

Uphold the Revolutionary Tradition!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY is the anniversary of the decision of the American colonists to secure by any and all means, at the price of war and death if need be, their freedom from the English monarchy and establish themselves as a nation.

The tradition of the United States of America in this respect is a revolutionary tradition. More than that, it is a revolutionary tradition of which the workers and farmers of America are the bearers because it was the oppressed, descendants of the English, Irish, Scotch and Dutch peasantry which had been beggared first by the breakdown of feudalism and on whose backs were laid the unbearable burdens of a rising capitalism, who made up the revolutionary armies, who fought, starved and died for American independence only to be thrown into debtors' prisons and have the felon's brand placed on them when the revolutionary war had ended.

THE "founding fathers" were the early aristocrats who took to themselves the fruits of the revolutionary struggle and framed a constitution based on property rights. They were the representatives of the landlord, trading and commercial groups who held and drove to labor from sunup to sundown black and white slaves—the nucleus of the modern American workingclass.

The farmers and workers got nothing from the war for independence. What progress they have made as a class since that time has been made in the face of the most determined resistance on the part of the exploiting class which seeks now to disguise and distort the history of the revolutionary struggle.

As in France, where the fall of the Bastille marked the rise of the third estate—the trading and commercial class to power—but was achieved by the bloody sacrifices which the young workingclass laid on the altar of freedom, so in America the revolutionary war, fought by workers and farmers, marks the opening of what appears as an endless lane of opportunity for the exploiters of the masses to consolidate and increase their wealth and power.

IN the issue of The DAILY WORKER for today the tale of the early history of the United States, of the revolutionary struggle for independence, the role of worker and farmer, landlord and merchant, aristocrat and commoner, is told as it should be told. These articles shatter the conventional capitalist analysis of the revolutionary epoch in our history and give to the early American workingclass its proper place in history.

We are proud of the part our class played in the stern struggle for independence and we say that the truth about 1776, the truth about the revolutionary period, both before and AFTER the war for independence was over, shall conquer the lies of the present American ruling class.

The United States, like all other capitalist nations has been built by workers and farmers. It is theirs and they should take it.

EVERY Fourth of July celebration should be the occasion for strengthening the revolutionary tradition of this nation which the workers and farmers alone can carry out to its final and inevitable conclusion—a workers' and farmers' government. Some immediate tasks face the American masses.

THEY may appear as small chores when compared with the gigantic and world embracing nature of the class struggle but of such small tasks, successfully accomplished, is the victory of the masses made.

WHAT better day than the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence, achieved by hungry and ragged workers and farmers, for American labor to pledge itself to:

- (1) Free Sacco and Vanzetti.
- (2) Release of the Chicago garment workers and a renewal of the fight against injunctions.
- (3) 100 per cent support of the strike of 40,000 New York cloakmakers.
- (4) Defense of and relief for the heroic Passaic textile workers.
- (5) Freedom for Tom Mooney and Billings, the I. W. W. prisoners in California, the Centralia defendants in Washington.
- (6) Abolition of all racial discrimination thru the united efforts of the labor and farmer organizations.
- (7) Organization of the Unorganized.
- (8) A united labor ticket for the fall elections—A Labor Party for the 1928 elections.

DEVOTION to the above tasks will make the Fourth of July a workingclass holiday characterized by the same high purpose and stern determination to stop nowhere this side of victory which actuated the colonial workers and farmers of the revolutionary colonial period and will establish the claim of the American workingclass to July the Fourth as ITS holiday—taken from it by the present American ruling class just as the colonial workers and farmers were robbed of their inheritance by the colonial exploiters.

BRITISH MASSACRE TWENTY-SIX CHINESE UNION STRIKE PICKETS

CANTON, China, July 2.—Chinese strikers against British shipping here were fired upon by British motor boats armed with machine guns and twenty-six strike pickets killed.

The strikers have made a complaint to the Canton government in protest against the massacre of the pickets by the British, who as civilian business enterprises violate international law by using their own private armed forces.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT SENDS TROOPS TO COLLECT ITS TAXES

DUBLIN, July 2.—Free State authorities are sending troops into various districts of Ireland to collect taxes. The Galway county council, upon applying to the Free State government for aid to collect taxes, has been promised military assistance. The ministry of justice has also promised to provide a boat to take away livestock seized for taxes from the farmers on the island of Eddy, near the head of Galway Bay.

LEADERS OF THE BIG NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE OF 40,000 WORKERS.



TRADE UNION OFFICERS IN BIG BUSINESS

Form N. Y. Real Estate Holding Corporation

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, July 2.—With the statement that the trade union officials involved are acting as individuals and that the unions have taken no action in the matter, according to Luke J. Murphy, formerly executive vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Trust company, comes the announcement that a group of labor bankers, trade union executives and capitalists have acquired control of the G. L. Miller company, one of the largest real estate investment firms of New York City.

The labor union officials propose forming a holding corporation controlled and operated jointly by bankers and trade union officials, particularly the building trade unions' officers.

Murphy will take the presidency of the corporation from G. L. Miller, its founder.

The trade union capitalist group which has taken over the controlling interest upon financial arrangement yet undisclosed, includes Theodore M. Brandl, president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council and president of the Labor National Bank of Jersey City; John J. Dowd, international vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America and director of the Union Labor Investment corporation of Jersey City; Joseph F. Hurley, director of the Labor National Bank of Jersey City, and S. W. Gutentag, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Securities corporation.

Hughes and Mussolini Hold Confab But Will Not Tell What About

ROME, July 2. — Great curiosity exists over what the subject of conversation was between former U. S. Secy. of State Hughes and Premier Mussolini when they spent some hours together at the Chigi palace. Both men refuse to say what was discussed. "We had a most pleasant interview," said Hughes, who insisted that he is "only on a vacation without any particular schedule."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Mobilize All American Workers In Support of Striking British Coal Miners

(Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America)

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor has voted to issue a call to the trade union movement of this country for support of the British miners. Altho this action comes somewhat tardily (the miners have been on strike for two months) it will be welcomed by every worker who is conscious of the splendid fight the British miners have been making and the issues involved in their struggle.

THE International Workers' Aid, more than a month ago, mobilized

PASSAIC MILL BARONS RUMORED AS PLANNING FRAME-UP ON WEISBORD

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—Rumors have been current for the past week that Passaic textile barons, driven near to madness with their inability to break the textile workers' strike were planning to implicate strike leaders in bomb conspiracies and other similar schemes. One of which was to frame-up Weisbord, the strike leader, in a breach of promise case, thereby discrediting him.

Mill owners and agents, it is reported, were worrying about getting a woman willing to file suit and who would immediately disappear. This bunk was spilled today when a Miss Rosalind Capnora filed suit in the New Jersey supreme court for \$50,000.

CAPMAKERS TO POST PICKET LINES TUESDAY

Workers Strike on Eve of Busy Season

Capmakers Union Local 5 is planning a series of shop meetings at which representatives of the union will prepare these shops for strike duties. Picket lines are to be established around the struck shops on Tuesday morning.

Every member of the union was instructed at the membership meeting in the headquarters of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 328 West Van Buren, to appear at the union meetings every morning at 10 o'clock. At these meetings a registration of the strikers will be taken and strike cards issued.

Ten shops are on strike at present involving 250 members. The Howard Capmaking Company, which had signed an agreement with the union has broken the agreement again. The workers are now on strike.

The Mutual Cap Company, has broken its agreement with the union. The agreement was to run to Aug. 1. The strike of the Chicago capmakers comes on the eve of the busy season in that industry. The busy season starts on July 15 and continues thru the summer months to September.

No attempts are being made by the bosses to recruit strikebreakers as yet. It is expected that attempts will be made by the bosses to operate the shops with scabs Tuesday morning.

40,000 CLOAK MAKERS DOWN TOOLS IN N. Y.

Empty 1,800 Shops in Short Order

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 2.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning forty thousand cloakmakers of New York downed their tools and left 1,800 garment shops, like a well trained army, in response to the strike call issued by the general strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The garment district boiled with life as the workers filled the streets in long unbroken lines leading to fourteen halls prepared in advance for strike meetings. Registration and roll call of the strikers took up most of the day. The first mass picketing demonstration is planned for Tuesday morning, July 6.

Right Wing Busy. Right wing officials of the union are not co-operating with the strike committee as indicated by the action of Business Agent Dubinsky of Cutters' Local 10, a Sigman stronghold, arranging a separate hall apart from those provided by the general strike committee. The object in this was very obvious and Louis Hyman, chairman of the New York joint board of the union and leader of the strike committee, has issued a statement to the members declaring that such maneuvers must be stopped. It is understood that rearrangements will be made on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The biggest conflict in the history of the needle trades in New York City was in full swing today.

Almost to a man, 40,000 garment workers, members of the New York Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, have answered the general strike call.

Not a machine was in operation today in the 1,600 shops affected by the walkout, which cripples one of the most important industries in the state.

"The strike is practically 100 per cent perfect," Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee, announced. "We hope for an early peace, but we are prepared for a long struggle."

As their first move, union leaders announced, picketing of the warehouse of jobbers, who control the manufacture and sale of 75 per cent of the cloaks made in New York, will begin Tuesday.

(Continued on page 2)

NYE'S VICTORY BLOW AT CAL'S CONGRESS GRIP

May Indicate Losing of Next Senate

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Coolidge's chances of controlling the senate of the seventieth congress, to be elected in November, were distinctly more slender today as a result of the victory won by Senator Gerald P. Nye, in the North Dakota primary.

Nye's nomination was accepted as another administration defeat, similar to that suffered in Iowa, when the insurgent of the corn belt, Smith W. Brookhart, triumphed over Albert B. Cummins. While not as spectacular in his insurgency as his Iowa colleague, Nye has been just as consistent in his opposition to nearly all of Coolidge's policies.

Washington Backing. The administration had not been confident of defeating Nye, but it had been hopeful. With White House approval, L. B. Hanna, who was the Coolidge manager in North Dakota in 1924, was put up against the youthful Nye and was backed solidly by the powers in Washington. Friends of the president had hoped for a Hanna victory to offset that of Brookhart in Iowa. The saw today but little hope of preventing Nye's return, for a republican nomination in North Dakota is traditionally equivalent to election. Between now and November a decision will be made whether to put up a regular to oppose the insurgent in the election.

Nye Young. Nye's political career is without recent parallel in senate history.

Barely 34 years old, he was an obscure country editor when senator Ladd died a year ago. Gov. Sorlie rejected all the advice received from Washington to appoint a "regular" and selected Nye for the unexpired term, which so nettled administration leaders here that for weeks they withheld his credentials, and refused to seat him. Ultimately, after a bitter fight, he was given his seat—largely through democratic votes.

Farm Bloc Glad. Farm bloc leaders hailed Nye's nomination with joy today. They interpreted it as another "warning voice" from the grain belt to the administration that something must be done for the farmer. Nye supported the McNary-Haugen Bill and all other measures for agricultural aid. His victory, incidentally, marked another for the anti-world court in the senate.

FUR BOSSES FEAR SOLIDARITY OF CHICAGO UNION

Union to Establish the Picket Line Tuesday

The enthusiastic response of the Chicago fur workers to the union's call to strike for the 40-hour week, recognition of the other union and the other demands of the national organization has caused anxiety in the ranks of the fur shop bosses.

Four Shops Sign Up. Four more shops have signed their agreements with the union. This makes 16 shops that have accepted the terms of the union. About 60 shops are still holding out.

Workers Join Union. Workers in department stores and in many of the small shops of the city that are as yet unorganized have joined the union and have declared their willingness to go on strike with the union shop workers.

Picket Lines Tuesday. The fur workers are holding strike meetings in the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor, every morning at 10 o'clock. Picket lines have not been established as yet. Union committees are visiting shops that are still working to bring out the workers. Picket lines are to be established about the struck fur shops after the July 4th holiday. Strong picket lines are to be put before the 60 odd shops on strike Tuesday morning.

President Schactman of the International Fur Workers' Union spoke to the strikers' meeting yesterday.



George Papcun

GEORGE PAPCUN CASE WILL END IN COURT TODAY

Prosecution Tries Red-Baiting Stunt

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 2. — Attorneys for the defense in the case of George Papcun recorded a victory this afternoon when Judge John Morrow sustained the request of Defense Attorney I. E. Ferguson that certain literature should not be allowed as evidence against the defendant.

The literature included the Communist Manifesto, written some three score years ago by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the Theses and Statutes of the Communist International, pamphlets published by the Trade Union Educational League, the State and Revolution by Lenin, the A. B. C. of Communism by Bucharin and Preobrazhensky, and others. These were brought from Pittsburgh by Lennon, a former department of justice agent, now star witness for the state and "expert" on Communism. The ruling of Judge Morrow threw the case (Continued on page 2)

GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

State Inspector Made a Confidential Report

(Pictures on page 2.) (Special to The Daily Worker) GARY, Ind., July 2. — The Gary Workers Investigating Committee has sent the following telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of L.

"Fifteen workers are dead and sixty injured as the result of an explosion in a Gary steel mill on June 14th. The coroner's inquest was a farce. Only mill officials were questioned. No workers were called to testify. A mass meeting of over 1,000 workers and citizens of Gary on June 20th passed a resolution for a congressional investigation. We urge the American Federation of Labor to use its influence in securing a public and thoro investigation. Another mass meeting will take place on July Fourth and we will read your message of encouragement to the workers at this meeting."

