

Current Even

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE motto of this great city of ours is "I Will." Indeed we are ready to do most anything. We have even gone to the extreme of exposing ourselves in the favorite outdoor sport of stealing elections. This is to giggle rather hilariously. Because Jarecki, the pure-souled judge of county elections and democrat to boot, after braving the hyenas of gang politics in the interests of civic purity was amazed to learn that his friends practically stole votes in his own behalf. This was a surprise to the judge. Watch him sweat his friends!

BUT that is not what we were going to get you excited about. The Elks are here. Mr. O'Brien, subbing for the mayor, who is boosting Dever in Denver, informed the assembled Elks that by the time they get thru examining our great city they will realize that "I will" does not mean maybe. Acting on this assumption, Elks should be seen whispering to bell boys in several Chicago hotels and disconnecting their lips from the ears of hotel detectives while their faces beamed with smiles. And then they could be observed hitching their galluses and asking the elevator girl to let them off at room . . .

FOR the benefit of those who have heard about Chicago for the first time, we will explain that everything goes in Chicago, provided there is a vote or a dollar at the other end. The whispering Elks in the hotels wanted something to protect their lungs from the bituminous dust and Mr. O'Brien showed by his kind words that in the event of his running for mayor those who cater to the wants and desires of guests, whether they be Elks, Moose or just plain donkeys, can vote for him with the assurance that laws were made to be obeyed only by those who do not make them.

WHAT a little fighting can accomplish in the way of reform was amply demonstrated by the action of the imperialist powers in withdrawing from the "rights" hitherto exercised by them in China to have their citizens tried by their own courts rather than by the courts of the country whose laws they violated. The Chinese nationalist revolutionists supported morally and perhaps otherwise by the workers and peasants of Russia, have for the past few years tried a little gentle persuasion on the imperialists. Instead of praying to Confucius they heaved forth their trusty swords and playfully poked them into the anatomies of their foes.

THE result of this diversion has been interesting for the student and rather fruitful for the Chinese. At first the imperialist got angry with the Chinese and slaughtered many of them. But there are four millions of Chinese in China and to slaughter them all would be a costly business, particularly since the Chinese insisted on having two eyes for one and a whole set of ivory molars for every one knocked out by the invaders. Then the imperialists got to blaming Soviet Russia and bribed Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin to unite against the "Bolsheviks."

HOWEVER all the "Bolsheviks" were not in Russia. It is true that the Chinese revolutionists were defeated so often on paper and slaughtered in such large numbers that one wondered how even four hundred millions, no matter how fast they multiplied, could stand the strain. But now we learn, not in the news columns of the capitalist sheets, but surreptitiously thru the editorial columns of the Chicago Tribune, that Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin, the two tools of foreign imperialism, have recently suffered heavy defeats at the hands of General Feng and the nationalist armies. Please note that this news did not appear in the news columns of the Trib. It was deliberately "killed." But truth will out as they say in murder trials. How nice the imperialists can be when they have to!

ACCORDING to reports from quarters usually considered reliable. (Continued on page 2)

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS MAKE DEMANDS ON N. Y. BOSSES

NEW YORK, July 15.—Formal demands, as a basis for a new collective working agreement, have been submitted to the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. These demands are: 1. All work cut, made and carted to be handled by union labor only; 2. Immediate institution of minimum wage scale; 3. Elimination of superfluous contractors; 4. Complete registration of contractors and manufacturers for whom they work; 5. To clearly define grades of quality in garments, a demarcation line of 25 per cent difference in price between grades shall be set; 6. Manufacturers who send work to non-union or non-registered shops shall be fined. To these demands the manufacturers' spokesmen gave a vague reply, speaking in generalities about "competition with the non-union markets," complaining that business has been bad. One of the employers' representatives, however, conceded that the union demands were largely just, but said that this was not a proper time for the employers to grant such demands.

MANY TOOL BOSSES IN I. L. G. STRIKE

Clothing Employers in Terrorist Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 15.—The Tammany district attorney, Mr. Banton, organized a special bureau to handle cases growing out of the strike, after officials of the industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., lodged complaints against the alleged acts of violence of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It can be easily imagined on which side the fist of the district attorney's office will hit. This action was taken by the district attorney at the instigation of the employers, the four strike pickets were shot last Monday, by enemies of the union. Both Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., and Louis Hyman, chairman of the joint board of the cloak unions, declared that the employers had embarked on a campaign of terrorism to destroy the unions.

100 Shops Sign Up. The union has announced officially that one hundred shops have already applied for settlements with the organization. The applicants are not members of the employers' association. The latter has a secret "inside" clique which maps out policies for the entire industry. It is alleged that it is equipped with a strong arm squad which does not hesitate to shoot, confident in the belief that it has friends in court. Strike pickets are being arrested wholesale on charges of obstructing traffic. Despite the united front between employers and government forces, the workers are confident of success.

MAHON ARRIVES TO TAKE LEAD IN WAGE FIGHT

William D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, arrived in the city yesterday morning to take charge of the dispute over wages and working schedules between the electric transport employers of Chicago and their employes. Mahon went into conference with officials of the "L" and surface locals as soon as he arrived in Chicago. The officials of the North Shore Lines local were not present at the meeting.

Mahon Was Out. When the conference adjourned Mr. Mahon and the executives of locals 241 and 308 left for the Briggs Hotel where Mahon has his headquarters but up until a late hour in the afternoon the carmen's president was not in his rooms according to the hotel management.

Members Strong For Increase. Union officials admit that there is a strong sentiment among the rank and file for a return to the old wage schedule which was in vogue before the last wage agreement. During that controversy Mr. Mahon cast the weight of his influence in favor of accepting the lower wage scale and as a result was bitterly attacked by members of the elevated local who twice voted against acceptance of the agreement.

Los Angeles Needle Trades Help Passaic Strikers to Victory

PASSAIC, N. J., July 15.—The Needle Trades Council of Los Angeles, Cal., donated a check for \$82 to the striking Passaic textile workers.

ROUND-THE-WORLD FLYERS TELL OF FRIENDLY RECEPTION GIVEN THEM IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC



Linton Wells E. Evans

NEW YORK, July 15.—"I shall always remember our surprising reception in Russia," says Edward S. Evans, special newspaper correspondent who accompanied Linton Wells in a trip around the world that took 28 days and 14 hours, beating the record by more than a week, as they dashed in an automobile up to the Pulitzer building in Park Row where they started from. "We were excellently treated by the Russians," he continued. "They did everything they could to facilitate our journey, establishing special landing fields for us and gave us official welcomes at our stopping places. "Three thousand persons met us at Krasnofinsk in Siberia. Doubtless we did many things amusing to them, but not the giddiest school girl in the crowd giggled. All looked at us with friendliness and sympathy, and pressed forward to help us. That was typical of our reception thruout Russia, and also of our reception by the government."

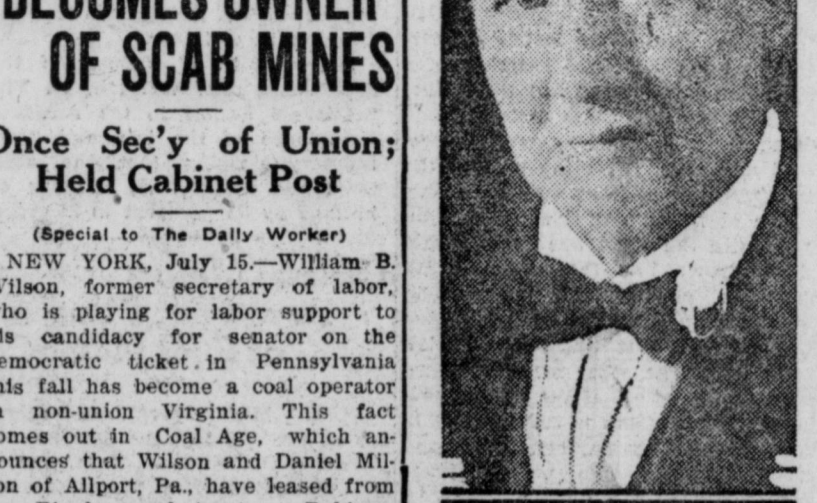
LOCAL 194, PAINTERS' UNION, GREETES JAILED GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS

Chicago Painters Local No. 194 sent the following greeting to the jailed 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike pickets: "We convey to you our appreciation for the splendid battle your organization has carried on and our sympathy for those who have been compelled to suffer an unjust imprisonment for the cause of labor. "Your membership has set a splendid example of courage and determination for others to emulate and we feel assured that the struggle and sacrifice has not been in vain. "Local Union No. 194, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-Hangers of America."

WM. B. WILSON BECOMES OWNER OF SCAB MINES

Once Sec'y of Union; Held Cabinet Post (Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 15.—William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who is playing for labor support to his candidacy for senator on the democratic ticket in Pennsylvania this fall has become a coal operator in non-union Virginia. This fact comes out in Coal Age, which announces that Wilson and Daniel Milson of Allport, Pa., have leased from the Bingley coal tract at Robious, near Middlethian, in Chesterfield county, Virginia. Production is to start at 300 tons a month. All Scab Territory. The Chesterfield county coal lands depend for their market largely on preferential freight rate treatment by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a completely non-union field, Virginia never having had a district organization of the United Mine Workers.

FORMER SECRETARY OF LABOR NOW OWNER OF NON-UNION MINE



WILLIAM B. WILSON.

CLEANERS AND DYERS STRIKE NEW YORK SHOPS

Aim to Completely Organize Industry NEW YORK, July 15.—In order to thoroughly organize the cleaning and dyeing industry, the Cleaners and Dyers' Union of this city called a general strike which has completely closed down the business. Ten thousand workers are involved and the loss of the employers is estimated at almost one million dollars a week. The Master Cleaners' and Dyers' Association claim that the initiative was theirs; that they locked out the workers in order to enforce a wage reduction of 20 per cent. Union officials declare that the master dyers never discussed a wage cut with them.

BROPHY DOES NOT FORGET MAIN ISSUE

Talks Nationalization of Mines in Dist. 2

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press. DAGUS MINES, Pa.—(FP)—Nationalization is the hope of the coal miners and their families, John Brophy, president District 2, United Mine Workers, told the Labor Chautauqua at Dagus Mines, Elk county. Without public ownership and workers' share in management, there is no future for the miners, he said. Brophy was speaking to a union hall packed with men, women and children who have been bitterly suffering from the evils of private ownership and mismanagement of this basic industry. Their employer, the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., a subsidiary of the Erie railroad, shut down the mines three and a half months ago. Must Fight For It. International conventions of the miners' union have gone on record for the principle of nationalization, said the speaker. But he warned the workers that the new system will not come down like manna from the skies. Much hard, earnest work is necessary. Nationalization must be made a political issue, he said. If the two old parties fail to support the program, then the miners must get together with the rest of the workers and the public and take steps to reorganize the industry. Brophy urged that study classes be formed in Dagus Mines to acquaint the workers with the larger program. Such classes will be started there, it was announced at the close of the meeting, by Paul W. Fuller, educational director for the district union. Will Fight Bosses on Wages. With the vision of the larger program before the workers the central Pennsylvania district head believes they will be able to fight their union battles more effectively and wrest larger concessions from the operators. Dealing with the wage fights now in progress Brophy said that every attempt of operators to modify or evade the contracts they have signed will be resisted. Nationalization was the keynote of other Chautauqua addresses. Vice-President James Mark urged the miners to press forward for the full produce of their toil, a condition that could be realized more easily when industry was nationalized. Fuller likewise gave a spirited nationalization talk, calling the miners to make a "New Declaration of Independence."

G. O. P. Progressive to Help a Democrat in Penna. Election

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—Not only has Senator Norris, floor leader of the senate progressives, written a powerful endorsement of W. B. Wilson, democratic nominee against Vare for senator from Pennsylvania, but he says he may go into the state to speak directly to the voters during the campaign. The senate is due to begin the trial of Judge George English on impeachment charges on Nov. 10. Norris may return from Nebraska some time in October and help the former secretary of labor to give a whirlwind finish to the state campaign.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE STRAP HANGER FORCED TO RIDE IN AUTO DURING STRIKE



John Emory Andrus is a multi-millionaire who is eighty-five years old and has been going to his office every day in the subway. This eccentric old capitalist has been caused considerable "discomfort" by being forced, because of the strike, to ride to "work" in one of his palatial limousines.

HALF MILLION N. Y. WORKERS JOIN PROTEST

NEW YORK, July 15.—A program of intensive action to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from the electric chair in Massachusetts is to be worked out by a group of 35 delegates from labor organizations, to be known as the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee of New York and vicinity. This committee will meet July 19 to map out a campaign, which is to include a mass demonstration and a parade in protest against the conviction of the two Italian labor champions for murder. Five hundred thousand workers were represented by 400 delegates who met July 9, in the 84th street Labor Temple to form the new committee. These delegates spoke for 250 unions and 46 branches of the Workmen's Circle, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn presided. Greetings and cheer were telegraphed by the meeting to Sacco and Vanzetti. "We are in the fight to effect your unconditional release," said the messages. A long wire was sent to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts. This pointed out that the defense had asked for a rehearing by the supreme court on the basis of fresh proof that the prisoners were innocent; that the A. F. of L. had branded their conviction as "a ghastly miscarriage of justice"; and the new committee called upon the state of Massachusetts to grant the new trial which common justice demanded. Rose Baron, New York secretary of the International Labor Defense, told the gathering that the I. L. D. had organized provisional committees and arranged mass meetings in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in many cities and would arrange others; and that it was sending all funds collected for this cause to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense without deducting a cent for expenses.

