native is being killed by British capitalism because he stole a cupfull of rice to save his life. But as the blood spouts from England's sword stroke on his neck, England's slaves at home are rising in rebellion—five million organized workers have made their resolution that if the miners' pay is cut on the First of May or any day later, they will strike in the greatest industrial upheaval ever witnessed. And while this goes on, armed pickets in Canton defy every attempt at strikebreaking by the combined capitalist imperialists of all the world, and sailors battle the Fascisti.

Labor wakens all over the world. The war of the classes was never hotter than at present, and great events are beginning. Let us not be the last to strike a blow for industrial democracy. Join the I. W. W.!



5,000,000 Workers Ready to Strike

SAILORS FIGHT FASCISTI

Longshoremen and Seamen Resent Blackshirts' Breaking Up Workers' Funeral.

(From London Labor Herald)

CHIASSO, Italy.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Leghorn as the result of the police forbidding a public procession at the funeral of a docker named Oresti Lunardi, who was the victim the other day of an accident on board a steamer.

Lunardi's fellow workers persisted in their efforts to follow his body to the graveside, and the attempts by the police to disperse the procession were the cause of the affray, in which two persons are reported to have been killed and many injured.

The dockers fought stoutly against the attacks of the Fascist militiamen, and the populace of the neighborhood, roused to sympathy, sallied forth to the workers' aid.

Presently the crews of the steamers in the port, learning of what was happening, started a demonstration against the Fascisti. Boatloads of marine police put out to deal with the seamen, but were met by a fullsalade of lumps of coal and other missiles.

A hot campaign against the Opposition is being carried on in the provinces of Rome and Palermo. The two villages of San Giuseppe Jato and San Cipirello were recently surrounded by police and troops, and were eventually compelled to surrender their mayors and over 100 leading inhabitants to the authorities. These were placed in motor-lorries, and have been carried away to prison in Palermo.

PEST AIDED BY REALTORS

Los Angeles Physician Denounces City Interference With Smallpox Cases.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. George Parrish, a city health officer who has been vainly trying, under difficulties, to stem the small pox epidemic that is raging in Los Angeles, issued a statement to the public on April 12, that he would demand Federal aid if he is further restrained from putting into effect quarantine measures by the local authorities. He characterizes the present plague as "the biggest and most malignant epidemic that has attacked any state within recent years."

Smallpox is a preventable disease, providing proper measures of sanitation, quarantine, and vaccination are used. All of these demand the cooperation of the public, which means that the dangers must be publicly pointed out. The city of Los Angeles is a rich man's paradise, a summer and winter resort, and the lurking place of every variety of get-rich-quick real estate shark and religious freak. All of them prey on the visitors of moderate means from other parts of the country who are attracted to Southern California by a highly organized campaign of misleading advertisements, exaggerated eulogies of the climate, the financial opportunities, etc. To admit that dangerous epidemic diseases were prevalent would interfere with the tourist trapping industry, so the city of Los Angeles has suppressed in every possible way all news of the small pox and other plagues that have been gathering force there for several months.

(Continued on Page 8)



BRITISH CRISIS ON MAY FIRST

Capitalists Might Yield, Last Moment

(By LELAND OLDS)

The decision of the British mineowners to talk wages on a district instead of a national basis was a declaration of war on British labor. It brought the industrial committee of the British Trade Union congress into line behind the miners executive.

The miners on April 10 adopted a resolution against wage reductions, lengthening of hours and substitution of district for national agreements regarding minimum wages. The crisis comes May 1. In turning down district negotiations the miners are in harmony with the report of the government's coal commission which said:

"We do not see how a wage, in a community so small and so closely united as Great Britain, can be ultimately fixed by other than national authorities. To give a free hand to each district to settle its own standard of living, without consultation and without regard to any other, is to expose the standards of the more efficient and prosperous areas, on which the future of the country rests, to undermining by the weaker areas; it opens the door to the cutthroat competition between different districts at the expense of wages."

The situation is described by A. A. Purcell, former chairman of the British Trade Union congress and now president of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, in a statement to The Federated Press on April 8 thus: "Things seem to be developing sternly along lines leading to a struggle this summer. In any case my view is that the Baldwin government is not really anxious for a fight. I rather lean to the view that in the event of the trade union movement definitely arraying themselves on the miners' (Continued on Page 5)

OKLAHOMA WARDEN WANTS NO PRISON LABEL

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Because some workers refuse to buy prison made goods, having learned through the radical press of the horrible slave conditions under which such articles are manufactured, prison contractors have adopted the policy of selling them unlabeled, or with misleading labels.

Warden W. S. Key of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary is now in Washington spending the state's money to lobby against a bill to require labeling that would show the goods were manufactured by convict labor. During his incumbency in office, he violated the state law for distinctive marks on convict made goods. Presumably he could also break the Federal law if it were passed, but he seems to be a decent law abiding citizen who would be legal, if convenient.