The telegram was signed by J. Garnett, chairman of the Workers Investigating Committee.

Interview Industrial Director. This morning, Garnett, accompanied by B. Borisoff went to Hammond to discover what the State Industrial Board has done about the explosion. They spoke to Ephraim Daily, Federal and State director of labor. He is a member of the State Industrial Board consisting of, in addition to Daily, Dixon A. Bynum, chairman, Edgar A. Burton Jr., Henry L. Humrithouser and Thomas A. Riley.

The headquarters of the board are at Indianapolis. Daily stated he was at the scene of the explosion the following morning (Continued on page 2)

Fifth Annual

Held on Legal Holiday

JULY 4th PICNIC MONDAY, JULY 5

CHERNAUSKAS' GROVE, 79th St. and Archer Ave.

Large Dance Floor Good Music Refreshments Games

Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and Alex. Bittelman

Admission 50 Cents

Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 8.

Secretary of Labor Davis' Letter Congratulating Elbert H. Gary on the "Safety" Work of the Steel Trust.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY WASHINGTON

March 9, 1926

Honorable E. H. Gary, United States Steel Corporation, Empire Building, New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Gary:

I have just been going over the records of the United States Steel Corporation in the matter of accident prevention and safety work. The record is such a remarkable one that I cannot refrain from telling you how exceedingly gratifying it is to me or from complimenting you upon a really wonderful achievement.

Accident statistics for the iron and steel industry have been kept in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this Department going back to 1907, during which time the Commissioner of Labor Statistics informs me frequency accident rates in the industry have dropped from 80.8 per million one man hour exposure in 1907 to 30.8 in 1924, and that the severity rates have dropped from 7.2 to 5.

More satisfactory still than this is the achievement of a smaller group of plants composed largely of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries, and in which more energetic and systematic methods have been installed and tenaciously adhered to. In this group of plants the frequency ratio has dropped from 60.3 per million hours of exposure in 1913 to 10.2 in 1924, and this group contains nearly one-half of the iron and steel industries in the United States.

What especially pleases me is your reported statement that the United States Steel Corporation has found that accident prevention and safety work really pays from a dollar-and-cents point of view. You are reported as having stated that the United States Steel Corporation in ten years spent \$9,763,063 in accident prevention work and that the money saving resulting therefrom had been \$14,609,920 in addition to the fact that 250,000 men had been saved from injury, and probably more than 40,000 had been saved from fatal injury.

As a self-insurer the United States Steel Corporation is in a position to know whether or not there is an actual money gain to be derived from intelligent accident prevention work, and this statement of the Corporation's experience will be of inestimable value to me in reaching that percentage of employers with whom the humanity appeal does not get one very far, and to whom you must show a chance to save money or they will not go along.

Once more, I wish to compliment you on this splendid record, and to assure you of my highest regards and esteem.

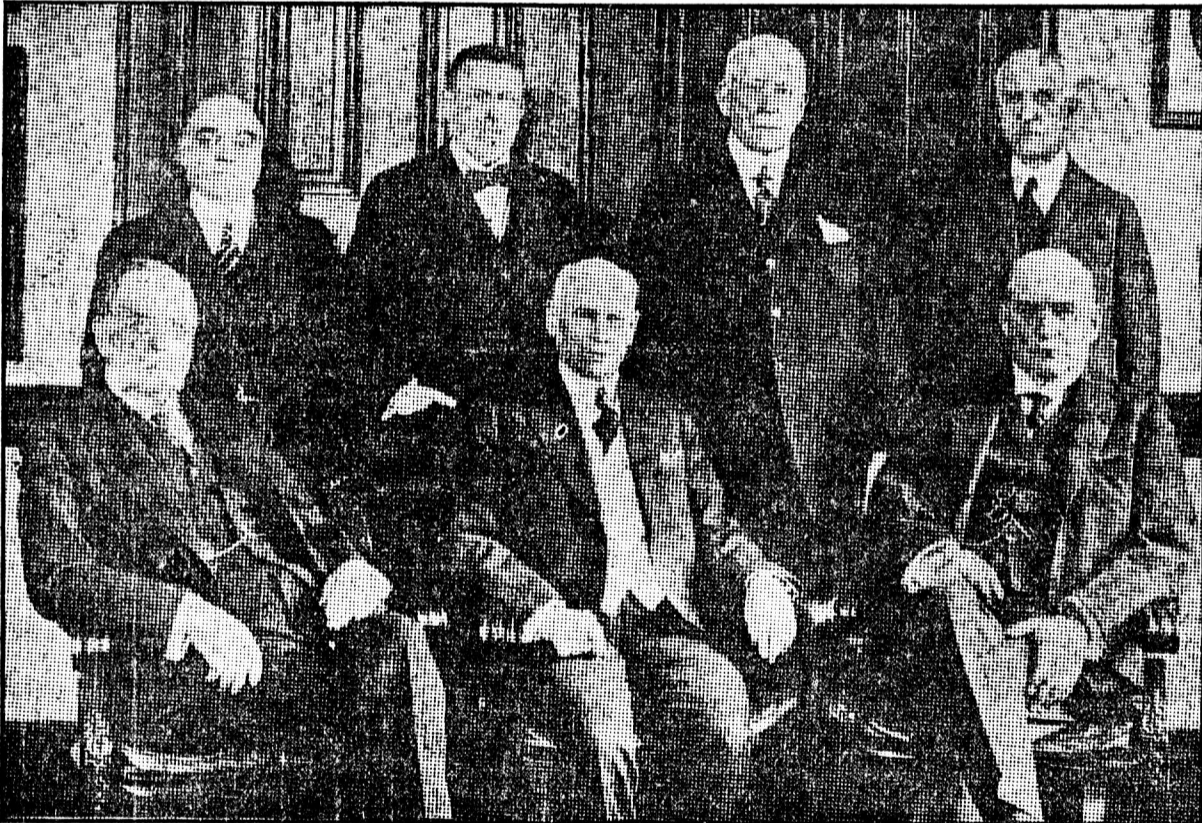
Sincerely yours,

James J. Davis

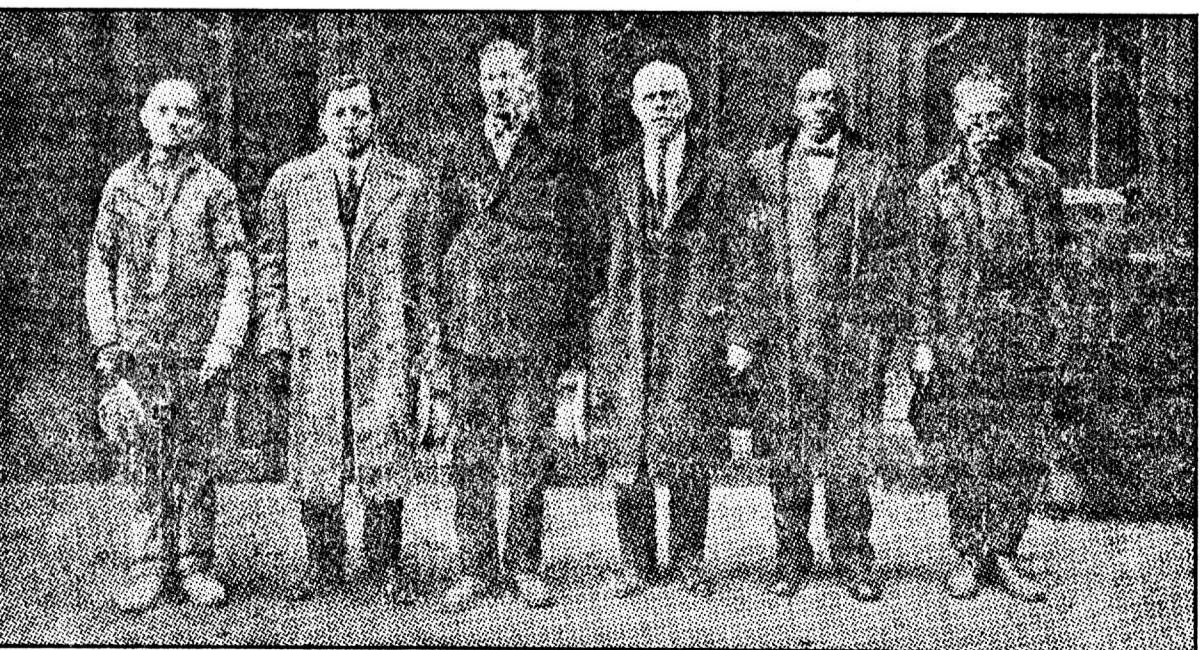
Secretary.

The close connection between the Steel Trust and government officials who are supposed to look after the interests of wage-earners, is shown by the above facsimile of a letter from the secretary of labor to the head of the United States Steel corporation.

Here are pictures of the responsible heads of the United States Steel corporation, of which the Illinois Steel company is a part. These are the men who look after the interests of the stockholders whose thirst for dividends is responsible for such disasters as that which occurred in Gary recently.



W. J. Gilbert, Percival Roberts, Jr., J. A. Farrell, R. V. Lindabury, Geo. F. Baker, E. H. Gary (chairman), J. P. Morgan



Here are the pictures of men who have spent their lives working for the Steel Trust and its subsidiaries. Observe the contrast between them and heads of the Steel Trust who never did a day's work in their lives. It was workers like these, not officials like those in the other picture who were killed in the Gary disaster.



Wm. Green

GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

(Continued from page 1) ing, on June 15th. He said that 80 men were working in the plant on the day of the blast of whom 59 met with accident. Ordinarily, he said, there were less men, but due to repairing that had to be done the force was larger on that day.

Made Confidential Report. He told Borisoff and Garnett that he questioned some of the injured men who could talk. They were unable to furnish any explanation. He made a private report to the governor that was not for publication.

He claimed he examined the safety book of the company in which complaints from the men are tabulated. These showed, he said, no record of complaints from the workers. The pipe lines were found to be in good shape, he declared and evidently the explosion was due to opening and closing one of the valves.

In the meantime the industrial board has ordered the valves locked with only the foreman in possession of the key, Dalley said.

No Blame on Dead Workers. Dalley said he did not mind stating to the press that the Industrial Board has done everything possible to investigate the case and can find no one on whom to place the guilt. It would be a shame, he said, to place any of the responsibility on the dead men. He also wanted it stated that the Steel company was doing everything possible for the men.

When questioned about the compensation settlements made with the men he referred Garnett and Borisoff to the company. They told him that the company would not give them the information and he then referred them to the board's headquarters in Indianapolis.

Reported Discharges. It is evident that little can be gotten out of the State Industrial Board that will throw much light on the real facts of the explosion. Workers, for example, are known to have complained about leaking pipes in the plant long before the explosion. It is reported that the injured are receiving anything but the best of care in the hospitals. The coroner's jury investigation was a whitewash for the company. In the meantime, several workers have been, according to reports from the mills, discharged for showing interest in the case.

The mass meeting on July Fourth will be held at Turner Hall, 14th Ave. and Washington. Prominent labor speakers will address the meeting.

TWO MORE 1924 STRIKE PICKETS ARE RELEASED

Garment Workers Seek Debs for Mass Meeting

Miss Lena Movich and Yetta Hornstein, sole support of a sick mother, were met with loud cheers and enthusiastic applause as they left the Cook county jail after serving twenty days in jail for placing their loyalty to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union above the edicts issued by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan during the 1924 dressmakers' strike.

Bouquets were presented to the two girls by a committee of the union. Mrs. Wanda Kaleta, mother of a seven-months' old babe is expected to leave the prison this afternoon after serving a 15-day sentence. Meyer Kranz is to be released Sunday afternoon.

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is planning to hold a second mass meeting to protest against the jailing of their strike pickets and to protest against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Attempts are being made to get all of the Chicago unions that have been victims of the injunctions behind the mass meeting. The garment workers have sent a letter to Eugene V. Debs asking him to address the proposed mass meeting.

Blood on Steel Makes New Record for Stock Prices in Wall Street

By J. LOUIS ENCDAHL.

THE blood of the workers on steel products, like labor's blood on coal, does not interfere with profits. While women and children of the Gary steel district are still mourning their dead and crippled, the agony of the death blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co., on that black Monday morning, June 14, Wall Street announces the highest prices for steel stocks in a quarter of a century.

The Post-Tribune, the mouthpiece of the steel interests at Gary, Indiana, under New York date line, proudly announces the news to its readers:

THE HIGHEST MARK. "New York, June 29.—Bullish leadership of the most aggressive and confident character was furnished in the stock market (Wall Street) today by U. S. steel and General Motors. Buying of these stocks was in unusually heavy volume, sweeping aside such technical market factors as the five per cent call loan rate and liberal profit taking by the professional and outside traders. "Steel common broke thru 140 in the second hour, TO SELL AT THE HIGHEST PRICE IN THE 25 YEARS' HISTORY OF THE BIG CORPORATION. It rose to 141 1/2 in the afternoon. Aside from the 'Morgan and Baker' sponsorship of the steel corporation, and the prospect of a stock dividend next month, the financial district has been in receipt of mysterious reports of 'big special developments in the operations and products of the company and to this a great deal of the new outside buying has been attributed.'"

These two paragraphs are published in full so that workers may carefully study them. They will not find here the smallest mention of wage increases, shortening of the workday, the bettering of conditions. The complete report would be equally barren of any mention of these items of paramount interest to the workers.