SEIZE WAGES OF STRIKERS FOR DAMAGES

Scab Wrecks Train; 13 Hurt; Men Ask Action

BULLETIN NEW YORK, July 15.—The wages due for past work of sixty-two strikers on the subway and elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, have been impounded by court order at the request of the company, which has brought suit against the strikers for the sum of \$239,000 damages. The amount impounded is \$2,500. While the referendum vote on wage demands in all departments of the I. R. T. was being conducted in defiance of the company's efforts to prevent it, the announcement was made from the offices of the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit corporation, that increases in wages will be granted that company's men, effective in August. This is clearly the result of the fight made by the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union on the Interborough lines. Union Demands Walker Action By H. M. WICKS

NEW YORK, July 15.—In a letter to Mayor Walker, the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union of New York calls attention to the third crash on the scab-operated subway lines, and brands the recruiting of scabs, thugs and gangsters from other cities and the entrusting to them the safety and lives of the people of New York as a menace to public welfare and a crime which cannot be permitted to continue unchecked. It places the responsibility for this condition directly upon Mayor Walker and reminds him that "As mayor of the city of New York you are entrusted with safeguarding the welfare of the people of this great city." Ask Police Be Withdrawn. After reviewing the miserable conditions of the men on the traction lines, the letter continues—"In view of the menace to the public welfare of trains manned by incompetent and inexperienced help, we call upon the city to remove all scabs and strike-breakers; to withdraw police protection for thugs recruited from the underworld to break the strike. "If the city takes no steps to secure for the thousands of traction workers an improvement in their condition, then only one conclusion will be drawn from this situation: That the city is not interested in the welfare of thousands upon whom decent transit for the millions of New York depend, and that the city is allowing itself to serve in the capacity of a strike-breaking agency against organized labor. "If the city is not to bear responsibility, then it must take the following steps: "1. Stop importation of thugs and criminal strike-breaking elements. "2. Withdrawal of police protection of these elements. "3. Immediate investigation and fixing of responsibility for the use of green motemen, switchmen, etc. "4. City Must Insure Living Wage. "5. The city to take immediate steps to secure a living wage and proper working conditions for the traction employes on all lines of Greater New York. "Expecting an immediate and favorable consideration of this communication, we are, etc.—Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union." Hedley and Quackenbush, company (Continued on page 2)

At Least They Have a Place to Lay Their Heads!



A working class family seeking relief from the oppressive heat at the beach on Coney Island, New York. This is Sunday. Tomorrow the father returns to the sweatshop; mother and children to the slum dwelling.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CREATED IN WASHINGTON

Plan Second Convention on August First

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 5. (By Mail.)—On Sunday, July 4, a new farmer-labor party was created here by a mass convention of workers and farmers from all over the state of Washington, assembled in the Labor Temple.

The former farmer-labor party, at one time the second political party in strength in this state, went out of existence completely during the La-Follette campaign. The convention was a representative political assembly of producers, free of old party politicians and professionals.

They Know What They Want.

Within one of the briefest sessions, perhaps, in the history of political assemblies, this convention of workers and farmers, created a new party, decided its platform, its form and structure of organization, adopted resolutions, elected committees and temporary officers and decided on another convention inviting all workers' organizations, trade unions, farmers and co-operative organizations to send delegates. There was no squabbling over parliamentary procedure or trifling. Every one of those present knew what they wanted and why and what kind of a political organization, and why they came to this convention.

The convention adopted a tentative constitution defining the structure of the farmer-labor party of the state of Washington, to be a composite of affiliated workers' organizations, trade unions, farmers and co-operative organizations and clubs of unorganized workers and farmers not to exceed 25 members each.

The platform adopted demands that the government give loans to all citizens on equal terms as provided in the federal constitution. It demands a system of land tenure to secure the land for the users.

It calls for the nationalization of all natural resources, industrial monopolies, public utilities and means of communication. The organization of workers in the industries for participation in the management of the industries.

It calls for the abolition of injunctions, the use of militia and army in labor disputes, abolishing of military training in all public schools. It favors occupational representation in all legislative bodies and public institutions. Pacification of child labor amendments, release of a political prisoners, immediate recognition of Soviet Russia. Immediate granting of freedom to the Filipinos.

Resolutions protesting the incarceration of Sacco and Vanzetti, against the criminal syndicalism law, etc., were adopted.

Hit LaFollette Movement.

The convention was opened by a number of speeches by W. J. Fortson, Elihu Bowles, Aaron Fieslerman, J. H. Anderson, F. B. West, H. G. Price and others.

W. J. Fortson emphasized the necessity of a farmer-labor party and went into the record of the La Follette movement condemning it.

Elihu Bowles regretted the side-tracking of the farmer-labor party by the LaFollette party.

Aaron Fieslerman said that the workers and farmers, in order to wrest the powers of state from the ruling class, must organize economically and politically.

The farmer-labor party must be built on economic grounds to represent the interests of the producers. Its structure must be a composite of workers' and farmers' organizations and its membership of the producing class.

Meet August 1 at Yakima.

A call for the next convention to be held on August 1, at Yakima, Wash., the farming region, has been issued to all workers' organizations, farmers, trade unions and co-operative organizations. At this convention the ratification of the work of the convention held on July 4 will take place. Also election of committees, nomination of candidates for public offices and such other business as it may come before the convention.

Officers elected will hold over and serve until the Yakima convention. J. B. Kelleher of Sedro-Woolley is chairman, and A. F. Meisner of Tacoma, secretary. The latter urges that anyone interested in the convention or anything else concerning the activities of the body to get in touch with him at 553 Broadway, Tacoma.

Messages of greetings were read to the assembly from William Bouck, publisher of the Western Progressive Farmer, and from Elmer Smith, Centralia, both of whom were unable to attend the gathering.

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ESTHONIAN DIPLOMAT FINDS NO CAPITALIST COUNTRY SAFE AND SEEKS REFUGE IN SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, July 15.—How a diplomat from capitalist Estonia is forced to seek his life's safety in a refuge within Soviet Russia, is shown in a letter from A. A. Birk, former Estonian ambassador to the Soviet Union, following his mysterious disappearance.

The letter, written to and published by the editor of the Izvestia, is accompanied with a copy of Birk's letter of resignation sent on June 18 to the Estonian government.

Discovered His Life in Danger. After his resignation, made on account of a fundamental disagreement of policy with the Estonian government, Birk said he went to visit relatives in the Ukraine. Then he started to France to mend his failing health, but, says his letter:

"I learned by chance that the Estonian general staff instructed its men to carry out an attempt on my life."

He changed his plans and set out for Finland, with the idea of going home to Estonia, but on arrival at Leningrad read an extremely hostile interview given out by the Finnish foreign minister, M. Setel, which caused him to abandon his trip and remain for his safety within the borders of the Soviet Union.

In the letter of resignation, a copy of which Birk also sends to the Izvestia, the former ambassador stated to his government that he could not agree with the government's policy of opposition to the proposal of Soviet Russia that Estonia and the Soviet Union should sign a treaty of mutual non-aggression.

M. Phip, the Estonian foreign minister and the Estonian general staff, declares Birk, rejected the proposed Russo-Estonian non-aggression compact—"in collusion with a third country, and are guiding Estonia along a route foreign to her interests and even leading to her ruin."

It is known here that the "third country" refers to England, and the attempt to assassinate the former Estonian ambassador was ordered by those who are angered at what they termed his "betrayal" of the scheme being engineered by Britain for an anti-Soviet Baltic bloc to make war upon the Soviet Union.

British Plot War on Russia. It is well authenticated that the British have been dickered with Estonia to make Reval a British naval base, preparatory to a new war upon Soviet Russia, and the fact that the Estonian foreign minister, M. Phip, spends much time in London and is known as an Anglophile, strengthens the belief that the attempt to kill Ambassador Birk when he urged a peace treaty between his country and Soviet Russia, was a real thing and was based on British intrigue.

Seize Wages of New York Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

managers, have announced that they will hold the wages due the strikers, for damages because of breaking the fake company union "agreement" until the courts decide upon what disposition to make of the suit against the strikers. This is the most vicious move yet made by the company.

To Stop Men Voting.

Frank L. Hedley's traction thugs and Mayor "Jimmy" Walker's Tammany Hall police have begun in earnest their campaign to try to smash the strike of Interboro workers. The first arrests of the strikers occurred on Monday evening when William Bollbach, a striking electrician and Richard Lopez, a worker for the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit concern were arrested by uniformed policemen from Albert Price and Morris Bortson, stool pigeons for the "law department" of the Interboro, and locked up on charges of disorderly conduct because they were said to be distributing copies of the "referendum ballot" to be voted upon by all the workers on the subway and elevated lines.

Hedley, president and general manager of the Interboro and his plant tool, Patrick Connolly, head of the company union that was wrecked by the action of the motormen and switchmen revolting and going on strike, have forbade the other units of the company union holding meetings to discuss the grievances of the men. In an effort to break thru the barriers erected by Hedley and his gang the leaders of the strike prepared ballots and issued a call for those workers remaining at work to vote on demands for higher wages and shorter hours. It is well known that the workers almost unanimously stand ready to vote against present conditions, and the company with the assistance of the Tammany city administration is trying to prevent the vote being taken.

Hedley Weakens.

After Hedley has issued his famous "ultimatum" that unless the strikers return to work by Monday noon they would lose their seniority rights and after Monday noon arrived and the men stood as a unit against returning, he "reconsidered" his threat and extended the "dead-line" to Tuesday noon. All the reptile press, for the most part openly and viciously taking the side of the company against the strikers, announced the "twenty-four hour extension of the ultimatum of Hedley."

But when Tuesday noon arrived the men on strike were at the Manhattan Casino, where they have held their meetings since the strike and again, amidst tumultuous and defiant scenes proclaimed the fact that the ranks are holding firmly.

Never has there been a mere wide-spread and concerted effort on the part of the capitalist press to twist the facts to suit the strikebreaking purpose of the bosses. Every issue of almost every paper proclaims in big headlines the fairy tale that the workers are going back in large numbers, but thus far, according to official records of the strike leaders, but six men have returned to work in spite of all the threats and these six were unquestionably sent out on strike by the company and were spies paid for their work in order, at a given moment, to try to break the ranks of the strikers.

Crash Injures Many.

Smash-ups on the subway lines are becoming more frequent and only the most foolhardy venture upon the lines. The third serious wreck of the strike occurred last night when a ten car Van Courtlandt Park subway train, piloted by a scab, sixty years of age, who has spent most of his life as an

SEND IN A SUB!

PALMER CLOAK SHOP SIGNS UP ON UNION TERMS

Agreement Is Victory for Chicago I. L. G. W.

The Percival B. Palmer shop, 367 West Adams St., the biggest cloak-making shop in Chicago has signed an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union granting the demands of the union.

This shop employs between 125 to 150 workers. Much of its work is sent out to contractors. Between 150 to 200 workers are employed in the outside shops on work for the Palmer concern.

The bosses of this shop have agreed to a 100% organized shop. Workers that are now working in the shop will have their choice of joining the union or leaving the shop.

100% Union Shops.

The demands of the union were the recognition of the shop chairman, that the shop chairman be allowed to take a hand in the division of time among workers during the slow seasons, all workers employed in the cloak shop to either join the union or leave the shop and the discharge of all non-union contractors.

Union Demands.

Former administrations of the union in dealing with this concern have always given concessions to the bosses. This time the left-wing administration of the union decided not to give any concessions and if need be tie-up production in the shop as a step towards completely unionizing the plant.

No Concessions.

Shop meetings were held three to four times a week in the headquarters of the union. At these shop meetings the workers were told of the progress that had been made in the negotiations and prepared for a walk-out.

Shop Meetings.

The signing-up of this shop with the union comes as a blow to the right wing. The right wing thruout the entire negotiations have attempted to hinder the present administration and sought to destroy the confidence of the workers in the shop in the left-wingers. Their purpose was not accomplished. The signing-up of this shop on the terms of the union is a victory for the union and shows that the militancy inspired in the union by the left wing forced the bosses to terms.

Blow to Right Wing.

Several shops have signed up with Local 45, Chicago Fur Workers' Union, granting the demands of the workers on strike. Up to the present date 60 shops have settled with the union. More than 250 of the workers that went on strike are now back at work under the new agreement. More shops are expected to settle before the end of this week.

A Clash has Occurred in the Fur Manufacturers' Association.

One group in the association demands that the association sign an agreement with the union. The other insists on carrying on the fight and searching for non-union workers to break the strike.

The president of the association is doing everything in his power to forestall any attempt to sign up with the union.

The signing up of Walzer & company with the union was like a bombshell thrown into the ranks of the members of the association. The Walzer shop had been with the association since its inception twelve years ago. The other members were stirred into action. If the present policy of the president is continued it is declared that more will leave the association and sign up individual agreements with the union.

Look for Other Jobs.

Since there is no immediate prospects of settlement of the strike, many of the men are striving to obtain other employment thru the medium of an employment department opened by the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union, which is conducting the strike.

Meanwhile the rest of the labor movement in New York is beginning to get in action in behalf of the strikers. A number of unions have signified their intention of giving financial aid to the strikers.

