

H. S. SHAFER GEN. P. O. BOX 150 NEW YORK, N. Y. 8-11-27

READERS 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...

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...

40,000 CLOAKMAKERS 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...

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.

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. Sec'y of State Hughes and Premier Mussolini when they spent some hours together at the fascist chief's residence in the Chigi palace.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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 seventeenth congress, to be elected in November, were distinctly more slender today as a result of the victory won by Senator Gerald P. Nye...



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.

GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

State Inspector Made a Confidential Report

(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 Labor: "Fifteen workers are dead and sixty injured as the result of an explosion in a Gary steel mill on June 14th..."

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 other demands of the national organization has caused anxiety in the ranks of the fur shop bosses.

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 "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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Although 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.

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 3.

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 \$9,763,065 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.

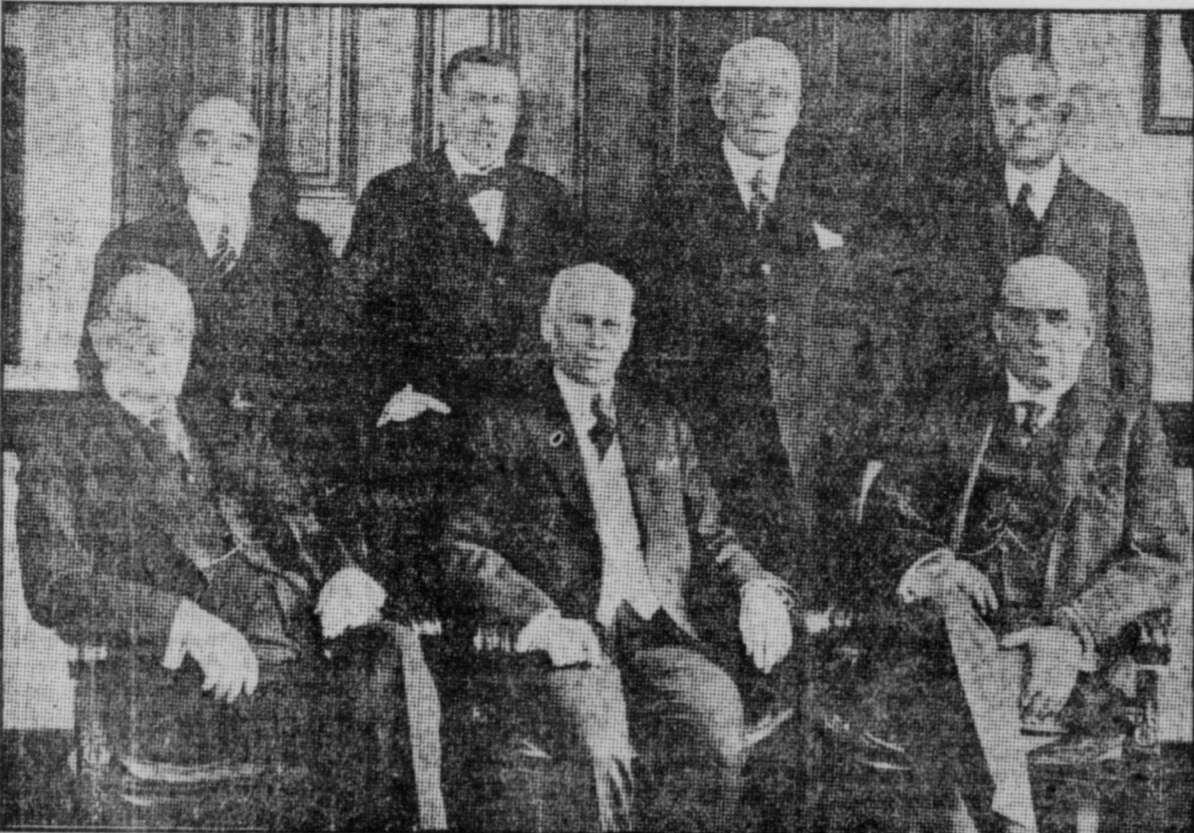
Sincerely yours,

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 coroners 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.

Bonquets 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 ENGDAHL.

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)

son 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 courtroom 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 on 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 Lennons under cross-examination. Lennons 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. Lennons 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. Lennons 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 Lennons to Answer Direct.

Lennons 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.





# 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 slugger 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 meagre 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!

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

IF 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 brot 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 \$10,000 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. Elle 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:

## 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 158 good standing members. They are going in special trucks to the picnic to be held at Chernaukas Grove, Monday, July 5.

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

## TRADE 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 fall 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—as 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 exploiting 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.

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A NEW NOVEL  
By Upton Sinclair

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### 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 meet Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." They meet Mrs. Gearty, 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 hit, 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. Anyhow, 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.)

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