If they read between the lines, however, they will see that the increased power that greater profits gives to the huge steel combine means wage decreases, a lengthening of the workday and the worsening of conditions, if labor does not fight back, and thru its organized strength hold its trenches against the capitalist foe.

Steel stocks sell at the highest rate in 25 years because of the ability of the mill owners to exploit the mill workers. Regular dividends have been paid and a huge surplus laid by. This surplus is divided, usually in stock dividends, when the board of directors decides. The rumor that there is to be another distribution of surplus earnings among the holders of steel stocks has helped boost the price to a new

record. There is a stampede to buy steel stocks. There is no rumor that wages are to be increased. The only prediction is that there will be plenty of steel orders to keep the mills running, so that labor may sweat and slave to make more steel and more profits. It is declared: "The first six months of the year established a record for sales, specifications and shipments. It is understood that shipments in particular were heaviest of ANY SIX MONTHS IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN MILLS."

The kept press will spread the propaganda that the workers should be happy to know that there will be work for them in the mills. Many workers will be satisfied with this view. But no thinking worker will be satisfied. He will realize how he is being robbed, how he is being sweated to produce profits for parasites.

Now only the steel workers, however, should be interested in this record smashing showing of steel stocks.

It is declared that farm implement makers again are coming into the market on a large scale and auto makers are showing more interest in steel purchases.

Steel products are used to make practically all farm implements that are sold to farmers at just as high prices as wages are low in the steel mills.

"General Motors," the big automobile combine, is dominated by the Morgan and Baker banking interests, that rule also in the steel trust. The financial power in Wall Street, the "Morgan-Baker" power, that fights the steel workers and farmers, also combat every move of the auto workers to better their conditions. Thus the black hand of money power injects itself everywhere that huge profits are to be taken from labor.

Steel stocks at 140, therefore, are a challenge to all labor, in industry and on the land. It is a measure of great capitalist oppression, successful oppression not only of steel workers, but of the great producing masses of all American labor.

The Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune also says:

"Wall Street rumors persistently state that important developments of far greater significance than stock dividends or higher cash dividends are pending in the affairs of the corporation."

Labor should begin to move and make the basis for that rumor an intensive movement for organization not only in the steel industry but throughout all its ramifications. That would be a development of vital benefit to the steel workers. The stock market showing of the steel trust is a challenge to all labor to develop the fight on its own side of the class struggle.

Mobilize Behind British Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

THERE are over a million miners on strike. They constitute one-eighth of the British working class. The fight they are making is the fight of the whole British working class against having the losses of decaying British industry paid by the workers thru cuts in their wages and lengthening of their hours—thru a reduction in their standard of life.

British industry has not recovered from the blows which the capitalist system received in the imperialist war. British industry has lost its dominant position in the world market. It is unable to compete successfully with its more powerful rival—the United States. It is on a downward path.

THE capitalist employers of Great Britain are trying to find a solution of this situation by cutting down the standard of life of the workers. That is the real meaning of the present struggle in Great Britain.

It was because the British workers realized that this was the situation that they rallied to the support of the miners in the general strike. Their splendid demonstration of solidarity was betrayed by the general council of the Trade Union Congress, which called off the general strike, leaving the miners to fight alone. In this betrayal the left leaders like Purcell joined with the Thomases of the right. Only the Minority Movement and the Communists stood for a solid front in support of the miners.

THE miners are now fighting the battle of the whole British working class. Their victory will retrieve some of the losses suffered by the trade union movement thru the cowardly betrayal by the general council of the general strike. Defeat of the miners will be followed by a general onslaught on the standard of life of the British workers and the trade union movement.

It is because these tremendous issues are involved in the miners' struggle that the whole labor movement of the world must rally to their support. It is because of this situation that the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. has so much significance.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the whole working class to answer the call for help. The appeal of the executive council of the A. F. of L. must not remain merely a paper declaration. The American trade union movement should be able to at least approach the splendid showing which the trade unionists of the Soviet Union have made in sending over two million dollars to the British miners.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all members of the party and its sympathizers to immediately take up work in the trade unions to secure donations in response to the call of the executive council of the A. F. of L. The issue must be raised in every local union and central body and every worker familiarized with the fight of the British miners and donations secured to help the miners win their struggle. Mass meetings must be held to rally the workers behind the British strikers.

Mobilize the American workers behind the British miners. Give the united financial support of the American trade union movement to the British strikers.

Show the international solidarity of labor in the fight against the bosses.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

Did you ever write? See how you'll like it!

GEORGE PAPCUN CASE WILL END IN COURT TODAY

(Continued from page 1) non into a fury as he was prepared for long questioning on this literature in order to obscure the real issue that is before the court in this prosecution by all the agencies of the steel trust against George Papcun for his strike and labor activities.

Prosecution Rests. At four o'clock, when the prosecution had rested its case, Attorney Ferguson immediately moved to quash the case, but this was formally refused by the court after an argument lasting over one and a half hours. The attorneys for the state failed to refute the splendid array of argument presented by Ferguson.

In the earlier part of the day was witnessed one of the most bitter legal battles ever known in Communist cases. The prosecution submitted as evidence numerous papers and "documents" which had nothing to do with the case in order to prejudice the jury. Ferguson made numerous objections but was overruled each time. The jury and the audience which filled the court room paid considerable attention to the documents and articles read to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Newells. These included a description in The DAILY WORKER of a Cleveland meeting addressed by Jay Lovestone on trade union unity and the sesqui-centennial exhibition, an article by I. Amter, on "What Our DAILY WORKER Campaign Means," an article by Arne Swabeck reviewing a pamphlet by Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg by Max Shachtman, and numerous others.

Marx's Picture Figures. The jury was given a chance to take a look at numerous cartoons published in The DAILY WORKER. The statement on Education Week, published in The DAILY WORKER on November 12, 1925, was read in full. Even a picture of Karl Marx, published in the Croatian labor calendar, was made a part of the evidence to prove that Papcun violated the anti-sedition act of Pennsylvania!

Attorneys for the state were rather disappointed when they read parts of the program of the Workers Party adopted at the first convention and failed to find any sedition in it. The courtroom became especially lively when Ferguson took Lennon under cross-examination. Lennon was all excited and showed considerable signs of nervousness when the cross-examination began because of the judge's ruling against the use of his literature as evidence. Lennon was compelled to admit that the Workers Party is a legal organization with open headquarters throughout the country, that The DAILY WORKER has second class mailing privileges, that he attended many public meetings arranged by the party. Lennon also said that he was invited to Uniontown to prepare the case against Papcun on February last and was in town for the last several days, that he was receiving The DAILY WORKER under an assumed name, and that he was employed for some time by the Retail Merchants' Association.

Force Lennon to Answer Direct. Lennon continually tried to avoid direct answers each time a question was asked by Ferguson, but insisted each time on making explanations. The court was compelled to order him to answer questions directly. The case will probably end this Saturday. The entire machinery of the steel trust has been mobilized against Papcun because of his activity in numerous miners' strikes in Pennsylvania. Attorneys for International Labor Defense, in charge of the case, say that they will carry this case to a finish fight.

Indictments Returned for Vote Stealing in Chicago April Election. Five or more indictments charging election frauds in the April primaries have been prepared here, it was announced today.

The indictments are understood to be scheduled for presentation to Chief Justice Lynch of the criminal court when the June grand jury will be dismissed tomorrow.

The July grand jury, summoned to meet next Tuesday, will delve into alleged wholesale vote stealing and fraudulent returns indicated by the report being conducted under direction of County Judge Jarecki.

Changes varying from a few ballots to more than a thousand have been revealed. Judge William R. Fetzer of the criminal court, for instance, has lost more than 1,800 votes; Assistant State's Attorney McMillan, 1,073; Assistant State's Attorney Savage, 418, with others ranging from less than a hundred votes to 1,550.

Milwaukee Central Labor Body Prepares to Aid Passaic Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2.—A special meeting of the executive committee of the Central Trades Council has been called to take up the question of supporting Passaic strike relief work in this city.

LABOR PARTY DARES TORIES TO ELECTION

Shows Hypocrisy of the Baldwin Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, July 2.—The Independent Labor Party in the notes sent out to party speakers, formulates the case of labor against the Baldwin government's fight to break up the Miners' Federation by forcing longer hours and lower wages on the locked-out miners and challenges Baldwin to an election. It quotes from the "Hansard," the official record of parliament, the statement of Baldwin on June 15, as follows:

"We have come quite definitely to the conclusion that the return to a longer working day is necessary."

Was Tory Policy Before Strike. The I. L. P. shows this is the open expression of what had been adopted as the policy of the Tory party before the strike, quoting again from "private and confidential" issued by the Tory party to its propagandists on April 26, as follows:

"The government is particularly anxious to draw the attention of the public to the serious economic position of the coal industry. Reference may be made to the question of hours, upon which it is desirable to concentrate rather than upon the reduction of wages."

Baldwin Ignores Commission. The I. L. P. shows that lengthening the hours is contrary to the government coal commission's report and really means an eight-and-a-half hour day for the miners. Here it quotes from the commission's report as follows:

"Extension of working hours at this time of depression is not a natural but an unnatural way of reducing coal costs and meeting the immediate difficulty. It would make the working day of the British miners longer by half-an-hour to one hour than that of miners in any European coal field of importance, except Upper Silesia."

Pointing out that the result would be either an increased production of 80,000,000 tons of coal for which no market is assured or the unemployment of 130,000 men, the I. L. P. again quotes the coal commission's report as follows:

No Market for More Coal. "While it cannot be said that there is no possibility of ever finding a market for 80,000,000 tons of coal than at present, it is exceedingly difficult to suggest where that market is to be found. The alternative is one which fewer men."

Pointing out that the owners and the government are working hand in hand to break up the Miners' Federation, the I. L. P. shows that Baldwin is belittling and opposing the basic demand of the union to reorganize the mining industry as recommended in the government coal commission's report, although Baldwin is trying to make the country believe that the union and not his own cabinet is opposing the commission's report. Quoting again from Baldwin's speeches in parliament published in the "Hansard" of June 15:

Opposes Reorganization. "The coal industry might be better organized. There is no industry in the world of which that might not be said. I do not want the house to form an exaggerated view of the possibilities of reorganization. To exaggerate the lower cost which can be gotten by reorganization is, I fear, laying up possible disappointments."

Showing that the government declared the general strike illegal and is acting entirely in the interest of wealthy mine owners, the I. L. P. declares that the people are for the miners and against Baldwin's policy, and dares the Tory party to go to the country in a general election.

British and Italian Plunder of Abyssinia Excites Their Rivals

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, July 2.—The September assembly of the League of Nations will have one more ticklish problem to dodge when both France and Germany will, so it is expected, challenge the British-Italian treaty dividing up the spheres of imperialist influence in Abyssinia.

The British and Italian governments have registered the treaty with the League under different titles, the British filing their document under the innocent title of—"Exchange of notes between Great Britain and Italy."

Stage Employees' Unions Aids the Passaic Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Seven hundred delegates to the convention of the Theatrical and Stage Employees' Union held at Hotel Winton, this city, gave a rousing welcome to several Passaic textile strikers who appeared before them. A collection started at the instance of William F. Canavan, president of the union, netted a sum of \$555.81.

SEND IN A SUB!

MELLON CABLES FRANCE U. S. WILL NOT DEMAND DEBT PAYMENT BY BOND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon authorized a denial of a story cabled from Paris that he had been in private communication with Finance Minister Caillaux and had given him assurances that article 7 of the Franco-American debt agreement would not be enforced. Secretary Mellon said he had neither received nor sent Caillaux any communication regarding the terms of the debt pact.

FRANC HITS A NEW LOW RECORD WITH INFLATION

Stories Conflict Upon Secret Dealings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 2.—The franc went down to a new low record at 37 to the dollar yesterday following publication of the Bank of France's weekly statement revealing that nearly 1,000,000,000 francs (\$27,900,000) have been put in circulation since June 24, increasing inflation that much. Together with this was the announcement of Caillaux's finance ministry that it was impossible to stabilize the franc without foreign credit and that the \$700,000,000 gold in the Bank of France alone was not sufficient if it were used to save further the franc from further depreciation.

On this basis Briand is warning members of the chamber that the present majority against ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement must be changed if the franc is to be saved, apparently showing that this must be done to get credits from the United States.

Somebody is Lying. Opposition to ratification is based principally on Article 7 of the agreement, providing for a form of pooling of all French debts in a holding corporation which under American control can market bonds to U. S. and other investors. Caillaux states that an "unofficial" cable signed by Mellon of the U. S. treasury, has been received saying that the United States will not enforce Article 7 of the agreement.

Caillaux is to hold conversations with both Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York federal reserve bank and Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, both now in France, but not in Paris. The American embassy announces that Strong is expected to come to Paris from the Riviera at once and that communications on the French financial problems are being sent him hourly.

More Contradictory Stories.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Andrew Mellon's treasury department insisted that Benjamin Strong of the federal reserve bank is "only on a vacation in France, being in ill health." It is also officially denied that Mellon has communicated directly or indirectly with Joseph Caillaux, finance minister of France, concerning Article 7 of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement.

The statements from the treasury are probably issued to quiet the democratic opposition in the senate which threatens to begin an attack before congress adjourns against what is regarded as the use of the federal reserve bank's resources to bolster up the falling franc in the interest of international bankers.