The units of the old company union were prevented by devious schemes from building up a treasury that would enable the men to defy the company and the secretaries of all units were always selected because they were faithful flunkies of the company in order to steal the treasury from the men in case they dared defy the traction trust of the city.

NEW YORK HOLDS OPEN AIR MEETING ON SUBWAY STRIKE SATURDAY

NEW YORK, July 15.—The first open-air meeting in behalf of the striking subway and "L" workers will be held Saturday evening, July 17 at the corner of 148th street and Willis Ave.

Louis A. Baum, president of the Photograph Workers' Union, Local 17830, will speak. Other prominent speakers will also participate. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

NEW YORK NOMINATING CONVENTION POSTPONED TO SUNDAY, JULY 25

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party nominating convention has been postponed from Sunday, July 18, to Sunday, July 25. It will be held in the Labor Temple on 84th Street.

The convention was postponed as upstate delegates are just being elected.

It Will Take More than 'Made in U.S.A.' Radio to Keep Filipinos Enslaved

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

BIG business, through its agents in the Far East is urging, incidentally to the visit of Colonel Carmi Thompson, Coolidge's "eye," to the Philippines, that the Filipinos be given a radio to play with, to make them happy and forget all about their struggle for liberation.

The suggestion is probably born of the belief that the American worker will not become rebellious because he is allotted an occasional flivver or radio, and that therefore he will remain contented. So why not the Filipinos!

Perhaps the biggest hitch comes in the fact that big business will control the radio broadcasting and send out only its own stuff.

One theory advanced is that the 12,000,000 Filipinos ought to wait until their numbers increase to 40,000,000 before seeking emancipation. There is a disputed point. The Filipinos would not be given much chance to point out over the radio that the American colonists numbered not many more than one million when they waged their successful revolutionary struggle against Great Britain.

Another American big business theory is that the Filipinos need American capitalism to help intensify the exploitation of the islands. The Filipinos argue they want to develop the islands themselves. It may take a little longer but, they claim, the development will be carried on in the interest of the islanders and not for the benefit of foreign American profiteers. What would the American-controlled radio say to that?

Thus the whole gamut of disputed points between American imperialism and the islanders might be run showing that the radio would be a very excellent weapon in the hands of invaders who have failed to keep a quarter century old pledge to liberate the islands.

It is under this false cover of giving the Filipinos something for nothing that American "kultur" urges its radio scheme. In place of the 87 dialects used by the 12,000,000 natives thruout the 3,000 islands, English is to become the universal language, a sort of an Ido or Esperanto for the entire archipelago. It is argued that natives listening to the luring propaganda of American imperialism will develop a desire to read English-language newspapers, especially the comics and the

LABOR DEPARTMENT NOT TO PROBE GARY BLAST; BUT TO PRAISE TRUST

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Discussion of the explosion in the by-products plant of the steel trust work at Gary, Ind., where 15 workers were killed and 60 injured, is not on the program of the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, summoned in Washington by the Department of Labor.

However, L. W. Chaney of the department staff will talk on The Statistical Factor in the Accident Experience of the Iron and Steel Industry, showing that the steel trust has reduced its average of killings by 85 per cent in 20 years.

General Motors Buys Flint Plant of Flint Motor Co.

FLINT, Mich., July 15.—Stockholders of the Flint Motor Company approved the sale of the Flint plant to the General Motors Corporation for approximately \$4,000,000.

W. C. Durant, president of the Flint company announced that the operations of the company would be transferred to the Elizabeth, N. J., plant.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Demand	Cables
Pound sterling	4.85 15-16	4.86 7-16
French francs	2.46 1/2	2.47
Belgium francs	2.29	2.29 1/2
Swiss franc	19.35 1/2	1.37
Italian lira	3.37 1/2	3.38
Swedish krona	26.79	26.80
Norway krona	21.89	21.90
Danish krona	26.49	26.50
Greek drachma	1.23	1.23
Spanish peseta	15.81 1/2	15.83
Holland florin	40.16	40.18
Shanghai taels	72.00

U. S. LABOR AGENT IN PASSAIC SIDES WITH MILL BOSSES

NEGLECTS WAGE ISSUE; ATTACKS WEISBORD (Special to The Daily Worker) PASSAIC, July 15.—John A. Moffat, federal conciliator from the department of labor has joined with the chamber of commerce, the so-called citizens' committee and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in the campaign to show that the strike here is a Communist undertaking and therefore not entitled to support from organized labor and sympathetic citizens.

He charges, without mentioning Weisbord by name, that he went to Chicago to consult "leaders of the Communist Party before starting the strike."

The citizens' committee has issued another statement, encouraged apparently by the attitude of the department of labor representative, charging the strike committee with dishonest purposes and with bringing "misery, hatred and loss" to the peaceful textile baron-owned city of Passaic.

Weisbord has stated publicly that he is willing and ready to debate the issues of the strike with Robert Reinhold of the Forstmann-Hoffmann mills.

Seek Surgeon for Death of Young Woman

BOSTON, July 15.—Spurred by the discovery of a blood-stained bundle in Lincoln, R. I., containing female wearing apparel and towels soaked with blood, police redoubled their efforts to learn the identity of the young woman whose dismembered body, neatly carved into four parts, was found in a pair of cardboard boxes and a burp sack near a cemetery at Mattapan, a Boston suburb.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of THE DAILY WORKER."

JOBBER MUST YIELD, HYMAN TELLS I. L. G. W.

Everybody Is Making Money Except Workers

A series of mass meetings ushered in the third week of the strike of 40,000 cloakmakers who are holding out for a 40-hour week, a guarantee of 36 weeks work each year and the forcing of jobbers to be responsible to the union. At a half dozen halls thruout the city, leaders of the strikers, including Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee, Morris Sigman, president of the International, and prominent leaders from other unions urged the strikers to renewed efforts to keep the industry at a standstill until the demands are met.

Mr. Hyman, speaking at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, assured a cheering assemblage that the jobbers, who control 75 per cent of the industry, will "soon come off their high horses."

"They inform us that they are not manufacturers and that, therefore, they have nothing to do with either the union or its members. I insist that they are manufacturers who merely do not have factories on their own premises. They have lowered standards in the industry by making contractors compete against each other for work, which in turn forces workers to accept less than the usual scale if they want to work."

All Make Money, But the Workers. He pointed out that everybody seems to be able to make a living out of the industry, save the workers. One jobber lets out work to another, he observed, the other to another who in turn lets it to a contractor and then, often, the work is done in a non-union shop.

He pointed out that one of the most important demands of the union is for the 40-hour week, since the increase of leisure time for the worker is the only real improvement in his conditions. For, inevitably, he added, a higher cost of living made necessary increased wages, but this did not mean a greater advantage.

"To show you the advantage of unionized power, I ask you to compare our standards with the until recently unorganized subway workers. We think a five day week only reasonable, while motormen upon whose steady nerve thousands of lives depend must work seven days a week."

Other speakers included Ben Gitlow, D. Dubinsky, I. Antonini and L. Frisina.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

President Coolidge caught six pampered fish in the preserves formerly owned by William Rockefeller. This is six more than he caught in the half a dozen states where primary senatorial elections recently took place. According to a prediction made by Senator Cummins of Iowa, who was handed the raspberry by Senator Brookhart recently, Calvin will be as dead politically, as an ancient haddock, within a comparatively short time. If the old slogan: "Keep Cool With Coolidge" will ever again be of any use it will be only to the manufacturers of those remarkable machines that keep cheese from walking out of the ice chest in hot weather.

IT must be nice to live in Italy. The latest edict of Mussolini is that girls must not bob their hair. Perhaps Benito, in the fullness of his heart shuddered at the thought of the girls getting trimmed, though our daily papers would strengthen the theory that the females are at least as deadly as the males. In the United States, girls now put their money in the bank, while their masculine contemporaries resort to the stocking. Taxi drivers do not carry pocketbooks any longer. They park their money in the old garter, on the assumption that girl bandits don't lack courage to hold up but are too proud to bend down.

KING ALBERT of Belgium may be reported. Belgium, another of those unfortunate countries that won the war, is in a pretty pickle and its franc is in even a more precarious condition than its French half-brother. Europe is pretty groggy at that. England is patently on the decline, with a commercially disastrous strike on its hands; France is on the verge of financial panic; ditto for Belgium; Spain's only asset is a king that can tango better than Al Jolson; Italy is governed by a lunatic and Wall Street.

PORTUGAL is running a political burlesque show which a daily change of cast; Germany is wrestling with unemployment and the other capitalist countries, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, etc., are not even worthy of honorable mention. Yet our capitalist hack writers have the colossal nerve to repeatedly say that Soviet economy has proved a failure and that capitalism is solvent. As the bible might have said: "Lies repeated maketh the heart sick."

BELGIAN KING MADE DICTATOR BY PARLIAMENT

Belgian Franc Falls to 48.50 to Dollar

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 15.—Premier Jasper's cabinet, in which Vanderwerf, socialist leader of the Second International occupies a minister's post, yesterday proposed to the chamber that King Albert be granted powers of a dictator. The chamber adopted the proposal.

This action followed the collapse of the Belgian franc to the record low of 48.50 to the American dollar and resulting in an exorbitant cost of living. While the grant of dictatorial powers is made for six months no one can say when it will end. King Albert is the first royal dictator thus handed absolute power by an European parliament, which practically abdicates.

Though the premier claims that the country was never better off, he said a dictatorship is necessary as against "our citizens without consciences" who "continue an odious and absurd campaign against our national currency."

How much King Albert is likely to follow Mussolini, Caillaux and Primo de Rivera in attacking the hours and wage standards of labor is not divulged as yet, but he is granted "plenary powers" in general besides specific power over financial matters and taxation.

Bankers Bring Smelling Salts.

PARIS, July 15.—Creation of a permanent committee, consisting of leading bankers and exchange agents, to co-operate with the bank of France in stabilizing the franc, was announced by the ministry of finance today.

Announcement of this committee was made following conferences last night between Finance Minister Caillaux and leading bankers, when the minister of finance appealed to the bankers to lend their aid to the government's efforts to check the fall of the franc.

Plenty of Opposition.

M. Caillaux's financial program is still in a "fluid state," and it is probable that it will not be presented to the chamber of deputies before the end of this week, if then.

The finance minister is faced with the necessity of meeting political opposition and whatever course he adopts must be a cautious one.

The announcement of the terms of the settlement of the French debt to Great Britain has somewhat strengthened the hand of M. Caillaux, but to make his position impregnable he must be able to present a settlement with the United States, which is equally lenient with that made with Great Britain. There are still some hopes, despite Washington dispatches to the contrary, that the United States will make some concessions in the Mellon-Berenger accord, officials believe.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE \$5,220,000,000 IN PAST FISCAL YEAR

WASHINGTON, July 15.—America's foreign trade for the year ending June 30, amounted to \$5,000,000,000, the department of commerce announced.

Exports totaled \$4,753,516,000 and imports \$4,446,687,000, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$286,828,000.

The favorable balance was the lowest since the war, except for 1923 and compared to \$1,040,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1925.

Exports were \$111,000,000 under last year and imports \$642,559,000 over 1925 fiscal year.

Exports of gold for the fiscal year amounted to \$113,438,000 and imports \$210,726,000. The country's gold supply increased \$97,200,000 during the year.

INFORMATION WANTED

concerning the whereabouts of BERTRAM L. MACDONALD

25 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, brown eyes, brown hair. Last heard from in wheat fields of S. Dakota, 1 year ago. Worked in silver mines, Gem, Idaho and Washington lumber camps.

Information as to present address will be greatly appreciated by his brother,

H. E. MACDONALD

3525 Hurlburt Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT!

PICNIC

given by the WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB

Sunday, July 18, 1926

at YOOHOO PARK, 13-Mile Road, near Main Street

DANCING—GAMES—REFRESHMENTS

DIRECTIONS—Take Clawson or Troy Bus to 13-Mile Road and Main St. Automobiles—Go out Woodward to Main St., Royal Oak, then along Main St. to 13-Mile Road, then west a distance of 4 blocks.

Admission 25 Cents

Come Early!

Missionary of Christ Brands Boy with Acid for Swiping an Apple

TOKIO, July 15.—Petitions written in the blood of the signers were presented to the American consul general, Ranford S. Miller, at Seoul, Korea, demanding punishment of the American missionary Dr. Haysmeier, whose home is at St. Paul, Minnesota, and who branded a Korean boy he caught stealing apples in the mission yard. The "representative of Christ" seized the boy and branded him on both cheeks with acid, burning in the Korean word, "Thief."

GREEK KING TO SEEK WORK IN UNITED STATES

Former Ruler and Wife Live on Handouts

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 15.—King George of Greece and his wife Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Queen Marie of Roumania, may soon go to America to "look for a job."

King George, who still signs himself George Rex, lost his job as king of Greece in 1925. Since then the king and his wife have depended on the handouts of their relatives and friends. His funds have now come to an end and he has begun to think of going to America to work.

A Florida real estate concern which is seeking to interest the fast disappearing royalty into coming to America and colonizing Florida, offered the king \$40,000 salary and commission. The king turned this offer down.

In 1925 when the king was offered \$50,000 a year to abdicate he refused. He was later forced to flee the country. He now regrets his unwise action and despairs his refusal of this yearly income.

U. S. Hypocrisy in Denying Filipinos Freedom Gets Blow

MANILA, July 15.—If Americans thought that the Filipinos had given up their complaints against continued subjection to the yoke of U. S. imperialism, they were disabused of that idea by several statements of Filipino leaders yesterday. Filipino Senator Juan B. Alegre, in a speech attacking Carmi Thompson's visit as suspicious, said:

"I hold no grudge against any man who comes to me in the open and gets my money out of my pocket, but I certainly am suspicious of one who comes and takes my money and says he does it with altruistic motives."

Dean Maximo, Kalew, former exchange professor at the university of Michigan, also declares:

"The American tariff policy has been dictated by capitalists and not by the mutual interests of the two peoples. From 1900 to 1907 the government in the Philippines was in the hands of a civil commission, absolutely irresponsible to the people and violating the most elementary principles of democracy. Autonomous powers were granted in 1913, but these were now completely nullified. The veto power of the governor general is being used in a more arbitrary manner than was ever dreamed of by the state executive of the English governor in colonial America."

Deliberate Abuse of Berlin's Unemployed

BERLIN, July 15.—With thousands of Berlin's 90,000 unemployed workers, many of them women, waiting in the scorching heat while government clerks took their own sweet time about assigning them to jobs or giving out the small dole of about \$2.50 a week, many of the women fainted from hunger and exhaustion.

This infuriated the crowd and they began breaking the windows within the offices, and when police tried to arrest the ones inside, the long queues of jobless who had been waiting for hours to get to the desks turned on the police and beat up the captain. The mounted police were called and after a battle dispersed the jobless throng. The unemployed charge deliberate sabotage by the government to discourage them asking for their doles.

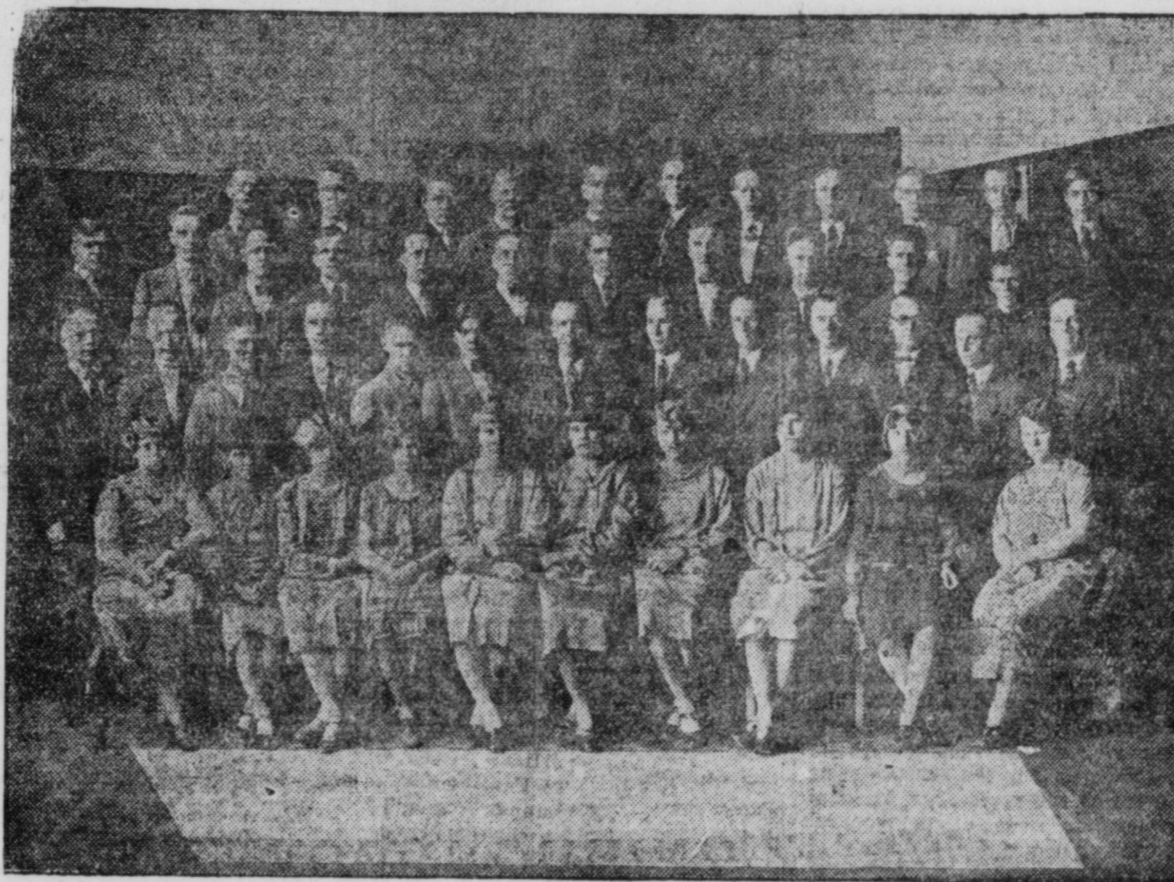
If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Moscocki, President of Poland—the Horse Pilsudski Rides On



Co-operative Section NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER on page three.



Co-operative Students in Superior, Wis.

Teaching Co-operative Workers

The eight weeks' course of the Co-operative Training School for managers, directors and bookkeepers of co-operative stores, conducted by the Co-operative Central (Wholesale) Exchange, at Superior, Wisconsin, was held. 37 students were enrolled, 27 men and 10 women. The ages of these schoolboys and schoolgirls ranged from 16 years to 65 years. Upon graduation many of them went directly into the co-operative stores in the district.

List of Subjects.

The subjects taught were bookkeeping, business English, spelling, commercial arithmetic, principles of the labor movement and co-operation, history of co-operation, theory of co-operation, founding and governing of co-operative societies, handling of co-operative merchandise, etc. The students took trips to centers of co-operative interest and had special lectures from leaders in the world of co-operative or of private business. They organized and operated their own co-operative restaurant during the course.

Established 1917

This Co-operative Training School has now been conducted annually since 1917, and the majority of the stores in the territory are already manned by the graduates of previous years. As a result, there are almost no co-operative failures; and the loyal support accorded the wholesale and the central educational movement by these men is ten times as great as the support given by former managers and leaders who received their early training in private business.

VANCOUVER, B. C., FARM JOURNAL BOOSTS SOVIET UNION'S AGRICULTURE

(From Farm and Home, Vancouver, B. C., July 8, 1926.)

A NEW Russia, quite unlike the old, is emerging from the brutal centuries of serfdom under the czars and the nightmare of revolution by which that era was terminated.

Nine-tenths of the people of Russia are farmers. Under the old autocratic regime they were kept in the deepest ignorance and, for the greater part, wholly illiterate, lest learning make them dangerous to the established order.

Their farming methods were of the crudest nature; of steel plough shares, harrows, discs, threshing machinery, spraying implements, tractors, and electricity they knew practically nothing. They did what they could with the soil in very much the same manner as their forefathers centuries ago.

TODAY a new condition exists; Russia has a public school system and

many millions of her farmers have learned to read of farming as it is conducted in North America. Russian agriculture is being revolutionized; a sympathetic government is introducing and financing the use of modern farm implements which are being imported by shiploads and trainloads.

A well versed department of agriculture has come into existence, modelled after our own, and the per capita production of the Russian farmer is rapidly rising.

THESE facts are being commented upon by the bankers of Canada, who see in the rise of Russian agriculture greater future competition in food products than world trade, has heretofore known. Russia last year excelled the bumper wheat crop of Canada by 235,000,000 bushels and has not nearly reached her stride.

Let us wish Russia well and aid her

Farmers' Co-operative Buying Success in Davidson, Sask.

Co-operative News Service.

Agricultural co-operative marketing as the big brother of consumers' co-operation is the way co-operation progresses on the Canadian prairies. Twelve years ago, declares an official bulletin of the Saskatchewan department of Agriculture, a delegate to the Grain Growers Association brought back the gospel of collective buying to Davidson. That report set another member—a coal dealer—to thinking. Then came his offer of a car of coal to be sold co-operatively. That was the beginning of the Davidson Co-operative Assn., which last year had sales of \$360,000.

Enlarge Premises.

A new store has been made necessary by expansion to house the grocery, dry goods, butcher shop and women's wear divisions. Insulated walls are being erected to cut down the fuel bills in Saskatchewan's long winter. The old store will be used as a warehouse, while a competitor's premises have been bought to house the hardware department.

Co-operative marketing, the All American Co-operative Commission points out, is only half the story for farmers. They must not only sell co-operatively but buy in the same manner. Otherwise the 100 cents they receive for every dollar's worth of grain will be sadly depleted by the inroads of private competitive business. Consumers' co-operation is the natural concomitant of co-operative marketing.

where we can; her long suffering people deserve a too long delayed prosperity. The production of Russia will be largely absorbed by a steadily improving internal standard of living if the laws of economics prevail.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

JURY PROBE OF AIMEE GETS IN SOME HARD HITS

Milked Money in Big Wads from Faithful

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—It appears that three days after the "kidnapping" of Aimee Semple McPherson, the female evangelist who has acquired great wealth saving the souls of California's sinful, her mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, received a telegram written in handwriting like that of a male wireless operator, Kenneth Ormiston, from Oakland, California, saying:

"Mother McPherson, Daughter O. K. Do not worry. Communication proven. Signing for J. H. A., whom I believe O. K. Details in mail.—Dr. Murton."

Aimee and Mother Mum. Aimee's lawyer says that neither she nor her mother will answer questions about the telegram or whether a letter was received afterward, assuring the mother of Aimee's safety when said mother was letting thousands of frantic devotees of the church turn the country upside down searching for "kidnappers" or looking for her body in the surf.

Letter Gets Dough. It also is disclosed by the grand jury's investigation, that postal officials state that a registered letter was received by the mother on June 18, containing a "demand for ransom of \$500,000" and a lock of Aimee's hair in proof that she was alive. On June 19, the mother officiated at a great memorial mass meeting at which an appeal for funds that got \$34,000 in the collection, carried the statement that the woman "soul saver" was drowned. This was while 8,000 "followers of the temple" were organized in patrols watching the beach for "the body."

Huge Sucker Fund. The grand jury elicited the information from Mrs. Kennedy, that these "followers" had contributed \$300,000 to pay for the magnificent home of the female evangelist, and that the money that poured into their hands was administered "like a corporation" with herself, Aimee and a certain Miss Schaeffer, Aimee's secretary, "much the same as a board of directors." "I sometimes bossed Aimee," said the mother, when asked if she and the mother had not frequently quarreled about the division of spoils.

One Day of Rest Out of Four for Workers of the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 15.—Under the Soviet Labor Code all workers are allowed vacations of either two weeks semi-annually or one month annually—thirty days a year, all for full pay. Besides this vacation, there are Sundays off and fourteen legal holidays on which no work is done, making a total of some 92 days of rest out of the 365 in the year of 1926, or one day's rest in four.

The state holidays, beside the eight religious holidays preserved as days of rest, are January 1, New Year; January 23, anniversary of Lenin's death and of the 1905 revolution; March 12, fall of czarism; March 18, the Paris Commune; May 1, international labor day; November 7, the Soviet revolution of the workers.

When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday will be celebrated. The Central Council of trade unions fixed the rule prohibiting work on holidays.

Australian Labor in Fight for 44 Hours

MELBOURNE (By Mail).—In January of this year the labor government of N. S. W. enacted a law to make 44 hours the maximum working week in every industry. Some unions are working under a federal award. The federal awards specify a 48-hour week. The employers took the matter to the high court, and the judges decided that the workers under the federal awards must work 48 hours a week. The Metal Trades Employers' Association also said so. The workers said they would not—so the men were locked out.

A struggle ensued, during which the employers in the Motor Body Building Trades locked their men out.

At the end of five weeks an agreement was reached with the Metal Trades Employers' Association that the men work 44 hours for 44 hours' pay. This was all that was demanded in the first place—the establishment of the principle of the 44-hour week.

The employers in the motor industry also agreed to this, but failed to keep the agreement, consequently the fight is still on in that industry.

World Circlers Make Record.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Edward S. Evans and Linton O. Wells today established a new world's record for circling the globe when they arrived at the Pulitzer Building here at 4:05. They left on the morning of June 16 at 1:30.

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



SATURDAY

JULY 17 ISSUE

will contain these features in the

NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Workers of the World Unite! Chinese

"THE STORY OF CHINA"

By Herman N. M. Chang

An unusual article of the way in which China became blessed with the oppression of Western imperialism written by an active participant in the struggle of Chinese nationalists—an editor, educator and at present studying conditions in the United States.

EARL R. BROWDER

writes an interesting letter

FROM RUSSIA

on

"The New Great Electric Power House Near Leningrad."

A story showing how Russian workers are building Socialism.

With photographs.

A story of Russian Youth,



by M. J. Olgin

an unusual and colorful story,

illustrated by FRED ELLIS

"New Days in Old England"

By T. J. O'Flaherty

Another unusual article on the great British strike.

"Mexico and Its Labor Struggles"

By Manuel Gomez

With illustrations.

"The Great Labor Battles of 1877"

By Amy Schechter

With original cuts and illustrations from that period!

CARTOONS

Unusual work by four splendid proletarian artists:

HAY BALES

With another gay full-page of pointed pen pricks on the week's events.