Democratic party campaign managers are planning to make political capital during congressional elections of the activity of the treasury department and federal reserve working with the Bank of England officials to use the reserve bank's resources as charged.

New York Office Workers Seek the 35-Hour Work Week

NEW YORK—(FP)—July 2.—The 35-hour week from Decoration Day to Labor Day is the demand of the New York bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants' union, No. 12646. The union office workers now have the 39-hour week but are asking offices with which they have agreements to give them the five-day week beginning next May 30, says Secretary Ernest Bohm.

Painters' Union Demands Small Free Pickets

Painters' Union Local 194, Chicago, is one of the latest unions to send a telegram to Governor Len Small protesting against the jailing of the 46 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets for defying "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan's anti-picketing edict and demanding that the governor immediately release the jailed strike pickets.

The large pictures are those of leaders of French capitalists who have failed with 13 different cabinets to stabilize French finance. Below are leaders of the French Communist Party and its parliamentary bloc.



W. VIRGINIA MINE STRIKE CALLED BY U. M. W. JULY 5TH

Drive to Organize Open Shop Fields

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—(FP)—July 2.—Every miner in northern West Virginia not under contract is called to join the United Mine Workers union in a "fight for independence." The third call for a general strike beginning July 5 has been issued. The two previous calls were made on April 1 and October 26, 1925.

Practically all of the mines in this district are operating non-union on the 1917 wage scale or less. The union is attempting to have Judge J. Grant Lazelle of Monongalia county circuit court impeached on various charges, including one that he was "interested in the results" of litigation of union officials and coal companies on lands from which he was getting an income. The union is also planning an appeal from his denial of its effort to get an injunction preventing operators from paying any but the 1924 contract rate.

Department Head Threatens Members of Teachers' Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 2.—David Meltzer, member of the New York teachers' union appointed to the history department of New Utrecht high school, will be protected in his new position from the attacks of the departmental head, Sidney B. Brummer. Associate superintendent of high schools, Harold G. Campbell promises to safeguard the teacher who was threatened by Brummer for belonging to the union. Brummer overstepped his authority and showed bad judgment, Campbell asserts, in telling Meltzer that he would give the union man "a very unpleasant time" at the school. Brummer based his opposition on his belief that the union is "un-American and pacifist." The New York teachers' union is a local of the American Federation of Teachers and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Townley Boom in N. D. Fizzles Out with One Vote from 102 Counties

FARGO, N. D., July 2.—The boom for governor of A. C. Townley, original organizer and former head of the non-partisan league in North Dakota, proved to be a dud in the North Dakota primaries when returns from 102 available counties today gave the former non-partisan head only one vote.

The Townley campaign was started a few days ago when his friends sent out stickers bearing Townley's name. Townley has not been in this state for more than one year.

ITALIAN TROOPS OUT TO ENFORCE LONGER WORKDAY

Labor Discontent Hid by Strict Censors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, July 1.—Armed soldiers of the carabinieri are patrolling the streets of Rome and the industrial centers, as the new law increasing the Italian working day from eight hours to nine becomes effective. The capitalist papers are feverishly advocating labor to submit to the fascist decree. No opposition is allowed publication.

RUSSIAN COLONY FAVORS UNION; OPPOSES SCABS

The strike in the local Russian counter-revolutionary paper Ruseky Vjestnik-Rassviet is awakening the Russian colony of the United States to action against the scabby outfit that is masquerading as the publication of the "Russian Trade Unions and Cultural Organizations of the United States."

The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 received resolutions against the publishers from a mass meeting held in Detroit last week, from the Milwaukee Russian Workers' Progressive Club, the Russian Workers' Club of Philadelphia, the Russian branch of the International Labor Defense of Chicago, etc.

The scabby sheet denies that a strike is on, and at the same time the publishers refuse to pay the strikers the wages they owe them. The union will be forced to go into court in order to secure the money of the strikers.

Chicago American Negro Labor Congress Meets On Sunday, July 4th

The Chicago local of the American Negro Labor Congress will meet at 3518 State St., Johnson's Hall, at 4 p. m., Sunday, July 4. During the summer months the Chicago local will meet the first and third Sundays of each month instead of every week. Members are urged to be present.

Hamtramck Workers Home Association Meets Sunday, July 11

(Special to The Daily Worker) HAMTRAMCK, Mich., July 1.—A general membership meeting of the International Workers' Home Association of Hamtramck will be held Sunday, July 11 at 9 a. m., at the I. W. W. Hall, 8014 Yemas St. All members must be present.

THREE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS LOSE LIVES IN BUNK HOUSE FIRE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 2.—Three men were burned to death and five or six seriously injured jumping from second story windows, when a bunk house on a Sutter Island ranch, housing asparagus pickers, burned today. The men who lost their lives were cut off on the second floor when the flames swept up the one staircase. The blaze is believed to have been started by one of the thirty men in the house dropping a lighted cigarette from his bunk. The identity of the men burned to death has not been ascertained.

PASSAIC GUNMEN SHOOT BRUNKO, PICKET LEADER

Police Jails Strikers for Talking to Scab

PASSAIC, N. J., July 1.—Walter Brunko, a strike from United Piece Dye Works, was seriously wounded in the right arm by an armed scab.

When Brunko, Thomas Regan, and Phillip Maddalena, all active on the picket line, spoke to Thomas Branch, a Negro scab in the Lodi mill, asking him to come out of the mill on strike, he drew a revolver and fired four shots at the strikers. One of them lodged in Brunko's right arm, shattering the bone of the forearm and tearing the flesh to shreds as it ploughed thru and broke into three pieces.

Then the police joined the game. A "special officer," another name for a "hired mill thug," took it for granted that if there had been shooting the strikers were to blame. Without a word of warning, he began shooting after the three men. Maddalena and Regan, who were hurrying the wounded man to a home for treatment, stopped when the bullets began to fly, and all were taken to the police station in Lodi.

Too seriously wounded to admit of any delay, Brunko was rushed to a Hackensack hospital to receive treatment. Thomas Branch, the gun-toting scab, was also arrested and charged of assault and battery and threatening to kill were lodged against him, and he was held without bail. Regan and Maddalena were released. No charges were made against any of the strikers, who were held by Judge Wallace Leyden of Hackensack to be within their rights in addressing the scab. No explanation as to why the "special officer" shot without the usual formality of calling upon the men to halt, was given.

SMALL REFUSES TO KICK COLVIN OUT OF OFFICE

Will Give Henchman New Job

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Will Colvin, state superintendent of parole and pardons, is to be "replaced by another" as soon as a "suitable man is found for his place" according to Governor Len Small. This action is taken by Small following the demand of the Will County grand jury as to the reason why Small did not follow out the recommendation of the jury to remove Colvin from the parole and pardon board.

Governor Small in an interview with the press declared that he was determined to keep Colvin in his administration and that Colvin was to be given another office. Colvin was implicated in the parole mill scandal when the Anti-Small, Crowe-controlled Cook county grand jury unearthed the Major Engineering Co., headed by Major M. A. Messlein as selling pardons to criminals and bootleggers. Colvin was found to be an important stockholder and director in the concern.

Category of Crimes Charged to Election Fraud and Vice Ring

CHICAGO, July 2.—Eleven men, including the Capone brothers, Al "Scarface," and Ralph, and Earl "Hymie" Weiss, lieutenant of the late Dean O'Banion, beer baron, today were indicted here on election fraud charges. All of the indictments resulted from disorders in the April primary in Cook County.

Those named by the true bills face a variety of charges such as seldom encountered even in outstanding election fraud cases. Gunplay, kidnaping, fighting, attacking police officers, shooting, wounding, illegal voting, assault to do bodily harm, assault to kill, conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit perjury, interference with polling place workers and conspiracy to commit perjury are the basis of the indictments.

DICTATOR OF SPAIN FACES HUGE REVOLT

De Rivera Uses Police Against the Army

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, July 2.—Continued reports from Spain, chiefly those from travelers arriving in Paris, show that Primo de Rivera, the dictator of Spain is facing a serious danger of overthrow by the army and opposition parties, and is using the most extraordinary measures of repression to maintain power, relying almost entirely on the police since the army is turned against him.

Rigid censorship prevents any publication in Spain of what is transpiring, and all communications across the Spanish border is closely watched to shut off news of the danger to de Rivera's rule.

Generals Jailed. Over 400 officers of the army are imprisoned by the dictator, and among them are many of Spain's most noted generals. The military juntas, or councils of officers, have issued a revolutionary manifesto against de Rivera, which is suppressed by the police. General Aguilera, upon arrest, refused to retract his declarations made in the manifesto.

An American press correspondent, Emilio Herrero, was arrested at Madrid on the charge of trying to send uncensored dispatches. Requests to the police for his release have been refused.

Report Alfonso Hunted. King Alfonso and the royal family are in London, "enjoying a holiday" according to reports, but closely guarded by Scotland Yard detectives. Numerous alleged plotters against the king's life, two of whom were arrested by the French police, are rumored in Paris papers to have left France, supposedly to pursue the king to England.

TWO CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS FALL IN WEEK

Rap Governor General to Force Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Canada, July 2.—With two Canadian premiers overthrown within a week, the governor general of the dominion is being forced to order a dissolution of parliament and a general election.

Three days ago, former prime minister, MacKenzie King, of the Liberal party was forced to resign under fire on charges of a scandal in the customs. The governor general called upon the Conservative party to form a ministry under Arthur Meighen.

Yesterday the Meighen ministry went down under a vote of lack of confidence passed by 96 to 95, proposed by the Liberals on the ground that the Meighen ministry existed in violation of the constitution and the privileges it holds for the parliament.

MacKenzie King, now in opposition, declared that the "Meighen government of temporary ministers is unconstitutional and nothing that it does will hold in the law courts."

Representative Garland, progressive, denounced the governor general for refusing former Premier King's request for dissolution of parliament and a new election:

"Are we to assert in Canada," he demanded, "that the governor general possesses a right over the people that the king himself does not possess?"

Finnish Gymnasts to Entertain at the Camp Saugus Picnic

BOSTON, July 2.—One of the most extraordinary features of the big outing to be held Monday, July 5 at Unity Camp, Saugus, just outside of Boston, will be the dancing and gymnastic team of the Finnish Club. This team has a reputation throughout the country for its skill. It is probably one of the most outstanding clubs in the entire workers' sports movement in this country. This team will give some of its best numbers in the huge pavilion which is located at the Unity Camp.

The grounds can be reached by taking the "L" to Everett (Station) the car to Malden Square, the bus from there to the picnic grounds.

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When a few PAINLESS treatments will permanently relieve you. Twenty years of experience curing PILES without cutting, burning or disability. Write for free booklet or call on Don C. McCowan, M. D., Ex-Surgeon U. S. A. and C. R. I. & P. R. R., 1517 Kimball Hall. Hours: 12-8; 6-8 p. m. 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Workers (Communist) Party

The Fourteen Hundred

FOURTEEN hundred out of the twelve thousand members registered in the shop and street nuclei of the party have paid the special United Labor Ticket Assessment of fifty cents.

The special assessment stamps were sent to all the shop and street nuclei on May 15, with instructions to make the collection at the first meeting of the nuclei and make a prompt remittance direct to the National Office.

BUT ONLY TWELVE PER CENT—ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT PARTY MEMBERS—HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS MAKING THEIR PAYMENT SIX WEEKS LATER.

Such organizational functioning will not do in the re-organized party. There is nothing mysterious or difficult in collecting a fifty cent assessment. The amount asked for was small enough so that each party member could pay it without difficulty. The need of this special fund to finance the urgent work of the party was made clear.

THE COLLECTION OF THIS SPECIAL ASSESSMENT MUST BE COMPLETED QUICKLY.

Secretaries who have made the collection and not sent in their remittance must do so immediately.

Nuclei which have not made the collection from their members must take the matter up energetically and see that each party member pays the assessment without further delay.

NOT FOURTEEN HUNDRED MEMBERS BUT TWELVE THOUSAND MUST PAY THE ASSESSMENT AND THE WHOLE OF THE MONEY COLLECTED MUST BE IN THE NATIONAL OFFICE WITHIN TEN DAYS. ACTION IS NEEDED!

Are You Ready for the Chicago Workers Party July 5 Picnic?

Workers going to the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party picnic at Chernauskas Grove, Monday, July 5, should make sure to buy their tickets at the station at the end of the Archer Avenue car line. The price will then be only 15c. Either the Willow Springs car or the Justice Park car goes direct to the grove at 19th Street, starting out from the station at the end of Archer Avenue car line.

The Russian Workers Chorus, composed of 50 voices has been invited and is expected to sing at the Grove. There will be a soccer foot-ball game played by the Labor Sports Union Team vs. the Workers (Communist) Party Local Team, a tug-of-war between the South Slav workers and the Scandinavian workers. Comrades C. E. Ruthenberg and Alexander Bittelman will be the speakers.

Chicago Ukrainian Fraction Meets on Wednesday Night

The Ukrainian fraction meets Wednesday night, July 7 at 8 o'clock at the Workers' Club, 1532 West Chicago Ave.

All comrades from Pullman, Bridgeport and other parts of Chicago should be present and on time. Bring your membership card with you.

Chicago Women Party Members Will Hold Membership Meeting

Women members of the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party will hold a membership meeting Wednesday night, July 7. The meeting place will be announced in a later issue of THE DAILY WORKER. The main topic of discussion will be: "How the Women Party Members Can Aid the Passaic Strikers."