F. G. VOSE

A worker-artist whose splendid work will be a regular feature from now on—and

A. JERGER

Another workingclass artist whose work is sure to always be a feature worth looking forward to.

Subscribe—of course, but also be sure to

GET A BUNDLE

(at 3 1/2 cents a copy)

For your shop and trade union meeting.

Workers (Communist) Party

How Should Communists Organize Their Work?

By JAY LOVESTONE.
PART II.

The party work as defined divides itself into two main categories. The line of demarcation between these types of party work is not hard and fast. Some party work is done indirectly thru the party apparatus. Other party work is done indirectly, that is, thru the utilization of non-party apparatus, that is, an apparatus which is not a unit of the party or not even in any way controlled by the party or subject to substantial party influence. In reality, party work done in one case usually overlaps activities in another case. For instance, a party member who holds office in a non-party organization invariably cooperates with and utilizes fully the party apparatus in order to get the maximum Communist results in his efforts among the non-party masses. Likewise, it is the poorest kind of a party functionary who calls party work complete when he doesn't manage to tie up the tasks of his use of a particular section of the party apparatus with some living movements, with some living organizations of the non-Communist working masses.

We must take extraordinary care in the choice of our party organizers. There is at this moment room for a considerable raising of the level of party organizers. But even much more care must be taken in the selection of party organizers charged with Communist responsibilities in directing class activities of mass non-party organizations. In such instances, not only do we find the ordinary party difficulties facing our organizers, but we find the additional difficulties that are to be expected in cases where we deal with working masses that are insufficiently developed politically, and with less class-conscious spokesmen of these masses. Guarantees For Success in Communist Activities For Non-Party Mass Organizations. There are certain simple methods

of procedure that we must rigorously adhere to if we are to succeed in our work in non-party mass organizations.

First of all, we must have a sense of working class honesty about ourselves. Some time ago a prominent labor leader told me, half in jest, that in his opinion Communists were those who fool themselves, who fool each other, and who fool everybody else. Such charges are the most oft resorted to weapons of the reactionary labor bureaucrats against the Communists. We must take extra care to avoid giving to the so-called socialists and labor bureaucrats even the slightest pretense which will enable them to misrepresent our united front efforts to the masses of workers. Concretely speaking, an example of carelessness by Communists in their united front dealings is to be found in the manner in which our party handled its withdrawal from the Farmer-Labor Party ticket and the nomination of a Workers Party ticket in the national elections of 1924. We all shared in varying degrees in this error. Fortunately our party has long ago outgrown such careless practices.

A sense of proletarian responsibility is an absolute prerequisite for the success of united front campaigns and for the winning of prestige by our Communists in non-party mass organizations. By that I mean specifically that we do not have to make empty promises or to be unrealistic, or to assume tasks which we are not capable of achieving. Bravado is a dangerous enemy of Communists.

The Question of Communist Identity. It is not necessary to stick the official Communist label on working class activities in order to make them class activities. It certainly is not necessary to stick the Communist label on non-party organizations of a mass character in order to enable our members to breathe more freely and work more actively in these organizations. Credit for the Communists can be translated in ways much more

effective than formal labeling. But we must warn against a tendency often manifesting itself in our ranks, to consider that the Communists identity must under all circumstances be hidden, and that the Communist Party, as a party, must under all conditions in non-party mass organizations be buried by our spokesmen. Working confidentially or without brass bands and loud speakers must not be translated into nailing the coffin lid of the Workers (Communist) Party. This tendency—now and then arising as a reaction to the mechanical approach once held by some comrades in that they contended that the Communist Party shingle must be put out in the main windows of every non-party organization in which Communists participate—is none the less a serious danger and must none the less be vigorously be fought.

The Question of Concentration. In order to achieve success in our united front activities and in order for our members to get the maximum results working in non-party mass organizations, it is understood that the diffusion of energies must be avoided. In many non-party organizations of a mass character, the Communists cannot assume and meet responsibilities without harming those organizations and discrediting the party.

For the party as a whole, it is also necessary to learn to concentrate more on certain campaigns rather than to map out many plans and too many campaigns, united front conferences, etc. This appears almost too elementary to need mentioning, yet we are suffering somewhat from violating this axiom. We have in the past launched too many campaigns which we not only did not bring to a successful conclusion, but which we did not even continue energetically after our taking the initial steps.

The sooner we learn to apply with vigor and system such elementary principles of Communist strategy, the sooner will our party become a mass Communist Party.

HOLD CHICAGO PRESS PICNIC ON AUGUST 1

Prepare for Big Affair in Riverview Park

Sunday, August 1, the Fifth Annual Workers (Communist) Party Press Picnic will be held at Riverview Park, Western, Roscoe and Belmont Aves. The DAILY WORKER, Young Worker and the various daily and weekly language papers, will participate in the picnic. It is held for the joint benefit of all of them.

* Tickets are being issued for advance sale by language groups who are supporting their particular papers. 70% of the amount sold by them will go for the benefit of the paper which that particular group may work for. Tickets also give numerous concessions to the Riverview amusement park.

Speakers will be Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg. Language groups should call for the press picnic tickets at the local office 19 South Lincoln St. and remember, the more tickets they sell, the more money will be available for language papers.

Party nuclei will also call for tickets at the local office, 19 S. Lincoln St.

Grand Rapids Workers Party Membership Meet on Saturday Evening

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 15.—A very important general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, Grand Rapids, to be addressed by the new district organizer, Comrade R. Baker of Detroit, on the tasks confronting our party in Michigan in connection with our entering the fall elections under the Communist banner, will be held Saturday, July 17, 8 o'clock, at the local headquarters, 211 Monroe Ave.

Functionary Meeting Sunday.

All street and shop nuclei functionaries will assemble Sunday morning, 10 o'clock at the same hall to discuss with Comrade Baker the regular issuance of shop organs, an essential means to properly activate and make our factory units more influential. Attendance at both meetings by membership card only.

B. A. Faulkner of Ada, Mich., veteran rebel of this vicinity, will speak on "Economic Science" at the regular monthly open propaganda meeting of the downtown street nucleus, Tuesday night, July 20, at 211 Monroe Ave. All readers of THE DAILY WORKER are urged to attend this lecture.

AUTHOR OF DEFEATED FARM RELIEF BILL TO BE COMMITTEE HEAD



Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon is the one who sponsored the farm relief measure that the Coolidge-Mellon machine mustered its forces successfully to defeat. Senator Norris' resignation from the agricultural committee of the senate has been accepted and McNary is the next in line. The farm bloc has promised to try again for relief next session and McNary's post will help.

Passaic Strikers' Relief Mission in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—Tony Anozony, Joe Knopp, Elizabeth Herkel, Mary Fett, Joe Fett, Anna Turpko, Mary Byer, Anna Hoelick, Julia Krusko and Bob Kling headed a short tour of Connecticut in a laundry truck for the Passaic strikers. The entire trip netted the strikers \$450.

At a picnic of the Weavers' Club of Skelton, a few dollars were collected in the forenoon. The truck left here in time to make a Lithuanian picnic near Waterbury where 140 copies of "Hell in New Jersey" were sold and \$50 collected.

The new group visited New London and Norwich where good results were obtained. The proceeds were divided with the New London textile workers who are out on strike. A number of other rallies have been arranged and hopes are made that a larger sum will be collected on this trip than was collected on the last one.

OKLAHOMA ELECTION LAWS LOOK FAIR, BUT IN PRACTICE VOTERS ARE COERCED AND LAW VIOLATED

By J. M. S.

MUSCOGEE, Okla., July 15.—The attempt to make the Oklahoma election laws a campaign issue this year will probably fail for want of interest, but as a similar attempt will probably be made in other states, it may be well to examine the facts.

The Oklahoma election laws are essentially the same in theory and practice as the election laws of other states. That which is objectionable in one state will be objectionable in all states.

State Election Board. In Oklahoma, the state election board is appointed by the governor and consists of three persons, of whom not more than two shall belong to one political party. The logical inference being that the third member will belong to the second most influential party and will be an individual not personally objectionable to the governor.

The state election board appoints county election boards of three members each; not more than two of whom shall belong to one party—and the appointments shall be made from lists submitted by the executive committees of the two major parties, provided such lists are submitted on or before a given date.

Precinct Boards. The county election board appoints precinct election boards of three members each; not more than two of whom shall belong to one party; provided that a representative of another party can be found who, in the opinion of the county board, is qualified to serve.

Otherwise, precinct boards may be appointed all from one party. Also, if his colleagues decide that a member of a precinct board is incompetent they may so declare and fill his place from the ranks of those entitled to vote in that precinct.

Provide Counters. On a given date shortly before the election, the precinct board shall appoint four "counters," chosen as equitably as possible from all parties, provided the board can find representatives of all parties competent to serve.

The manner of conducting the election, as provided by law, is the same in Oklahoma as that provided in other states; and, if it be assumed that the election is conducted according to law and by officials of ordinary intelligence, there is no possibility of a miscarriage, or that any vote will not be counted as cast.

One seemingly valid objection to the Oklahoma election laws is that the of-

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS' CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT BARS RUSSIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The Austrian government has refused to give visas to twelve young workers from Russia who were elected by the various districts to visit Austria and to study the conditions of the working youth there. The present government of Austria was afraid that the Russian youth would observe the miserable conditions of the Austrian young workers.

Last winter a delegation of the Austrian youth visited Russia and not only were they given permission to enter the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics but they had open doors to all the institutions, factories,

organizations, etc. in order that nothing would hinder them from studying thoroughly the conditions of the Russian youth. Similar delegations coming from other countries were received by the Russian government in the same manner.

Now that the young Russian workers decided to repay the visits of the youth delegations to Russia, the government of Austria was the first to refuse them admission. The Russian delegation made an appeal to the workers' organizations in Austria to fight this unjust decision of the Austrian government.

YOUTH IN CHICAGO DOES NOT GO TO THE CITIZENS MILITARY TRAINING CAMP, SAID MILITARY OFFICIAL

Colonel Judah, the commander of the Citizens' Military Training Camp in Cook County, expressed himself yesterday that the youth does not go eagerly to the C. M. T. C. Chicago's quota was not covered. Over 200 places have not been filled. He said "If the youth of Cook County do not fill their quota the pacifists will take a great deal of comfort and joy out of their propaganda." Similar news comes from all over the country. It seems to be that the young workers in the United States have started to think and do not want any more to be the cannon fodder for the bourgeoisie.

How Young Workers Are Trained in the Soviet Union

The methods of training in the school are steadily improving. The program of instruction, both theoretical and practical, has been systematized, the Dalton Plan and the pilot system are introduced, so that the apprentice can fully make use of his independence, acquiring his knowledge by conscious mental effort, and not by swallowing predigested bits of knowledge.

Life of the Pupils. The majority of the schools maintain boarding houses for the accommodation of workers' children. The pupils have their common dining rooms, each pupil contributing from his earnings a certain amount for his food and maintenance. Nevertheless, the bulk of the expenses of the maintenance of the boarding houses is borne by the economic organ, as stipulated in the general agreement.

Pupil's Organizations. Organizations of the pupils have been formed at all schools, elected by the pupils themselves and through these the pupils take part in the management of the school. No administrative or pedagogical measure is passed in the schools without the participation of the pupils. The leisure time is dedicated to political education by the forming of political circles and by taking part in the general workers' clubs. The pupils are attracted to active public work thru taking part in the Young Communist movement and in trade union activity.

Chicago. The next regular Saturday street meeting of Section 4 will be held on Karl Marx Square, St. Louis and Roosevelt Road. Comrade J. L. Engdahl will be the principal speaker of the evening. All comrades in the section are to be present at this meeting. Also bring your friends.

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The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen Against Citizen Military Training Camps

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In the last issue of the magazine of the Locomotive Firemen was published an article against Citizens' Military Training in which it was said as follows:

"The fact is that military training and military preparations of all kinds necessarily create the state of mind out of which wars grow. Of itself, the abolition of compulsory military training in schools and colleges will not guarantee peace, but it will help the nation to preserve the type of mind which believes in peace and will work for peace."

Peace Week of Youth in Great Britain

LONDON, England.—"Arbitration or Annihilation" is the slogan which has been adopted for this year's Peace Week of Youth, which was held from June 13 to 19 and conducted by the British Federation of Youth.

Plans were already elaborated for holding meetings and demonstrations by the various youth organizations throughout the country. This was the third year that Peace Week of Youth was being organized in Britain. It is expected that this year's week will be more widely celebrated than last year, when there were demonstrations and meetings held in over 20 different districts, and towns. In connection with this week a special committee was set up to supply with necessary information, people and organizations desiring to participate in the Peace Week of Youth.

A United Front proposal was also sent to the Young Communist International and to the Russian Y. C. L. Both of these organizations rejected this proposal on the following grounds: (1) that they were not in agreement with the slogan issued by the British Federation of Youth to this occasion; (2) that the Communist youth was against the methods adopted by the B. F. of Y. to struggle the dangers of wars.

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New York District Starts Campaign to Double Membership in National Drive

By JACK STACHEL, Secretary Organization Department, District 2.

THE New York district has resolved to double its membership in the present national membership drive. Plans are already worked out and the drive began officially with the Sesqui-centennial celebration held under the auspices of THE DAILY WORKER July 3, 4 and 5, and to last thru the election campaign. The drive was announced at the last membership meeting, held on the 18th of June, at which Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg reported on the last central executive committee plenum, and all preparations for the drive were made and carried out up to the 4th of July.