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WIN THE PASSAIC STRIKE!
HELP.
the Special Drive conducted by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives
To Support the Children's Kitchens in Passaic AND VICINITY.
TIME: From Saturday, July 3rd, to Sunday, July 11th.
PLACE: In New York and New Jersey, particularly at seaside resorts and camps.
Volunteers Wanted
To Sell Meal Tickets, Collect Food, Clothing and Money.
Apply in New York City to United Council of Workingclass Housewives, in New Jersey to Leona Smith, 748 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Many July Fourth Meetings Planned by Workers Party

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

Boston, Mass., July 4.—Boston Commons, Bertram D. Wolfe.
Utica, N. Y., July 3.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—Rudolph Katz.
Jamestown, N. Y., July 5.—Herbert Benjamin.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.—S. Essman.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5.—Robert Minor, at Gajdas Farm, Cheswick, Pa.
McKeesport, Pa., July 4.—Robert Minor.

Erie, Pa., July 4.—Herbert Benjamin.
Cleveland, Ohio, July 4.—Ben Gitlow.

Akron, Ohio, July 5.—4:30 p. m. Ben Gitlow.
Youngstown, Ohio, July 5.—Ben Gitlow.

Superior, Wis., July 3.—7:30 p. m. Workers' Hall, Wm. Z. Foster.

Duluth, Minn., July 3.—8:30 p. m. William Z. Foster.

Detroit, Mich., Monday, July 5, Yoho Park, 13 Mile Road, near Main St. Stanley J. Clark.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—C. E. Ruthenberg.
St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

Gitlow Will Speak at Cleveland Picnic

CLEVELAND, July 1.—Benjamin Gitlow, will be the speaker at the July 4th picnic and outing of the Workers (Communist) Party at Minona Park.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

HELP FEED THE CHILDREN IN PASSAIC STRIKE

Relief Committee to Open Camps

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—The General Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., appeals to every worker to support the children's campaign in every possible way.

The children's campaign is launched to raise \$100,000 to buy milk for strikers' babies, and supply nutritious food for the old children. It is a part of the \$200,000 victory relief and defense campaign authorized by the "Support the Passaic Strike Conference" of May 29, in Passaic, at which the delegates of several hundred labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations pledged their organizations to support the Passaic strikers in their struggle for a union and against the wage cut.

Playgrounds.
The general committee plans to establish children's playgrounds in the strike area, as well as increase the number of children's kitchens now in operation. The committee believes the workers will do everything in their power to bring a little joy and sunshine into these young lives so darkened by the pall of oppression. From the pitifully small wages of their parents nothing could be spared for outings.

Care for Children.
One phase of the children's campaign is to get workers to take strikers' children into their homes for as long a period as possible while the strike lasts. This will help relieve the economic pressure on the parents and the relief organization, as well as give the children the benefit of new environment, and wholesome meals. If each working class family will open its home to one or more of these children for a few weeks they will be doing an immense service to the cause of the Passaic strikers.

Communicate with the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers at once, and let them know how many children you can take into your home and for how long. A few weeks of proper food and pleasant environment will help bring back the faded smile to these peaked faces and give their undernourished bodies the power to resist disease. Each child will be given a medical examination before being sent out.

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

NEW YORK HOLDS BIG UNITED CONFERENCE FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 2.—Delegates representing 260 labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations attended the "Support the Passaic Strike" conference at the Labor Temple, and pledged their organizations to raise \$300,000 for Passaic strike relief.

Of this amount, \$23,000 was immediately pledged on behalf of some of the organizations represented, and \$600 donated in cash. By this action, organized labor gave notice to the textile barons of its determination to defeat its attempt being made to starve the workers back into the mills.

Elect Executives.

The conference was called to order by Karl Brodsky, temporary secretary New York relief conference. Credentials were read and the conference organized into a permanent body. Robert W. Dunn, of the Civil Liberties Union, was elected permanent chairman, with A. Wise, of the joint board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, secretary. A resolutions committee was elected, composed of the following: Samuel Rigger, Local No. 10, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Charles Krumbel, Workers (Communist) Party of America; Goldstein, Local No. 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; J. Meisler, of Branch No. 216, Workmen Circle; Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise; and Ruth Seinfeld of the Nation.

The chairman, Robert W. Dunn, explained the main issue of this strike as the right of workers to have a union.

Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general relief committee of textile strikers, told of the needs of the strikers, and outlined the relief work being done in the strike area.

Relief Needed.

All unions, fraternal organizations and sympathetic associations were asked by the relief chairman to again open their treasuries for the strikers. "Money in the treasuries must be made to work for the labor movement in order that it may grow." He asked for shop collections, assessments of memberships, collection of contributions of food shipments, collection on contribution lists, buying of children's campaign seals and milk tickets, and the taking of strikers, children into workers' homes. He informed the conference that a motion picture of the strike would soon be ready.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the story of the heroic struggle of the striking textile workers against the brutality of the bosses and the boss-controlled police and courts, declaring that the strike, on the threshold of its twenty-third week was still 100 per cent solid.

"The workers will rather starve on the picket lines," she told the crowded hall, "than starve slaving in the mills. This strike is demonstrating that the unorganized in America can be organized. It is demonstrating that the textile workers are capable of dealing with the textile barons. It is demonstrating that the unorganized are again stirring."

Spy System.

Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise, told of the bosses' spy systems and determined efforts to keep the workers separated into nationalist and racial groups. Miss Wise, in an effort to find out what the conditions of workers in these mills were, worked in them for a year.

Norman Thomas, of the League for Industrial Democracy, was unable to be present, but sent the following telegram: "L. I. D. conference joins in greetings. Strikers must not be starved back to slavery."

Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, told the conference the strikers were doing a magnificent job in Passaic. "They are looking to you to help them. Employers of Passaic have sent out a call to employers of every trade to help. The workers must show their solidarity, too. Union men of New York must stand by union men of Passaic."

Louis Hyman, manager joint board Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, pledged anew the help of his organization to Passaic relief, declaring that the workers on the eve of a strike, they would continue to do everything in their power to help the strike.

Ovation To Striker.

The conference gave a rousing ovation to Frank Benti, a striker from the United Piece Dye Works, who told of conditions in that mill, prior to the strike. Benti told how women worked in the mills for 15 and 16 hours a day for 25 cents an hour. The workers in the United Piece Dye Works had to wear wooden shoes, he explained, and rags around their legs, and rubber gloves, because of the dangerous acids with which they worked.

An endorsement of the conference was given to the Coney Island open air concert to be held August 23. All organizations represented are urged to give it their full support.

Elect Executive Committee.

The conference elected an executive committee, composed of the following delegates: Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers; Baum, Carpenters' Union; Kate Gitlow, United Council of Working Class Housewives; George Caracat, Local No. 29; Meyers, Hotel Workers; Jacobson, Furriers' Local No. 15; Rose Kutz, Local No. 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Goldman, Workmen's Circle, Branch 548; Landy, International Labor Defense; Benjamin Weinstein, Local No. 5, Furriers; Marion Emerson, International Workers' Aid; Mrs. Karover, Socialist Consumers' League, Branch No. 4; William Weinstein, Workers (Communist) Party of America; Fisher, Local No. 2, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Robert W. Dunn, American Civil Liberties Union; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, American Fund for Public Service; Nevein, United Council of Working Class Housewives; Alfred Wagenknecht, Relief Chairman, General Relief Committee Passaic and vicinity; Frankfeld, Young Workers (Communist) League; Norman Thomas, League for Industrial Democracy; Baily, Civil Liberties Union; Zeldin, Local No. 2, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Feins, No. 639, Workmen's Circle; Samuel Rigger, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Morris Pinchevsky, No. 305, Workmen's Circle; A. Gersch, New York Relief Committee; Clarisa Michelson, Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief.

Cotton Crop Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Based on a condition of 75.4 per cent of normal upon the 48,898,000 acres in cultivation on June 25, the United States will have a cotton crop this year of 15,635,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture, estimated today.

Bosses for Over-Education of Their Child Wage Slaves

PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—July 2.—When manufacturers' organizations and other big business groups can't find any other reason to use against child labor laws, they spread the idea that workers' children should not be "over-educated" by sending them beyond the elementary school, Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, told the annual convention of the National Educational Association.

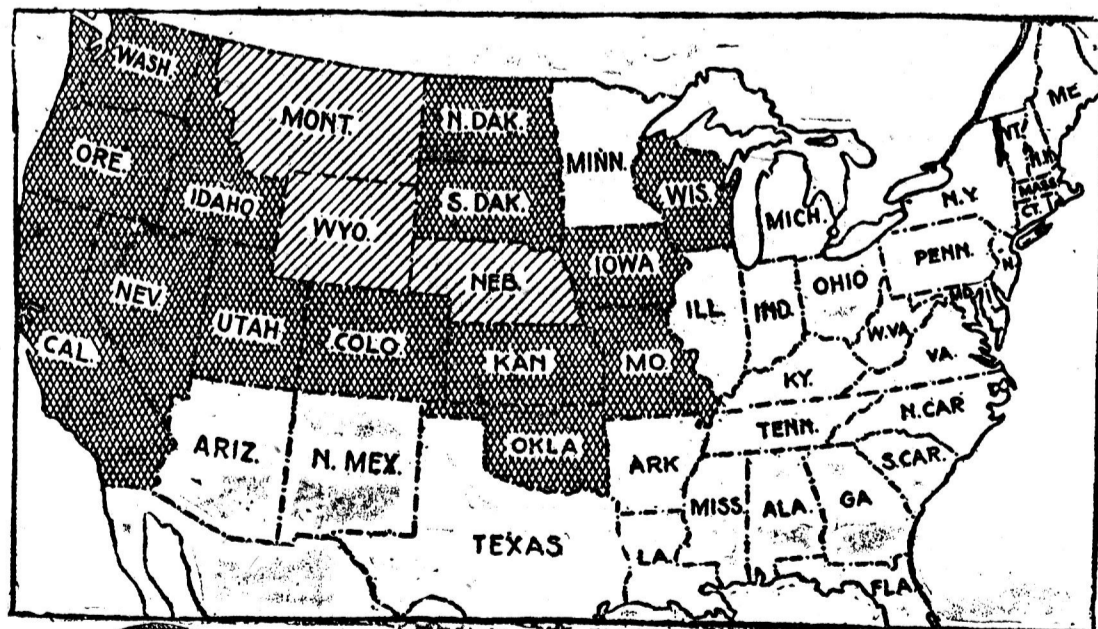
"Back of this opposition is the desire of the manufacturers and big business men to get poor boys and girls into their kitchens and factories. They never plead industry's cause.

"If the child labor measure is a national bill they stick up for state rights. If it is a proposed state law, they base their opposition on the contention that the rights of communities would be outraged. The mere fact that they realize the unfavorableness of their position shows their fight is unfair."

Chicago Soda Clerks Organize Union to Fight for 7-Hour Day

Over 600 soda clerks have joined Local 351, Soda Dispensers' Alliance, in the last 60 days in Chicago. The present aim is to reduce the 10 and 11-hour day to 7 hours. The local belongs to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Political Lines Smashed Over Farm Question



Shaded areas of the map indicate the spread of the farm "revolt" against the failure of the old parties to supply adequate and promised relief. Heavily shaded states are those in which both senators and representatives are to be elected in November. Lighter shades indicate those states in which only representatives are to be elected. On the left is Brookhart, who defeated the Coolidge man, Cummins, in the Iowa primaries. Right is Ex-Gov. Lowden of Illinois, who is mentioned as a presidential prospect on a "farm" platform. Brookhart represents the "left wing" of the middle-western anti-Coolidge revolt and Lowden the "right wing."



WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

YOUTH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DETERMINED TO CONTINUE WORK OF ORGANIZING YOUNG WORKERS

The conference did not represent all or the greatest portion of the young workers in New York and vicinity. There are many reasons for this. First the election of the delegates from the big shops, where young workers are employed, were not held openly. With the exception of the unionized shops and the labor unions, the delegates were illegally elected. Under the threat of being fired the young workers had to assemble in secret to elect their delegates. In some instances not all the departments could participate in the elections.

Some young workers who were active in their shop for the youth conference were discharged. In general employers finding out that the young workers employed by them are thinking of coming together, bitterly fought the youth conference. At the start the delegates most of whom for the first time in their life took up the problem of organization and took up the conditions under which they labor felt kind of embarrassed. But as the conference developed this situation changed. Young workers who were branded "ill now of only being capable of watching games and moving pictures were sitting for hours and listening to reports on their conditions.

Future Work.

The delegates understood correctly the purpose of the conference. Nobody had any illusions, that at the closing of the conference the young

workers would immediately be organized into a union, or that strikes would be called in the shops which they represented. The youth conference was understood as the first step towards the organization of the young workers in the already existing labor unions. In the individual shops the first task was understood to be the setting up of a strong shop committee.

Youth Want Organization.

From the conference we learned that the young workers want to be organized. That the various tricks that are invented by the bosses are really powerless in preventing the young workers from thinking about their miserable conditions and recognizing the necessity for organization.

On the one hand the conference realized that the trade unions must organize the young workers, must lend moral, organizational and other support for the drive and on the other hand it realized that it will have to do much itself to realize its aims. This was shown by the election of the permanent committee which will push the work forward. Shop committees were also organized in the majority of the shops which were represented.