The Basis of the Drive in New York.

The drive for new recruits is to be made not on abstract propaganda but is to be connected with the past and present activities of the party. The district has for some time been engaged in very important and successful work, but also the influence of the party among the masses has been increased tremendously, there have been no organizational results. In this drive the party will crystallize the support gained in these activities into organization for the party.

The Passaic strike, the furriers' strike, the strike of the shoe workers, the iron workers' strike, in which many of our members have participated very actively, the strengthening of our forces in many other unions, our work in the co-operatives, the Workmen's Circle and other fraternal organizations have gained for us a mass of sympathizers. Our participation in the campaigns for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Sacco-Vanzetti defense, as well as in other united front activity, has also brought us in contact with thousands upon thousands of workers, many of whom have learned to look upon the Workers' Party as the leader of the struggles of the workers. A great deal of support has also been stored up for the party, due to the activity of the workers' school in drawing in many sympathizing workers into the classes conducted by the school, as well as into the other activities conducted by the school.

The reorganization of the party has made it possible for the party at this time to recruit many new elements from the larger shops in the basic industries. Particularly is this true in New Jersey, where some of our nuclei have published excellent bulletins that have a very wide circulation. The reorganization has put us in contact with tens of thousands of workers, the most militant of whom can be drawn into the party. The readers of THE DAILY WORKER who are not party members furnish a fertile field for our membership drive.

The membership drive in the New York district will be based on the concrete activity cited above, and will find its united expression in the election campaign that we will wage un-

der the slogan "For a United Labor Ticket."

Individual Recruiting. Much attention is to be paid to individual recruiting. Rejecting the idea that we must limit our activity to agitation and propaganda only, and always insisting on full participation in the struggles of the workers, we must not overlook the importance of individual recruiting. Every member of the party in the nuclei and in the fractions in non-party organizations must strain himself to the utmost to draw the most advanced workers into the party. For this reason the plan proposes that every nucleus and fraction make a list of the sympathizers in its shop and organization respectively and divide them among the party members that have the best approach to the particular workers. To accomplish this every member must always have the proper literature and application blanks with him thruout the campaign.

Concentration Weeks. The plan includes that there be special concentration weeks based on the different sections of the district as well as based on drives in the different industries. For example, one week the party will concentrate in the needle trades, then another week in the building trades, then in the metal trades, etc. Likewise, one week we will concentrate in Brooklyn, another week in New Jersey, etc. In this manner we will be able to publish literature dealing with each of the industries, and with the specific municipal government problems in the different sections of the city, so that on the whole our literature will be as concrete as possible.

Must Win Back Old Members. Special efforts will be made to win back those members who in the process of reorganization have fallen out of the party. Many of these members have difficulties of language, or are not yet clear on the reorganization. It will be the business of our language fractions and our nuclei to visit these comrades in their homes and induce them to come back to the party. Wherever they have some difficulty we must help them to overcome these difficulties. The language fractions must also be fully mobilized for the recruiting of new members.

Preparation for the Drive. Between the 18th of June and the 4th of July every possible effort for the drive was carried out. Proper instructions were furnished to the nuclei and fractions and each of these bodies held a special meeting between these dates to mobilize for the drive.

In the accepting of applicants we will not be as strict as in the past. We will accept applications at all mass meetings, picnics, etc., even if the applicant cannot get the two signatures of party members. We will have a special membership committee of the district, which will at least once each month call every applicant for examination. This committee will then with the help of the organization

department assign the new member to a party unit and check up that the new member is given some immediate task in the party. Only by giving the new member some work and keeping a record of the whereabouts and party life of the new member will we be reasonably sure that we will maintain our new recruits in the party.

Every New Member to Be Trained. Every new member will be assigned to a four weeks' course in the principles and organization structure of the party. As many such courses are to be conducted by the school during the drive as are necessary. Many of our members, even at the present time, are not acquainted with the party principles and do not know the party constitution. This course will give the new member the fundamentals of the party, take up the united front activity of the party, the form of organization of the party, the democratic centralism and discipline of the party, so that our new recruits will be able to become good active members and not, as in the past, be allowed to drift for themselves.

Will Double Membership. The district committee believes that in view of the party's influence among the masses in the district we will be able to double the party membership. The slogan "Every Member a New Member" can now be made a reality. The remainder of the month up to July 4 was devoted to the building of the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. The slogan "Every member a subscriber and every member a new reader" became a living reality. But, with the close of THE DAILY WORKER drive, we now put into life the slogan "Every Member Get a New Member."

Ruthenberg to Speak at Picnic in Hartford Sunday, August 22

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—C. E. Ruthenberg, national secretary Workers (Communist) Party, will speak Sunday, August 22, at Schuetzen Park. The picnic will be arranged under the auspices of the united labor organizations of Connecticut. Anthony Binba and J. O. Bentall will also speak.

In order to perfect arrangements for the picnic all labor organizations are asked to send delegates to a conference called to organize this picnic. The conference will be held in Central Labor Union Hall at 23 Central Row, Hartford, Saturday, July 17, 8 p. m. All labor organizations are asked to send delegates to the conference and help build up the united forces of labor in this state.

The conference is called on the initiative of united labor organizations of Hartford, headed by the Scandinavian Workers Club of Hartford. The secretary of organization is Per. Nelson, 561 Main street, Hartford, Conn. All inquiries must be addressed to him.

By Upton Sinclair
Read it today on page 5.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER

JOHN L. LEWIS PREPARING HIS MACHINE FOR MINERS' CONVENTION

By a Worker Correspondent.

HARWICK, Pa., July 15.—John L. Lewis is preparing to have the greatest and strongest machine ever known in the history of the United Mine Workers of America, at the next international convention which was postponed to January 1927.

The Pittsburgh Coal Co. has 12 mines working on the 1917 scale. John L. Lewis is doing nothing to try to keep these places from scabbing. Nothing is being done to keep men from going to work at these mines. But what he does do is keep the local charter there at these places with from one to a dozen men on the list as members so when an election or a convention comes along he will see that some tool of his comes from that local as a delegate to the convention.

Another trick of the machine is to organize new locals wherever possible a few months before the election or convention takes place. There is talk of one of these campaigns in this part at the present time. Both election and convention will come off in a few months.

He is preparing his machine.

THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

Boss Fires Worker for Union Agitation

By M. PERLIN (Worker Correspondent)

Albert worked for a long time at the Illinois Moulding company, 23rd street and Western Ave. The shop was not organized. The wages were very low. The hours long—fifty a week.

Albert was not able to work under such conditions. He talked with a few workers and decided that they must organize if they sought to better their conditions.

Albert was satisfied with the attitude of the workers towards his talk. He saw that the day was not far away when they would be able to make good their demands. But it did not turn out as Albert planned.

One day Albert approached an older worker—about fifty years of age. This worker had been with the company for ten years. It is said that this worker did the work of three men. Albert talked to him about organizing a union pointing to the need to change the existing conditions.

"Nobody was able to convince me and neither will you," answered the loyal slave. "I do not believe in forcing the boss to give me higher wages. He who works honestly and faithfully is respected. You are a trouble-maker. You should be satisfied that you are working. You work so slow that I think the company is losing money on you."

Albert seeing that it was impossible to convince him he walked away. The next day Albert was called into the office. He had a hunch that the loyal slave had tattled to the boss.

In the office he was given his pay envelope and told he was no longer needed. Albert asked why was he fired. The superintendent declared, "We don't want any trouble-makers. You are fired, that is all."

This did not kill Albert's spirit. He is seeking to arouse the workers elsewhere.

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

LOCAL 43 OF MILLINERS IN UNION DRIVE

Organization Only Way to Combat Bosses

By L. GREENSWEIG (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 15.—The last few years have witnessed a radical change in the millinery industry. The coming of more machinery and improved manufacturing methods have displaced the skilled hand workers, who are now reduced to trimming the hats. Outside of the surplus of workers caused by this change, there are hundreds of girls pouring into this industry, lured by the hearsay of high wages.

These girls soon discover that the average week-work wage, is contrary to their expectations, and also that week-work jobs are few and far between. Piece workers have to rush at a dizzy speed, never stopping a moment to take a breath, in order to make the wages rumored about.

Hardly Time for Lunch.

Also, lest we forget, an hour for lunch is seldom taken, let alone the fact that most girls take their lunches with them and just take time enough to eat. Overtime is something which the trimmers find an important factor towards the realization of these wages, but then they average but little per week during the entire year, on account of the seasonal periods.

Simplified manufacturing plus cheap labor has induced more capital investment. Many new factories have appeared. Many manufacturers are getting noticeably bigger and moving into larger quarters, doing a big volume of business. The old-fashioned manufacturer, who employed about half a dozen workers, is almost extinct, forced out by the pressure of competition with the larger ones. However, while the manufacturers are making more money, the milliners are making less and less.

Bosses Lower Wages.

As a result of intimidation wages are gradually forced down, and incidentally, the conditions under which the girls work are worse. But this is only one phase of the situation, the other is much worse.

In spite of the lull in the industry, we see ads for milliners. How is that? Here we find that there is hardly enough work to keep the girls busy on part time, and yet we find advertisements in newspapers for more workers. This is no other than a move to replace those already working with cheaper labor.

To combat these conditions the milliners' Local No. 43 is launching an organization campaign. We know that once the trimmers will realize the futility of depending upon their boss' good nature for a living wage they will join the union. Up to date this local includes but a fifth of the milliners. But slowly and surely we are making progress, and with the cooperation of the members it is hoped that in the near future we will be completely organized.

The only immediate plan for the millinery trimmers, who want to make sure that their wages will be able to furnish them with the necessities of life, and make the conditions under which they work at least tolerable, is to join the union. Only in this way can they win a minimum wage scale which will be sufficient to cover their needs, and also to abolish the piece-work system, which sets girl against girl, and makes united action impossible, to the pleasure and profit of the bosses.

Singer Plant Bosses Desperate After Shop Bulletin Appears

Worker Correspondent.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., July 15.—After the distribution of the second issue of the "Singer Worker" here the Singer plant bosses were running around like wild animals. They were seeking for someone they could hold responsible for the appearance of the paper. A worker named Weeks, who, it is said, holds a membership card in the socialist party, was singled out for the attack. He was fired. As it happens, this worker had nothing to do with the paper. The paper itself was well received by the workers in the shop. More and more the workers are beginning to realize the value of union organization. They are beginning to see that the only way to improve their condition is thru a strong organization.

Come On In, the Water's Fine



New York youngsters find relief from the heat these days under the sprinklers placed in the streets by the city. Those are the children of the poor. The "poor little rich children" are sprayed by privately owned fountains or breathing the pure ozone far from the stifling heat of the city streets.

Left Wing Peace Plan in Workmen's Circle

ON Sunday morning, July 11, a committee of active Workmen's Circle left-wing members, consisting of Comrades Mindel, Loomin and Saltzman, appeared before the national executive committee of the Workmen's Circle, which held its monthly meeting at 175 East Broadway, New York. As it was not certain whether the national executive committee would proceed with its meetings in the afternoon, the chairman, Mr. Feinman, granted the committee the floor in spite of the fact that committees are generally accepted in the afternoon session.

Statement of Saltzman.

Comrade Saltzman spoke first. He made the following statement:

"The three Workmen's Circle members that have signed the credentials came to you about a very important matter. The situation in the Workmen's Circle lately became very abnormal. The internal struggle that had been conducted for the last four and a half years reached such a stage where the entire existence and development of our order is endangered. The Workmen's Circle was organized by the Jewish workers for the purpose of mutual aid and for carrying on socialist activities in its broadest perspectives in the working-class movement. From the very beginning the Workmen's Circle was to be the place where all tendencies of the working-class movement shall work together. Its tasks are to help the workers' struggles everywhere—in all the countries.

Bitter Struggle.

"The bitter struggle that has taken place up till now, and is taking place now, in our mind, could easily be prevented. The constitution and character of the Workmen's Circle guarantees the freedom of opinion and the right to propagate all tendencies in the labor movement. When you, as members of the national executive committee are initiating new members into the Workmen's Circle, you generally state the principles of the Workmen's Circle in the following manner:

"When you use your right as citizens, in the time of general elections, you must vote for those representatives that are for abolishing private property."

"This means that every member or every branch has a right to support that working-class party with which he sympathizes. This guarantees the possibility for all tendencies in the labor movement, to exist in the Workmen's Circle and work together.

"We don't now want to go into details and speak about the causes that have brought the present situation in the Workmen's Circle. It is sufficient to view the situation as it is now; there are over sixty dissolved branches; besides this there is a large number of members-at-large. Seven members are altogether expelled from the Workmen's Circle, and at least 200 branches are demoralized all over the country.

Growth Impaired.

"The national executive committee

also knows very well that the Workmen's Circle stopped growing for the last four years. You must admit that the Workmen's Circle did not yet utilize all the means to grow bigger. There can be no doubt that the internal struggle is the biggest hindrance to its growth. There are yet thousands of Jewish workers that could be drawn into our order, if it were not for the demoralization and chaos that is prevailing in it.

"Friends of the executive! We believe that the time has arrived to make a stop to the abnormal situation that endangers the entire Workmen's Circle organization. It is in your power to create peace in the organization, and thru it open greater perspectives for our order."

Peace.

"We want to point out that the left wing does not want such a peace where it will have to forfeit its opinions and ideals. The left wing does not want a kind of peace that reminds one of the peacefulness of a dead house. It believes that a fight about political issues is healthy for the Workmen's Circle. Such a fight broadens the knowledge and understanding of our members. But the fight can be an ideological one, conducted within the limits of the organization.

"The civil war has created a non-partisan movement, with Rhode Island at its head, to stop the civil war in the Workmen's Circle. People about whom you yourself have written that the Workmen's Circle is dear to them have united without regards to their political differences, under the slogan: 'stop the civil war in the Workmen's Circle! Bring in again unity in our organization.' The slogan has reached a great number of branches. It has reached the hearts of thousands of members.

"We now call upon you to adopt this slogan and stop the civil war. We believe that also you agree that the fight went too far. We therefore recommend the following points as a basis for peace:

Basis of Unity.

"1. Reinstates all the dissolved branches without any discrimination. "2. Reinstates all members that became members-at-large on account of the fight against the left wing. "3. Reinstates the six members of Branch 24 that were expelled, also reinstates Jacob Levin. "4. To live up to the constitution of the Workmen's Circle that recognizes the right of all tendencies of the labor movement to exist in the Workmen's Circle.

For Workmen's Circle.

"As you see, our demands are for the interests of the Workmen's Circle and for its growth and development. When the left wing will get its rights in the Workmen's Circle we are sure that a new period of the Workmen's Circle will come—a period of constructive work in the fullest sense of the word."

In the middle of Comrade Saltzman's speech he was interrupted by I. Rothman, member of the national executive committee. Rothman demanded that Comrade Saltzman be stopped from making political speeches and that he be requested immediately to state what he wants. Feinman, chairman of the Workmen's Circle, declared that when he granted the floor to Saltzman the time was not limited and he thought the committee has a right to word its demand in whatever way it finds possible and best suited.

(Continued tomorrow.)

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



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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 meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horried Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has filled up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They get their camping outfit ready and the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp.

Dad was busy frying the bacon and eggs, and he said they would like some of this morning's milk—which was a way to get rid of Eli. But it didn't take Eli long to come back, and he stood and followed every morsel of food as it went into their mouths; and he told them that the family had "prayed a mighty power" over that yearthquake, and yearthquakes meant the Holy Spirit was growing weary of fornications and drunkenness and lying in the world, and had they been doing any of them things? Bunny had but a vague idea concerning fornications, but he knew that Dad had told a whopping big lie just a short time before that "yearthquake," and he chuckled to himself as he thought what a portent the Watkinses would make out of that if they knew!

The old man came, to make sure they were all right. Mr. Watkins was a bigger and taller edition of his son, with the same prominent pale blue eyes and large Adam's apple; his face was weather-beaten, heavily lined with care, and you could see he was a kind old man, honest and good, for all his craziness. He too talked about the "yearthquakes," and told about one which had shaken down brick and concrete buildings in Roseville a couple of years ago. Then he said that Meelie and Sadie were going to school, and they would bring in some bread if the strangers wanted it. So Dad gave him a dollar, and they had a little argument, because Mr. Watkins said they wouldn't take only the regular price what they got for the eggs and the milk and the taters at the store, and they didn't want no pay for the camping out, because that wasn't no trouble to them, they was glad to see strangers; it was a lonely life they lived up in these here hills, and if it wasn't for the Lord and His Gospel, they would have very little pleasure in life.

VI

Dad and Bunny strapped on their cartridge belts, which went over their shoulders, and they loaded up the repeating shot-guns, and set out up the little valley and over the hills. Bunny didn't really care very much about killing quail, he was sorry for the lovely black and brown birds, that had such proud and stately crests, and ran with such quick twinkling legs, and made such pretty calls at sundown. But Bunny never said anything about these ideas, because he knew Dad liked to hunt, and it was the only way you could get him away from his work, and out into the open, which the doctor said was good for his health. Dad was quick as lightning to swing his gun, and it looked as if he didn't aim at all, but apparently he did; and he never made the mistake that Bunny did, of trying to shoot at two birds at the same time. Also Dad had time to watch Bunny and teach him—to make sure that they travelled in an even line, and didn't get turned so that one was out in front of the other's gun.

Well they tramped the hills and the valleys, and the birds rose, flying in every direction—a whir, and a grey streak—bang, bang—and either they were gone, or else they were down. But you didn't run to pick them up, because there would be others, they would hide and run, and you moved on, and banged some more, until finally you gathered up all you could find, bundles of soft warm feathers, spotted with blood. Sometimes they were still alive, and you had to wring their necks, and that was the part Bunny hated.

They filled their bags, and then they tramped back to camp, tired and hungry—oh gosh! Eli came, offering to clean the birds for them, and they were glad to let him, and gave him half the birds for the family to eat—it was pitiful to see the light in the eyes of the poor, half-starved youth when he heard this news. It isn't easy to live altogether in the spirit while you are not fully grown!

Eli took the birds to the house, where there was a chopping-block and pails of water handy; and meantime Bunny stretched out to rest, with his feet up in front. Suddenly he sat up with an exclamation. "Dad! Look at that!"

"Look at what?"

"At my shoe!"

"What is it?"

Bunny pulled his foot up close. "Dad, that's oil!"

"Are you sure?"

"What else could it be?" He got up and hopped over, so Dad could see for himself. "It's all up over the top."

"You are sure it wasn't there before?"

"Of course not, Dad! It's still soft. I couldn't pack up my shoes like that and not see. I must have stepped into a regular pool of it. And oh, say—I'll bet you it was the earthquake. Some oil came up through a crack!"

Bunny took off his shoe, and Dad examined the find. He said not to get too much excited, it was a common thing to find oil pools close to the surface; as a rule they were small, and didn't amount to anything. But still, oil signs were not to be neglected; so after lunch they would go out again, and retrace their steps, and see what they could find.

It was easy for Dad to say not to get excited; so little did he know about his boy's mind! This was Bunny's dream, that he had had for years. You see, Dad was all the time talking about how he was going to get a real oil-tract some day—one that belonged to himself alone. He would figure up and show that when you paid a man a sixth royalty, you were really giving half your net profits—for you had to pay all the costs, not merely of the drilling, but of the upkeep and operation of the well, and the marketing of the oil. The other fellow got half your money—and didn't do a thing but own the land! Well, some day Dad would get a tract of his own discovery, and have it to himself, so that he could develop it right, and build an oil-town that he could run right, without any interference or any graft.

(To be continued.)



Book Prizes

given next week for the best stories or news item of worker correspondence.

Prize winners announced in the issue of Friday, July 23.

1

"LENIN ON ORGANIZATION"—a new book and one that will make a splendid addition to a worker's library. Attractively cloth bound.

2

"KING COAL"—a novel by Upton Sinclair. A splendid story for workers.

3

"THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE," by William Z. Foster. A remarkable account of the great strike of 1919.

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THE AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT—a monthly magazine of the workers who write for the workingclass press. Learn how and what to write. 50c a year.

BOOK PRIZES GIVEN FOR BEST STORIES OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

First prize this week, a copy of "Whither Russia!" by Leon Trotsky, goes to L. Greensweig, who writes about the millinery industry in New York City.

Second prize, a copy of "The Awakening of China" by James H. Dolsen, goes to a Pennsylvania coal miner who writes about the plans of President John L. Lewis to control the next convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

Third prize, "Red Cartoons," offered for the first time, goes to M. Perlin, of Chicago, who tells how a worker loses his job, but who refuses thus to have his spirit broken.

Look up the prizes offered for next week and get busy writing for the worker correspondence section of THE DAILY WORKER.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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SPECIAL MEETING

OF ALL DAILY WORKER AGENTS AND DAILY WORKER BUILDERS

Friday, July 16, 8 P. M.

at the Workers' Book Shop, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Every comrade who considers himself a builder of the Communist press should be there without fail.

The meeting promises to be extremely interesting—that is, if you will be there—Agents and Builders!

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J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
MORITZ J. LOEB }Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Unholy Trinity Against Passaic

The trio for which intelligent workers have come to look whenever some especially dastardly assault is made on some section of the workers—the government, the bosses and the American Federation of Labor officialdom—is now complete and functioning in the drive against the Passaic textile strikers.

First came the denunciation of the strike by the executive council of the A. F. of L.

Then came the statement of the citizens' committee of Passaic and vicinity, organized under the joint auspices of the chamber of commerce and the textile mill owners, and composed of the middle class elements dependent upon the bounty of the big capitalists.

Now comes the third member of the unholy trinity—the United States government speaking thru the department of labor in the person of John A. Moffat, federal conciliator assigned to the textile sector, who, without mentioning Weisbord by name, "accuses" him of being a Communist.

"Why," asks Mr. Moffat, echoing the mill owners' committee and the A. F. of L. executive, "did the strike leader go to Chicago for instructions from the leaders of the Communist Party before starting the strike?"

The mill barons are trying very hard to make the issue in the strike "100 per cent Americanism versus Communism" and they have set powerful forces in motion. They have been astounded and frightened by the wide support given by all sections of the working class, organized and unorganized, and even by some lower middle class groups to the strike.

They and their police and gunmen have been exposed before millions of American workers. Their starvation wages, their speed-up system and worst of all, the huge profits of the industry, are now matters of common knowledge.

A victory for the Passaic strikers means a union in Passaic. A union in Passaic means organization of the textile industry.

To prevent this the textile barons are making one last desperate effort. They have had to use, and thereby openly expose, the highest officials of the American labor movement as their allies. They have had to show openly that they, and not the so-called free business and professional groups in Passaic are the real rulers of that community. They have shown also that they hate and fear the Communist Party because it organizes and fights with and for the working class.

Never before have such powerful forces been mobilized against a strike of this size—for after all what are 15,000 workers in the army of 30,000,000 American toilers?

The drive against Passaic is a drive against all American workers. If this attempt of textile workers to organize and force recognition from the bosses is crushed it is a setback for the whole labor movement. It cannot be otherwise because the united front of reaction is in effect an ultimatum to the unorganized workers in all basic industries.

Win the Passaic strike by money and moral support!
Defeat the textile barons, the government and their agents in the labor movement.

The Answer to the I. R. T. Injunction

The Interborough Rapid Transit company applied for an injunction against the striking motormen and switchmen so vicious in its open shop demands, and implication, that it involves the interests of the whole labor movement just as did the infamous court order, on which it is based, which allowed the sale of the homes of the striking Danbury hatters to satisfy the avaricious corporation they were fighting.

The attorney for the I. R. T. has even stated to newspapermen that the company is considering ways and means of instituting proceedings against the strikers in the criminal courts.

If there were not signs that the strike of the I. R. T. workers is only a symptom of the deep discontent of large numbers of their fellow workers with the company "brotherhood," if the strike had occurred in some small town instead of the largest city in the country, if it did not affect a basic industry, the action of the company in trying to impoverish utterly the workers who had the courage to strike, still should be enough to attract the sympathetic attention and support of American Federation of Labor officials.

There is evidently a good chance to build a powerful union on the I. R. T. system and there are men who have shown that they have the courage to lead such an organization in what will be necessarily, because of the power and arrogance of the I. R. T., a long and bitter struggle.

We repeat that unless the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor make every effort to organize these men and give them all the aid possible in their fight they have failed in their duty to the trade union movement.

The leaders of the independent union which has been formed during the strike have likewise the responsibility of leaving no avenue unexplored which will bring their union into the Amalgamated Association. This is especially obvious when they confront a corporation which hesitates at nothing to keep its grip on the workers it exploits.

Detroit "Ford Worker" Goes Over Big

SIX THOUSAND copies of the fourth issue of the Ford Worker have already been printed and most of these distributed; preparations are complete to print 10,000 more copies.

The Ford Worker is the organ of the shop nuclei of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in the Ford shops of Detroit and Hamtramck, Mich.

The paper is being received by the workers of these two sweatshops with the greatest enthusiasm and most favorable effects.

The Ford private police, as well as the official police of the Detroit capitalist class, attempted several times to molest the "newsies" selling this workers' paper, but apparently have found out that arrests and jails do not affect the spirit or the work of the Communist "newsies," so that the paper is being sold with little interference at present.

"Injustice or Error?"

(Translated from the Hungarian.)

BUT of what did they find me guilty? Am I struggling here for the Truth of Humanity or from the error of judges?

"Not a bit of fright, that the latter who brought me here, where I am imprisoned for twenty-six years—"

Thus speaks, grey-haired, sad and broken-hearted Daniel Murfy, convict of the Georgia Penitentiary, to those men, who went to him with the joyous news, that a pardon had been granted him, and he was to leave the penitentiary immediately.

"No, friends, it is not to me this 'absolution,' this so-called 'pardon' should be granted, but to the judge who decided upon the case—an entirely innocent man, with the law condemning me 'guilty,' yes, he, who has ruined my life completely, and imprisoned me for life in the work-house.

"Yes, friends, I condemn them for a quarter of a century with the fact that they have made an 'error'—they imprisoned an innocent man. I am the one who has the right and privilege to forgive and not they. They have ruined a family home, they have torn me away from my wife, they have taken me from my children, and all I have left to my people is that which every convict usually leaves, sorrow, grief, poverty and misery.