The tasks now before the youth conference are very great. The response of the young workers to the call of the arrangements committee should encourage us, the present committee, to work with greater determination towards the 100 per cent organization of the young workers.

"SPEED UP," YOUNG WORKER AT WESTHOUSING PLANT

By a Young Worker Correspondent. WILKINSBURG, Pa.—Young workers, many thousands in number (male and female) work in Westinghouse under the work-fast one-fast system called "the standard time-piece work."

Due to the meager wages that parents receive, young boys and girls are forced to quit the schools and earn their own board. As the desperation grows along with the wage cuts of adult workers, schoolboys and girls crowd the employment office gate of Westinghouse plants. For the "big" sum of \$30-\$50 per month they are hired as office boys and girls, laborers, machinist helpers, and mostly as apprentices.

These young workers are doing the work of adult workers and receive lots of ambitious talk and promises and low wages. They work 8 1/2 hours day turn per day and 9 hours and 36 minutes night turn, only half an hour for lunch.

A pitiful "scenery" is absorbed by one that could go through the sections of the plant. Young workers, exhausted by the speedy working, half dizzy and half unconscious with sleeplessness, their tired bodies swinging back and forth like a drunkard, reach for another piece of casting to machine the same as the previous pieces. The commanding looks of the rat-faced bosses lash our young slaves to produce with more speed, and the machines are kept running more castings are turned as finished product, more profits for the boss. With bitter feelings the young slave bows his head, cursing the boss, damning the life and the date of his birth.

Life is miserable, the bosses are making it unbearable, their interest requires that we speed up the production under inhuman conditions so they could have everything that their black hearts desire. These conditions will exist and grow worse as long as workers remain unorganized. It is up to us workers to organize to protect our own class interest. Andy.

Workers' Athletic Club Wins the "Uj Elore" Prize Cup

PERTH AMBOY, N. D., July 2.—The Workers' Athletic Club soccer team defeated the New Brunswick Liberty eleven. The score was 3-2. By winning this game the Workers added another cup to their collection. This cup was given by the "Uj Elore" Hungarian Communist newspaper.

The game was very interesting from start to finish and was witnessed by about five hundred fans.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair



Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

Register Now If You Wish to Go to Picnic by Truck

Special trucks are to leave the Workers' Home, 1902 West Division St., Monday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock for the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party picnic at Chernauskas Grove. Fare will be 50 cents both ways. All those wishing to go should register now at the Workers' Home.

UNORGANIZED MILLINERY YOUTH NEED YOUTH CONFERENCE

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—The millinery trade of New York City, especially for the youth, is still in a bad condition. I'll take for example my shop which is supposed to be in a good condition. When a learner enters the trade he or she has to work at least a year for \$12 per week, and in order to make a decent salary, you must be five years in the trade. The majority of the young workers employed in the millinery trade are unorganized. It is therefore very important to organize the young workers. The youth conference calls all the youth to organize, to secure better conditions. The youth conference will therefore be considered the first step towards the organization of the young workers.

PATERSON UNDERWEAR SHOP SEND MESSAGE ON WORKING YOUTH CONFERENCE

By Young Worker Correspondent.

Patterson, N. J.—In Doufenkle & Rettner Underwear shop there are about 400 workers employed and for eight hours of hard labor, a young worker receives at most \$12 to \$18 per week. There is no form of organization in this shop, as the boss will not stand for even a social organization. Most of the young workers work piece work. If a girl breaks more than one needle, she has to pay two cents for each additional needle she gets that week. You are not permitted to lift your head from the machine while you are at work. To speak to the girl next you is considered one of the greatest crimes.

You are allowed to use the ladies' room but twice a day, and then you are watched that you should not speak to each other while you are in there. The young workers of the G. & R. company will have to realize that they must organize into a union in order to better their conditions. The union is our only hope.

We must organize and start it right now. In this sense the working youth conference is a good start.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out! Get a bundle to sell at the picnic!

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

YELLOW TAXI CO. STARTS CAB WAR IN LOS ANGELES

Scab Concern Seeks to Smash Union

(By a Worker Correspondent.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—A taxi war has started in this city. One day the manager of the Yellow Cab company gave two lectures to the drivers for that scab concern advising them to run the independent cab companies off the streets. He declared that no matter whatever happened to the drivers of the Yellow cabs that the company would stand behind them.

The day following this lecture one of the Yellow cab drivers drove behind one of the California cabs. The Yellow driver then started an argument with the California cab driver.

Smash California Cab. The Yellow driver then maliciously drove into the rear of the California cab. There were a number of policemen that saw this act of the Yellow driver. The driver was arrested. Shortly afterwards he was out on bail and two hours after he had been arrested again for driving into another California cab, tearing off one of the fenders.

Start Fist Fight. A fist fight started between the two drivers. In the meantime a Yellow cab road superintendent drove by. The Yellow driver jumped into the superintendent's car and they drove away.

Another Yellow driver threw a jack handle at a California cab, doing considerable damage. The Yellow slugs that committed these acts were arrested. The company immediately bailed them out and is furnishing a lawyer for them.

The California cab is a group of independent owners. The drivers are all members of the Taxi Drivers' Union, Local No. 640.

Seek to Break Union. Continual attempts have been made by the Yellow company to destroy the cab drivers' union. Time and again Yellow spies have been sent into the union in an attempt to find out whether any of the Yellow cab drivers are members of the union.

Rotten Conditions. Condition on the Yellow cabs are miserable. The hours range from 12 to 15 a day. The wages are between \$15 to \$25 a week. Out of these measly wages the driver must buy his uniform. The driver cannot read while waiting for business and is immediately fired if he is seen conversing in a friendly manner with any driver of the independent cab companies.

Electric Autolite Co. Forces Pregnant Girl to Stay at Work

(By a Worker Correspondent.) TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Judith, slight in stature, stooped—pregnant three months—was ill. So ill the pained expression on her face was noticeable. She asked the boss of the Electric Autolite in the morning for permission to go home.

He refused her request. At noon I overheard her telling some girls about it. I could not believe my ears. I said to myself, "Brownie, you are crazy for even thinking such things." Later in the afternoon she repeated in my presence the same thing to one of her friends. I knew then it was true. She was on the job the next morning and still is.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

RED CARTOONS Win a Book This Week! 1—"Whither Russia," by Leon Trotsky. The last book by a brilliant writer on Soviet Russia.

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

- 1—"Whither Russia," by Leon Trotsky. The last book by a brilliant writer on Soviet Russia. 2—"The Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolsen. If you don't or do own it—be sure to try for this real prize.

3—Red Cartoons, offered for the first time as a prize for worker correspondence and a joyous book every worker should own.

WIN A BOOK THIS WEEK!

TWO AGED WORKERS LOSE JOBS IN ARLINGTON MILLS AFTER 40 YEARS' WORK

(By a Worker Correspondent.) LAWRENCE, Mass., July 2.—Two workers in the Arlington Mills, husband and wife, after working there for forty years, were fired from their jobs.

These workers, who spent two-thirds of their lives and all of their strength in the mills, turning it into thousands of dollars for the mill owners, are themselves penniless. They are facing the poor house.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN KINDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TO BE SCENE OF PRACTICAL EVOLUTION EXPERIMENT

Experiments for which preparations are being made at the Pasteur Institute of Kindia, French West Africa are successful, the theory of evolution will be established by proofs which its most prejudiced opponents will have to accept.

News of the experiments have been brought to this country by Howell S. England, a Detroit attorney, according to Charles Smith, president of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism, in an interview given to New York newspapermen Sunday, June 20. "The late Professor Klaatsch, Dr. F. G. Cruikshank and others have proposed such experiments," said Mr. Smith. "The Soviet government has actually made a grant of \$100,000 toward the proposed experiment. A total of \$100,000 may be necessary to carry on the study of such crossings over a period of years."

"SOME word of these experiments has come to this country already, as they have been attacked in two or three religious publications as revolting. The prejudice against the experiments, however, is entertained by those who do not know anything about modern methods of artificial fecundation."

Russian Professor in Charge of Work. Mr. Smith asserted that Prof. Elie Ivanoff of Moscow had gone to Kindia, French West Africa, to superintend the work. The association made public the following statement by Mr. England, who is now in Detroit:

ATTENTION, WORKERS OF NEW YORK! Just opened a new bargain store by the name "Popular" Men's, Women's and Children's Wear. Will sell below wholesale prices. Still further special reductions for workers presenting this advertisement. REMEMBER: 236 E. 23RD ST. "THE POPULAR" ERNEST ZELIOT.

SEMINARY CLEANERS & DYERS Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver. 812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone Lincoln 3141

MERCHANT MILL CHIPPERS TOIL 10 HOURS A DAY

Sanitary Conditions Are Rotten

(By a Worker Correspondent.) GARY, Ind., July 2.—There are fifty chippers employed in the Merchant steel mills here. The chippers must chip out the cracked portions of the steel bars. These bars are placed on a bench by a crane.

A compressed air hammer is used in this work. The hammer weighs twenty-five pounds. We must handle this 10 hours a day. The new men not experienced in the handling of this hammer find that their hands become painfully swollen after a day's work.

For doing this hard work the company which brags about how it takes care of its workers, refuses to give each worker a locker for his clothes. Two or three workers must put their clothes together or else go without a box. The wash rooms are dirty. The company allows no time for the workers to wash up. They must either do it on their own time or go home dirty.

51 New Members Join the Russian Labor Defense Branch

(By a Worker Correspondent.) Fifty-one new members joined the Russian International Labor Defense branch during the last two weeks. The branch has at present 168 good standing members. They are going in special trucks to the picnic to be held at Chernauskas Grove, Monday, July 5.

The branch adopted a resolution condemning the scabs and the publishers of the Russky Vestnik-Rassviet.

WE are confident that hybrids can be produced, and, in the event we are successful, the question of the evolution of man will be established to the satisfaction of the most dogmatic anti-evolutionists.

Orangutans, chimpanzees and gorillas will be employed, and possibly gibbons. My original idea was that only hybrids from the gorilla would prove fertile, and from these alone would it be possible to produce the complete chain of specimens from the perfect anthropoid to the perfect man."

Dr. F. G. Cruikshank of London, however, author of "The Mongol in Our Midst," who has made a minute anatomical study of the three larger anthropoids, is convinced that, if the orang be hybridized with the yellow race, the gorilla with the black race, and the chimpanzee with the white race, all three hybrids will reproduce themselves. In his opinion each species of anthropoid is more closely related to its corresponding human type than it is to either of the other anthropoids. In other words, Dr. Cruikshank believes that the chimpanzee has a closer relationship to the white race than to the gorilla or the orang. The gibbon he considers has its corresponding human type in the more brachycephalic peoples of Europe. We shall proceed along these lines, as I am now in complete accord with Dr. Cruikshank's views.

Successful in Artificial Fertilization. DR. IVANOFF has been most successful in artificial fecundation, and has crossed many species of animals. Kindia is the natural habitat of the gorilla and chimpanzee. It is also suitable for the orang and gibbons, and the climate is such that white scientists can live there without danger of contracting tropical diseases. The Kindia reservation comprises several thousand acres and is supported by an annual appropriation of 20,000 francs by the French government.

American Scientists Interested. FREE use of the laboratories and grounds has been extended to us, but it will require a fund of \$100,000 to carry out the work. The Russian government having borne the initial cost, several prominent American patrons of science have become interested, and the foundation will doubtless be named for the principal donor.

"Within a short time, as support is forthcoming, I shall leave for Kindia to assist in conducting the experiments."

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

YOU CAN EAT WELL IN LOS ANGELES at GINSBERG'S VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT 2324-26 BROOKLYN AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FOR RENT: FURNISHED ROOM, for one or two girls. For appointment call Belmont 9252. 3341 W. Division St.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS SAYS TORY GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO SOLVE MINE INDUSTRY PROBLEM

LONDON (By Mail).—The Labor Press Service, the official organ of the British T. U. C. and the labor party writes, as follows in a summing up of the outstanding features of the continued mines dispute.

"After many weary weeks of negotiation, after a general stoppage of industry lasting nine days, after a month's lockout of the mine workers, the problem of the mining industry is still unsolved. Why has no settlement been found? The answer is easy to give: no settlement has been found because the only settlement the government and the coal owners want is one which reduces wages and lengthens hours of work."

Insist on Wage Cuts. No settlement has been found because, from the beginning of the negotiations set on foot by the publication of the coal commission's report, the owners and the government have insisted that wages must come down and hours of work be extended. Instead of sitting down patiently and intelligently to apply the findings of the commission, to plan the reorganization of the industry in accordance with the commission's recommendations, to frame a reasonable estimate of the results which these proposals are calculated to secure, and to ascertain what sacrifices the state of the industry then requires to be accepted by all the parties concerned, and distributing the burden of sacrifice equitably as between all the parties concerned, the government has pursued an exactly opposite policy. It has tried to force the miners to bear the whole burden of the industry's troubles.

Government's Frantic Folly. The blindest political partisan who supported the government with delirious enthusiasm during the general stoppage cannot fail now to see the frantic folly of the government's action. It was its attitude during the negotiations which caused the general stoppage. . . . Mr. Baldwin has used the commission's report and the offer of financial help from the government as a sort of bribe to the miners. He has worked all along for a reduction of wages.