"I DIDN'T kill anyone nor did I steal anything. THEY STOLE! THEY KILLED! They stole that which is the dearest in every man's life FREEDOM! They killed because they deprived me of my rights as a citizen for the years past. I was a 'living corpse' dragging my number, as a convict, in my memory. Now that I am old, I have no family, no friends, no home, no money, no strength, why should I want freedom now? WHY!!!"

"My days are drawing to a close, and why should I want my freedom. My freedom is here between these four walls, here are my friends, those who have been imprisoned for life. My hopes and my future are lost, to die quickly and to rest in an unfinished coffin, thus is the life and hope of every convict.

"**W**HY should I want freedom? I have left the world of freedom, they have closed the doors upon me twenty-six years ago. Since, the world has advanced, it is richer, and I, I had to spend my best years of life here, shut out from the rest of the world like a leper.

"Many years ago, when I was only six months in prison, into my ears rang 'truth', 'patriotism', and 'freedom', as well as the call of my brother, I thought of my imprisonment for life—UNJUSTLY—and one night I visualized my escape.

"It is very, very dark, nothing can be seen, in my cell it is pitch dark, while outside reigns the joy of man, 'freedom'. God helps the innocent, thought I, and with this I descended from my cell, the bed-sheet, my blanket and a braided rope aided me and luck being with me my escape was successful.

"Like a man who escapes from the shadows of the scaffold so did I escape from the penitentiary. Soon I reached a deserted house. Here I stopped for a few minutes, because I heard the cry of a dog as if in distress. Groping my way, I finally found the poor animal, also calling for his freedom. Ask you one of the victims of the unjust? I asked. Then I loosened and untied the rope with which it was bound, and immediately with the greatest of joy it jumped upon me again and again. I had given him back his freedom and before long it ran away rapidly as it had done a few hours ago, perhaps think-

ing that I regret my kind heartedness. "Then, I too, ran away from my penitentiary.

"I RAN all night and in the morning I had reached a little village where town guards are stationed. Glancing upon the armory I espied the flag of my country. I continued and ran to my home town thinking that the national emblem would save me from the judges because they imprisoned me without cause.

"I made no error because three days later I was on strange land with those forces, that my officials said wanted civilization, democracy and justice in a nation. I fought many burning and decisive battles, being honored by my officials often.

"The expedition ended and I was going to my station where my freedom was granted for good. "I THOUGHT of my 'PATRIOTISM'—my 'BRAVERY' and the chances I had so often taken. With uplifted head I went back to my birthplace and when I was only a few steps away from my door, they recognized me and like a criminal bandit they chained me and took me back to my prison-cell.

"Since years have passed and I have heard nothing of the whereabouts of my wife and my children.

"Did they die?
"Have they forgotten me?
"OH! It is all the same! THEN I ASK AGAIN? Why do I need this freedom, which you come to offer me? This is good—but what have you to say?"

"ALL looked up at John White, a furrier, who said, I Murfy, am one of those who swore with these four comrades who are now present here, the other seven are no longer living. 'What?' said Murfy, 'You are the ones who decided upon my freedom of life in a shameful way, and today twenty-six years later you come

A True Story of Prison Life, by ELLA R. KRISS.

WITH THE STAFF

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

Dobele or Dumbell?

The following is one of those new items that is always welcome to the harassed editors of The DAILY WORKER as the discovery of little Moses in the bullrushes was to the lonely daughter of Pharaoh. Moses came unsolicited and so did this. It is a gem, without comment, yet to refrain from spoiling it would require almost divine powers of resistance. Read the headline carefully three or four times and then write your own Limerick about it. The winner will be handsomely rewarded with the picture of a coal digger freezing to death on the fourth of July.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Paul Dobele, a coal loader employed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has just been awarded a gold medal by the company for loading 538 tons of coal in 12 working days. The coal was loaded with a hand shovel in the Dakota Mine of the Bethlehem Mines Corporation in West Virginia.

Dobele's average daily loading of 45 tons was the equivalent of the amount of coal carried in a full sized railroad coal car.

In France, Dobele's native country, the average production per miner is 150 tons of coal a year. In Germany and the United Kingdom, the average output of coal is 225 tons per year. The average output in the United States is 700 tons. Dobele thus loaded in 12 days, almost a year's production of an American miner, more than two years' production of a British or German miner, and over three years' production of a French miner.

CALL BILL JOHNSTON.

Foreman: "Are you one of them blokes wot drops 'is tools and scoots as soon as the whistle blows?"
Worker: "Not me. I often 'as to wait five minutes after I put me tools away, before the bloomin' whistle blows."
—Exchange.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

Restaurant manager (to orchestra conductor): "I wish you'd display a little more tact in choosing the music. We've got the National Association of Umbrella Manufacturers here this evening, and you've just played 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More!'"

Cruelty to Animals.

The brave carrier-pigeon struggled against the heavy wind. Already he had flown many miles. He was so exhausted that it seemed his sturdy wings would collapse and he would drop to the earth, a helpless bundle of feathers. But the homing instinct drove him on—that and perhaps a consciousness of an important message in a cylinder, a heavy weight on one leg.

Somehow he made it. As he fluttered into his loft, excited hands removed his message and it was rushed to an orator waiting on a platform. The man pompously declaimed:

"I am happy to announce the thrilling news we have just received from the mayor of our neighbor town by carrier-pigeon. It says, 'Fourth of July greetings to the 100 per cent Americans of Podunk!'"

Up in the loft, a weary carrier-pigeon gurgled weakly and fainted.
—From Life.

"Heads--I Win, Tails--You Lose"

(Steel Trust Politics in Gary.)

By B. BORISOFF.

HOW to describe conditions in Gary?

I spoke to small business men. I spoke to professional men. I spoke to workers. They all agree. "This town is run by the Steel Trust," is their unanimous verdict.

"Worse than the feudal system," said a professional man. I agreed with him. The comparison is a good one. Only in place of the castle of the lord or baron of the feudal times we have here the steel mills, surrounded with water as the feudal castle was. Instead of the serfs, working for their lord, we have the workers working for the steel barons. The difference is this: The feudal lords still had some concern for the lives of their serfs. The Steel Trust has none for its.

"THE Steel Trust can make you or break you," say the business men and the professional men. They talk almost in whispers when they speak of the trust.

The workers cannot find a trustworthy lawyer to defend their compensation cases for injuries received in the mills. They cannot induce doctors who sympathize with them to testify for them before the industrial board.

Whoever goes against the Steel Trust will lose his credit with the banks, if he is a business man; will lose his job in the schools, if he is a teacher; will lose his practice in the leading hospitals, if he is a doctor; will be disbarred, if he is a lawyer; will be thrown out of the mills, if he is a worker.

"THE Steel Trust runs the schools; it controls the social life of the people; it controls their politics. Primaries come, candidates are nominated; there is a contest and a fight. Then election day comes, and no matter who is elected from any of the two major parties—the elected is invariably with the Steel Trust. It can't be otherwise.

Let us cite a recent example: A FEW days ago the local newspapers carried the news of the death of Clem Hentges, one of the deputy sheriffs of Lake county. It was up to the high sheriff of Lake county—Ben Strong—to appoint a successor. It did not take him long to make the appointment. His choice was Jim Hoffman. This appointment caused quite a stir among those close to the political circles in Gary, and especially among the Negro residents. For two years ago Ben Strong and Jim Hoffman were rival candidates for the office of the high sheriff of Lake county.

The campaign was a bitter one, and Jim Hoffman denounced his "opponent" as a klansman. Mr. Hoffman himself was very evidently the candidate of the steel company, since he served for fourteen years with the company, taking charge of its police department. When the last primaries were held (in May of this year) a sudden change took place. Mr. Hoffman gave his open support to the candidacy of Ben Strong (for a nomination) and served as his campaign manager. He has now received his reward for this by being appointed a deputy sheriff. He allied himself with a man whom he denounced as a klansman.

"THIS is a striking demonstration of 'Heads--I win, Tails--You Lose,' politics of the Steel Trust in Gary. We are supposed to have anti-steel mill administration and the steel mill

man is appointed for the job. An alleged opponent of the clan makes peace with his rival whom he denounced as a klansman and is appointed by him to office. The K. K. K. issue is just a subterfuge. The political power in Gary and in the entire state of Indiana, lies not with the clan—it lies with the Steel Trust.

In Gary the workers are in the majority. If they were united politically they would rule the city. The farmer-

labor movement had a promising beginning here, but died out. It is the need of the hour for the workers of Gary, to raise the standard of independent political action, and to put up a united labor ticket in the fall elections.

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

Probe of McPherson 'Kidnapping' to End by Friday Evening

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—Investigation into the "kidnapping" of Aimee Semple McPherson is being continued by the Los Angeles county grand jury with indications pointing to completion of the hearing Friday.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Hyman Is Introduced



By William Gropper.
Great enthusiasm among striking members of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York as prominent official begins to talk.

The Patriotic Mr. Smith

John Smith was a patriotic Yankee. He voted the republican ticket, frequently lectured on patriotism, and did many other "noble" things. He worked nowhere but in an open shop concern.

He believed it was unpatriotic to belong to an organization as "Communist" as a union. He bore a reputation as a hater of these "bloody bolsheviks." The political leaders of the community sent him letters praising his anti-red activities, and promised to support him if he ran for public office. He ran the next year for mayor. But, unfortunately, Mr. Moneybags ran, at the same time.

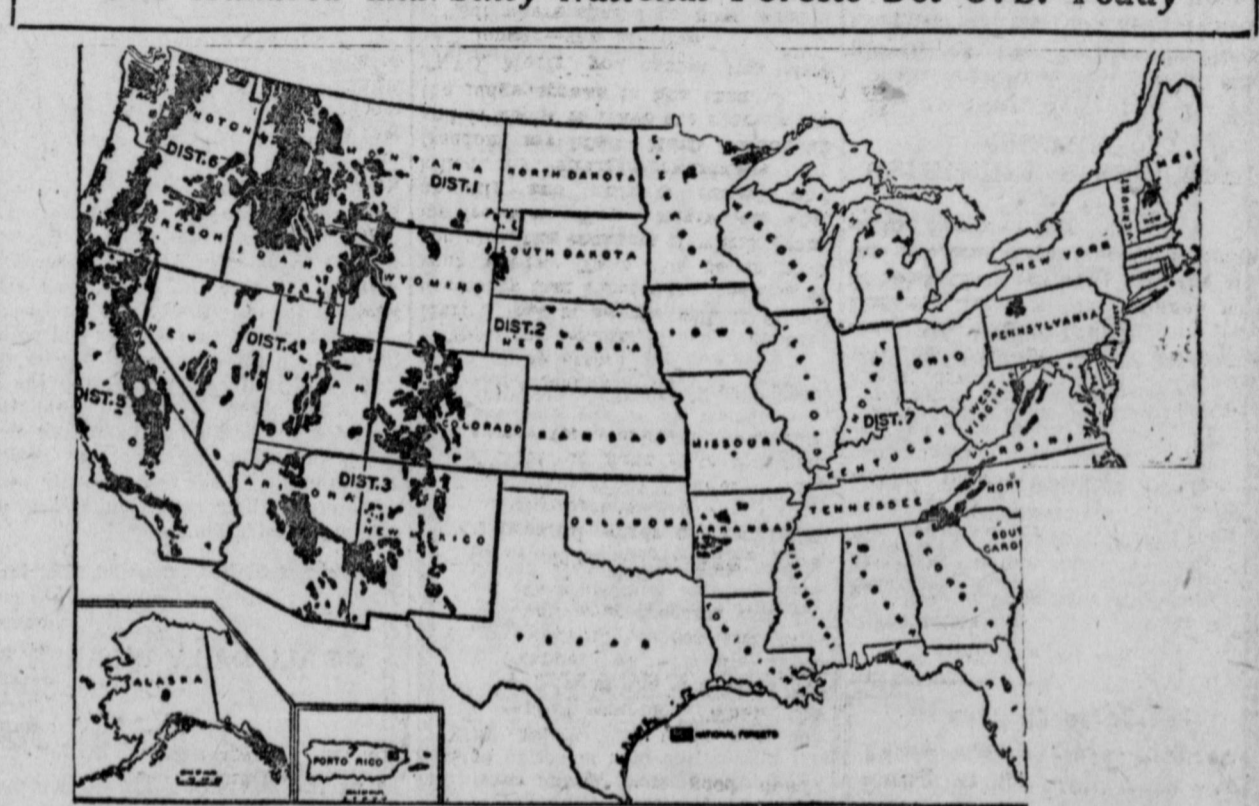
Mr. Smith ran to the leaders and reminded them of their promise.

"What promise?" the leaders asked him.

Moneybags is a fine, patriotic man. He is interested in the welfare of our fine city. Mr. Smith did not lose his faith in the party that refused to elect him.

Smith quietly left the office. He saw how things were in this government of crooks. The next day Smith appeared at the office of the union. The man in charge expected him to fish out a warrant or something. Mr. Smith greets him heartily and said, "I wanta' join the union. Gimme some literature." The poor secretary nearly fainted when he heard these words.

One Hundred and Sixty National Forests Dot U. S. Today



Today there are 160 national forests in this country, totalling more than 158,000,000 acres according to a book recently issued by the American Tree Association. These forests are maintained by the government for general welfare purposes since the trees mean a great material wealth in wood, water and land for forage, protect watersheds and are also playgrounds for pleasure seekers. The above map shows location of the forests.