He has never yet faced the problem as it must finally be faced—a question of vital national importance, involving not only the wages and the working conditions of the more than a million workers, but the whole economic future of the country. . . . Baldwin's Wage Complex. Mr. Baldwin has a wage-complex. Twelve months or more ago he told the miners that their wages would have to come down, and added that wages would have to come down all round. He hastily explained later that he had not said this, or did not mean it if he had said it. But this action during the negotiations on the commission report has proved that he has no thought of anything except wages.

He has no conception of any solution of the problem which starts where the coal commission started with a recognition of the fact that this industry, mismanaged by the mine owners, exposed to the competition of new forms of enterprise employing scientific methods in the exploitation of new sources and possibilities of power production, cannot continue to give employment at a decent wage to the workers in it unless it is radically reorganized.

Mr. Baldwin's only notion is that the industry can be carried on a little longer if the miners will agree to accept lower wages and work longer hours.

Millions to Fight Miners. In pursuit of this idea Mr. Baldwin has involved the country in far heavier losses than the payment of any further subsidy would entail. Millions of dollars which might have been applied to maintain wages and finance the reconstruction of the industry have been wasted while the lockout goes on, to compel the miners to accept lower wages.

In terms of the national economy, the government has forced the country to spend far more money in trying to drive the miners' standards down than would be required to maintain those standards—and enable the necessary reorganization of the industry to be carried out, to the direct and lasting benefit of the community at large.

That Baldwin has not the backing of public opinion in his policy of starving the miners into submission is clearly demonstrated by the startling result of the Hammersmith by-election. This election was fought directly on the mining issue. The result was that the labor vote went up by 2,125 and the tory vote went down by 3,441, and this seat won by the tories at the last election was captured from them by the labor party.

If the mining industry is to be placed on a satisfactory basis it will have to be reorganized. Nothing could be clearer than this fact.

Give Sacco-Vanzetti New Trial, Is Demand of Livingston Society

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 2.—Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 337, passed a resolution at its last meeting condemning the frame-up trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and demanding that the governor of Massachusetts grant these two Italian workers a new trial.

Working Class Women Plan Drive for Funds for Passaic Strikers

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special drive to raise funds for the relief of the Passaic strikers' children is being planned by the permanent conference of working-class women for the week beginning July 2.

The meeting was held at the Amalgamated Center, 177 East Broadway, New York City. Leona Smith was elected chairman for the evening. It was decided to hold future meetings at the same hall. Meetings will be held regularly every third Monday of the month, with special meetings to be called at the discretion of the secretary.

The name for the permanent conference was decided upon as the "United Women's Conference to Help Feed the Passaic Strikers' Children."

Paterson Workers Send \$1,000 More to the Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—Another \$1,000 has been received from Paterson. The Paterson workers are near enough to the strike area to realize the injustice of the issues involved. Many of them are victims of the same kind of oppression against which Passaic and vicinity are striking.

Oil A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair (Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

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

It was an ingenious scheme they had, very fascinating to watch. They fitted inside the casing a cast-iron "packer," having rubber discs at the top and bottom, so that it floated on the water in the casing; the cement went on top of this. The sacks were jerked open, and dumped into the hopper of the mixing machine, and the mixer began to revolve, and the river of grey liquid to pour into the hole. It ran fast, and the heavy pumps set to work, and drove it down, stroke after stroke. In half an hour they had filled several hundred feet of the casing with cement; after which they put on a rubber "packer," fitting tight to the casing; and again the heavy pumps went to work, and drove the mass of cement, between the two "packers," down into the hole. When they came to the bottom, the bottom packer would drop, and the cement would pour in, and the pressure of the top packer would force it into every cranny of the hole, and up between the outside of the casing and the earth—one or two hundred feet high it would rise, and when it set, there you would have your "water shut-off."

What could be more fun to watch than a job like this? To know what was going on under the ground; to see the ingenuity by which men overcame Nature's obstacles; to see a crew of workers, rushing here and there, busy as beavers or ants, yet at the same time serene and sure, knowing their job, and just how it was going!

The job was done; and then you had to wait ten days for your cement to get thoroughly set. The state inspector came and made his tests, to be sure you had got a complete "shut-off"; if you hadn't, he would make you do it over again—some poor devils had to do it twenty or thirty times! But nothing like that happened to Dad; he knew about "cementing off"—and also about inspectors, he added with a grin. Anyway, he got his permit; and now Ross-Bankside No. 1 was drilling into the real oil-sands, going down with a six-inch hole. Every few hours they would test for pressure, to be sure they had enough, but not too much. You were right on the verge of triumph now, and your pulse went fast and you walked on tip-toe with excitement. It was like waiting for Christmas morning, to open your stocking, and see what Santa Claus had brought! There were crowds staring at the well all day, and you put up rude signs to make them keep their noses out.

Dad said they were deep enough now, and they proceeded to set the last casing—it was known as the "liner," and had holes like a sieve, through which the treasure would flow. They were working late into the night, and both Dad and Bunny had old clothes on, and were bathed in oil and mud. At last they had the "liner" all ready, and the tools out, and they started to "wash" the well, pumping in fresh water and cleaning out the mud and sand. That would go on for five or six hours, and meantime Dad and Bunny would get their sleep.

When they came back, it was time to "ball." You understand, the pressure of the gas and oil was held down by the column of water, two-thirds of a mile deep. Now they had what they called a "double-section bailer," which was simply a bucket fifty feet long. They would let that down, and lift out fifty feet of the water-column, and dump it into the sump-hole. Then they would go down for another fifty; and presently they would find they didn't have to go down so far, the pressure was shoving the column of water up in the hole. Then you knew you were getting near to the end; one or two more trips of the bailer, and the water would be shot out of the hole, and mud and water and oil would spout up over the top of the derrick, staining it a lovely dripping black. You must drive the crowds off the lease now, and shout "Lights out!" to the fools with cigarettes.

There she came! There was a cheer from all hands, and the spectators went flying to avoid the oily spray blown by the wind. They let her shoot for a while, until the water had been ejected; higher and higher, way up over the derrick—she made a lovely noise, hissing and splashing, bouncing up and down!

It was just at sundown, and the sky was crimson. "Lights out!" Dad kept calling—nobody must even start a motor-car while she was spouting. Presently they shut her off, to try the valve of the casing-head; they worked on, late into the night, letting her spout, and then shutting her off again; it was mysteriously thrilling in the darkness. At last they were ready to "bring her in"—which meant they would screw up the "flow-line" between the casing-head and the tank, and let the oil run into the latter. Just as simple as that—no show, no fuss, you just let her flow; the gauge showed her coming at the rate of thirty thousand gallons every hour, which meant that the first tank was full by noon the next day.

(To be continued.)

GET A COPY TODAY! Write as you Fight! AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT A Magazine By and For Workers in the Factories, the Mines, the Mills and on the Land Price 5 cents Subscribe! Only 50 Cents Per Year! Become a Worker Correspondent! AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL. Ten Days That Shook the World with introduction by LENIN By JOHN REED \$1.50

WHO NEEDS THESE DECLARATIONS?

By A. Lozovsky

WITH THE STAFF

THE statements to which Comrade Lozovsky refers were published in the "Sunday Worker," organ of the left wing in the British trade unions, in its issue of June 13. In his article he includes Ben Tillett among the signers of the statement but Tillett's name does not appear in that issue of the "Sunday Worker" in connection with the statement.

We publish in connection with Comrade Lozovsky's article, the editorial comment of the "Sunday Worker" published in the same issue in which the statement in question appeared.

EACH and all of us carefully followed up the development of the great British strike, and it is with the greatest interest that we are now watching the miners fight from day to day. The big strike and its little leaders will long serve as an object for study for the workers everywhere who will learn from their example how not to conduct a strike. What is most valuable for anyone interested in the fate of the international labor movement is the evidence of those who participated in the strike and particularly of the members of the general council which brought such a splendid strike to such a shameful close. The statement issued by the general council members after the strike should explain to every worker how this happened; that is the main thing agitating each and every one of us.

That is why particular interest attaches to what the three left general council members, Swales, George Hicks and Ben Tillett, wrote to "Comrades, national and international" in Lansbury's Weekly.

As one reads interest changes to indignation and that is the feeling the reader takes away. That is because when you take up this statement of theirs you look for one thing and find another; you look for the living word of eye-witnesses, the truth about what happened, and find—well, this wonderful document had best be left to speak for itself.

"The general strike has ended, having served the purpose of urgent and necessary defense. It was the first great effort to command a mighty movement of sympathy towards one section of the community who, up to the expression of national resentment, labored under conditions in the mines of absolute penury. Scores of thousands of men working a whole week were forced to obtain parish relief.

"THE government and their satellites met our gesture of comradeship with an armed force: naval, military, police and volunteer; commanded the most lethal modern weapons of warfare and organized from Land's End to John o' Croats for the purposes of repression—and massacre if opportunity presented. To that the British trade union movement met a determined refusal of labor which not merely arrested the organic trades but paralyzed all industry from Land's End to John o' Croats. The government and the employers, even after our courageous gesture of peace, have with williness and chicanery endeavored to misrepresent the logical meaning of our act as being one of surrender. How meanly false this cowardly travesty of the truth is will be obvious in a few weeks, if not in a few days.

"THE distinct lessons arising out of the dispute are:

"Firstly, a demonstration of power and comradeship greater than has ever been manifested in our British trade union movement.

"Secondly, it showed the economic grip of the workers upon all industries, and whatever may be said or done by the volunteer blacklegs from university or slum, it demonstrated the power that the trade union movement commands over industrial resources.

"Thirdly, we closed a virulent and vehement capitalist press and arrested its circulation of poisonous lies and misrepresentations which

only capitalist organs appear to be capable of.

"Finally, it brought together every class of wage-worker in one common bond of sympathy. It aroused internationally every worker on the continents of Europe and America and our own colonies. It brought forth from the Russian trade union movement a spontaneous gesture of goodwill.

"And if, during the last few days, voices could be heard in our own ranks recognizing as a 'wrongful act' the beautiful and magnificent

wanting. It is true that the strike was a great 'demonstration of power'; it is wrong to say however that it 'served the purpose of urgent and necessary defense.' It is correct that the 'government and their satellites met the workers gesture of comradeship with an armed force'; correct, too, that the 'strike showed the economic grip of the workers upon all industries'; correct, further, that they 'closed a virulent lying capitalist press'; but it is wrong to depict the calling off of the strike as a 'courageous gesture of peace.'

It is still more incorrect, too, to charge the government and the employers with showing willingness in 'endeavoring to misrepresent the logical (!) meaning of our act (i.e. the capitulation) as being one of surrender.' Does that mean that the general council did not capitulate? Are we to take it that it concluded an 'honorable peace'? Odd that nobody has noticed their honorable peace as yet! All three of them protest against the 'cowardly travesty of the truth.' In this question the 'cowardly travesty'

lies not with the government and the employers, but at the door of those who wanted by hook or crook to represent what was a defeat as a victory.

It is true further that the strike 'brought forth from the Russian trade union movement a spontaneous gesture of goodwill,' but it is wrong to leave it at that and say nothing, not a single word, about the way that fraternal gesture of goodwill came to naught because of the 'courageous gesture of peace' the general council made. Isn't it strange that even on this question these three could not find the courage to call a spade a spade?

I think we can stop at these examples; they reveal the true character of their statement in which there follows behind each plain and generally admitted truth a series of wrong, false and apologetic averments.

BUT this declaration is interesting not only because of what is said therein but mainly and primarily because of what has been left unsaid.

A few days after this great strike, when the results of the capitulation had been ascertained, the authors of that same capitulation forget to tell how 'a demonstration of power' was transformed into the greatest demonstration of impotency ever seen. They forget to tell us who, and why, brot the whole thing to debacle. More: they even try to defend this incredible capitulation by qualifying as 'a courageous (!) gesture of peace' what the English worker calls treachery and cowardice. Again, the miners are still out; are they in the right or not? Should they identify themselves with the general council's 'courageous gesture of peace' or continue the struggle? Should the miners be supported or not? How is it possible at a time when a million workers are out on strike for such a question to be passed over in silence?

PRECISELY by doing that, this statement addressed to all and sundry whitewashes the shameful action of the general council in the strike. It directs, and focuses the minds of the workers, on what is a false road; with fine-sounding phrases it patches over the crassest treachery and cowardliness; it justifies a crime committed against the working class of Great Britain.

We are not so greatly interested in what these three general council members wanted to say, but what they printed cannot fail to call forth deep indignation in every honest worker. The "Sunday Worker" is wrong, a thousand times wrong, when it acclaims and welcomes this statement issued by Swales, Hicks and Tillett. Declarations like this can only discredit those signing them. What the British and the international proletariat needs is not self-illusions or hectic declarations of this sort, but the naked, the unadorned, the outspoken truth.

What have you to say, Except to lower the wages And lengthen out the day? For every time your fasciata fash Or black shirts blacker get, The lira takes a header And you begin to sweat.

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

Ain't It the Duce?
Mussolini, Mussolini,
What have you to say,
Except to lower the wages
And lengthen out the day?
For every time your fasciata fash
Or black shirts blacker get,
The lira takes a header
And you begin to sweat.

Modern Miracles
The kidnapers kidnapped me, certain!
And held me for ransom—so there!
But because they refused to take money
I gave 'em a lock of my hair.

For Jesus was there in the sage brush,
With kidnapers, lizards and such;
And I'll sue anybody for libel!
That says that they touched me a touch!

Navy Beans
A Haitian bounder named Borno,
And the world-seeing U. S. marines,
Maintains order and law
With John Russell's jaw
A la Samson and the Phillistines.

SHE WILL SURELY FIND IT
The capitalist press is a weird and wonderful thing. It belches volcanic attacks on the Communists for trying "to destroy our god-given institutions that have made the U. S. A. the most happy and peaceful country in the world," and then—and then—

On the front page of the Chicago Tribune, Monday, June 28, were ten stories: Over the whole ran an eight column streamer headline screaming—who knows whether in pleased or pained surprise—"Kills Her Wooser and Self."

Of the ten stories, the headlines reflect a cross section of our marvellous capitalist "civilization," and speak to the reader as follows: "60 Die as They Pray to Escape Rising Waters"—"Battles Police In Street; Shot Ten Times; Dies"—"Woman, 23, Shoots Her Mother-In-Law to Death"—"Fear Durkin May Escape From Court"—"Play Golf on Sunday, Then Go to Church; Pastor Approves It"—"Finds His Wife Also Another's; She's Arrested"—"Nurse Shoots Durand Cousin at Lake Forest"—"Poisonous Girl, Kills Self as Romance Ends"—"Plan to Hold Campaign Fund Hearings Here"—"Shoe Shiner With Longest Name in Chicago Dead"—"Husband Hurls Hot Coffee at Wife; Seriously Burned." And the cartoon of a modern young lady seeking thrills is entitled, "A Girl is Looking for Trouble."

'Aff an' 'Aff
Lord Birkenhead has been impressed by the British strike sufficiently to make the proposal that the number of pickets should be limited and distinguished by badges. From what we learned his lordship was sore because the general strike wasn't worked that way. The scabs were limited and they were distinguished with badges, chiefly black eyes.

Another thing his lordship suggests is that union men's ballots should be counted in a union election by government officials instead of by union officials, to insure that they don't vote for a strike. His lordship's suggestions aren't necessary in the U. S. The union officials too often have the same idea. Vide Majah Berry and Bill Green.

'Way Down Yander in the Co'nfields
A new popular song has been dedicated to Senator Cummins by the Iowa farmers, entitled: "You're Never Home When I Need You, So That's Why I Leave You Alone."

Suggested Ballad for Embattled Farmers
(Tune: "I Called But You Were Out")
With farm relief the senators have played
While the farmers in the fields look on dismayed.
But many have a hunch
That they're going to chase the bunch
And it's time to close the hand that
wields the spade.

The farmers say they want relief right now,
Wall Street senators with bellies like a
cow.
Refuse the needed aid
And of Coolidge are afraid,
So it's time to close the hand that guides
the plow.

GARY STEEL WORKERS' MASS MEETING, SUNDAY, JULY 4, TURNER HALL

Under the auspices of the Gary Workers' Investigating Committee, a mass meeting at which William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER and Pat Toohy, member of the United Mine Workers of America will speak, will be held in Turner Hall, corner of 14th and Washington, Gary, Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. All workers and sympathizers are urged to attend.

government, and the lessons drawn for the working class from that analysis, are being proven correct daily on the front page of every newspaper in the United States.

Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions in Whose Name Lozovsky Speaks in This Article



1) A. Lozovsky, secretary; 2) Monmoseau (France); 3) Jim Larkin (Ireland); 4) Jovani Jermanetto (Italy); 5) Dimitrov (Bulgaria); 6) Andre Nin (Spain); 7) William Z. Foster (U. S.); 8) Pollitt (England); 9) Van Go-Po (China).

action of the whole of the working class of Great Britain, do not be deceived by it. It is but a sign of weakness in some of our people against which we must all fight and which we must overcome.

"Without wishing to minimize the meaning of words (!), the stupid insistence of the employers to force an admission of wrongful acts was more a sign of their weakness (?) than of ours. Our own comrades and our own membership will neither be bullied nor sidetracked from their purpose. The employers must realize the workers' camaraderie. It is up to them not to challenge that in the future by their own capitalist wrongful acts, because we feel assured that our class, having demonstrated its oneness, will again prove a national and international oneness. The capitalists must realize that the right to live and the right to greater citizenship are rights above any pettyfogging law." (Emphasis ours.)

The first question that naturally arises after carefully reading this statement is: What is it for, who on earth needs this sort of declarations? What were these three general council members aiming at when they issued this statement? An analysis of their statement will provide the answer.

In the statement there are true statements and statements that are plainly wrong, but the main thing is

American "Democracy" in Action

By C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party



The Workers Party will not foster the illusion, as is done by the yellow Socialists and Reformists that the workers can achieve their emancipation from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism thru the election of a majority of the members of the legislative bodies of the capitalist government and the executive officials of that government, and by using the existing government to establish the new social order.

The Constitution of the United States was so drafted as to protect the interests of the exploiters of the workers. The merchants, the bankers, the land-owners of 1787 wrote into the Constitution provisions which they hoped would forever protect the interests of their class.

A majority of the people of the United States cannot change the Constitution. The vote of two-thirds of the members of the legislators of three-fourths of the states is required to pass a constitutional amendment. One-fourth of the states, in which there may live only one-fortieth of the population can prevent any change of the fundamental law of the land.

The Constitution contains a series of checks and balances, which are intended to make it impossible for a majority antagonistic to the ruling class to make its will effective. The members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years, the President every four years, the members of the Senate every six years, so that a complete change of the government can be made only through elections spread over six years. The Senate has a veto over the decisions of the House, the President can veto the actions of both bodies, and over and above the House, the Senate and the President stands the Supreme Court, which can nullify laws which all three unite in passing.

The character of the Constitution as a document intended to protect the bankers and industrial magnates of the country has been clear in many decisions under its provisions. Child labor laws, laws regulating hours of labor, and protecting the life and health of the workers, and minimum wage laws have been declared void. A weapon to strike down organized labor has been found in its clauses as shown in the Coronado decision.

In addition to the protection which the Constitution gives to the coal barons, railroad kings, and the industrial and financial lords, millions of workers are disfran-

chised in this country through naturalization laws. Hundreds of thousands of citizens cannot vote because of residential qualifications, which through the necessity of earning a living make it impossible for them to comply with.

The capitalists control thousands of newspapers thru which they shape the ideas of the masses in their interests; they control the schools, the colleges, the pulpits, the moving-picture theatres, all of which are part of the machinery through which the capitalists shape the minds of the workers.

When it serves their purpose the capitalists do not hesitate to expell members of the legislative bodies elected by working class votes. This was done in the case of the Socialist members of the Cleveland City Council and a member of the School Board of that city. These representatives, elected by the workers, were expelled in violation of all law to stifle their protests against the imperialist war. The expulsion of the Socialist assemblymen of New York state is a case of similar character.

Under these conditions to talk of "democracy" is to throw sand into the eyes of the workers. The much-talked of "American Democracy" is a fraud. Such formal democracy as is written into the Constitution and the laws of the country is camouflaged to hide the real character of the dictatorship of the capitalists.

While recognizing the impossibility of the workers winning their emancipation thru use of the machinery of the existing government, the Workers Party realizes the importance of election campaigns in developing the political consciousness of the working class. The first step toward revolutionary political action by the working class must be made thru independent political action by the workers in election campaigns. The Workers Party will therefore participate in election campaigns and use them for propaganda and agitation to develop the political consciousness of the workers.

It will endeavor to rally the workers to use their power to make real the rights which the fraudulent American democracy denies them. It will use them to carry on the struggle for the right of labor to create a revolutionary political party and for such an organization to function openly in the political life of the country.

The Workers Party will also nominate its candidates and enter into election campaigns to expose the fraudulent character of capitalist democracy and to carry on the propaganda for the soviets. It will use the election campaigns to rally the workers for mass political demands upon the capitalist state. Its

candidates, when elected to office, will use the forums of the legislative bodies for the same purpose.

—From the program of the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the American Revolution will be signal for hundreds of speeches in which the achievements of the "fathers" in establishing our "great democracy" will be emphasized. The ruling capitalist class will take full advantage of the occasion to once more spread its propaganda that the Revolution resulted in a government "of the people, for the people and by the people."

In all these poems of praise of our "great government," the counter-revolution of 1787 will be forgotten.

The "embattled farmers" of 1776 together with the artisans from the cities who were the backbone of the revolutionary army undoubtedly were inspired with the ideal of setting up a democratic government. They had been driven to rebellion by unbearable economic conditions. They saw in independence from Great Britain and a democratic government, their road to freedom from these unbearable conditions. They fought and won the American Revolution.

With them, fought the Southern planters, the landowners, the bankers and the merchants of the colonies who found their economic interests in conflict with those of the ruling class of Great Britain.

The Counter-Revolution.

THE victory which the "embattled farmers" and city artisans of 1776 won in the revolutionary struggle against Great Britain was however snatched from their hands. The merchants, bankers, landowners and Southern planters organized to prevent the realization of the ideals which inspired the masses which fought and won the Revolution.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 which drafted the Constitution of the United States was the counter-revolution. It was dominated and controlled by the merchants, bankers, landowners and Southern planters, who now that the struggle against the ruling class of Great Britain had been won were intent upon organizing a government which would protect their interests against the exploited masses who had been the backbone of the revolutionary army. The American constitution was not the product of the American revolution, but the product of a counter-revolution.

The program of the Workers (Communist) Party quoted above correctly analyzes the character of the document which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention and then by hook and crook jammed down the throats of those who had fought for a democratic government in the Revolution.

American Democracy in Our Day.

WHILE the poems of joy celebrating "American Democracy" are rising from the throats of thousands of orators in the celebration of the Sesqui-

centennial, history is being written which proves the characterization of that democracy as a "fraud" which appears in the program of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Altho the capitalist class is united in its struggle against the exploited workers and farmers it frequently has fallen out between different groups within the capitalist class itself. Then we are often treated to the truth about American democracy.

There has been such a falling out on the World Court issue between the interests who are primarily concerned with international loans and investments and those whose interests are in American industry. The prohibition issue also divides the capitalist class in two groups.

As a consequence, we have the primary contest for the Republican nomination in Pennsylvania, and in Illinois, and the exposure of the real character of "American Democracy."

Can anyone read the story of corruption and bribery in which over \$3,000,000 was spent in order to decide the question which capitalist candidate for the nomination for senator on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania should win and have any further illusions about the boasted "American Democracy." Can anyone read the story of the struggle of money bags in the state of Illinois, in which great sums were expended to decide a similar issue and not know that every capitalist 4th of July orator is laughing at the poor boob who takes him seriously, while he utters his poems of joy because of the victory of the "fathers" and their achievements in establishing our "American Democracy!"

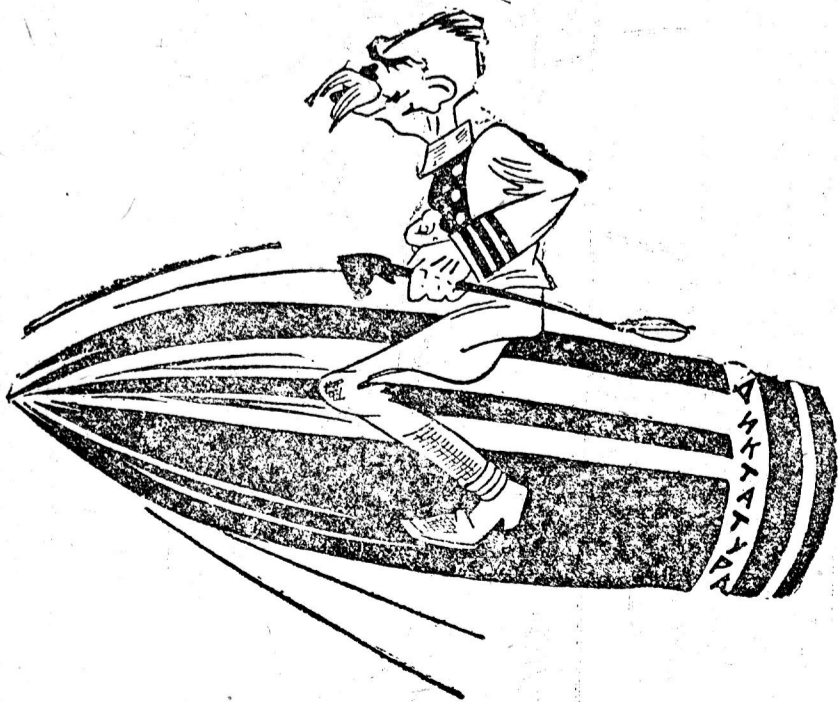
There was no free expression of opinion in either of these elections. The various capitalist groups simply measured their money bags against each other. The president of the Manufacturers Association in Pennsylvania who raised more than a half million and the famous Public Service Corporation head in Illinois who is credited with contributing a similar amount were not thinking of democracy, when they handed over the money, but of how much it costs to buy an election.

The exposure of the crooked methods and stealing of votes in the Chicago election which comes simultaneously with the facts about how the nominations were bought in Pennsylvania and Illinois are simply another sidelight on "American Democracy."

The American Government was established as a government of, for, and by the exploiting classes. It has been ever since, such a government. The methods thru which it is maintained as such a government are being written down for the future historians in the investigation from the Senate committee in Pennsylvania, and the promised investigation of the election in Illinois.

The analysis in the program of the Workers (Communist) Party of our

But When It Lands?



(From Proletarska Pravda.)

Pilsudski's Pleasant Journey on His Gentle Steed "Dictatorship."