

Current Events

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 Jarocki, 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 stoled votes in his own behalf. This was a surprise to the judge. Watch him swat 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 boasting Denver 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 hauled forth their trusty swords and playfully poked them into the ananomies 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 nationalists armies. Please note that this news did not appear in the news columns of the Tribune. 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)

TAMMANY TOOL FOR BOSSSES 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 business. 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 employees.

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.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS MAKE DEMANDS ON N. Y. BOSSSES

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.

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 throughout Russia, and also of our reception by the government."

Chicago Painters Local No. 194 sent the following greeting to the jailed 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike pickets:

LOCAL 194, PAINTERS' UNION, GREETS JAILED GARMENT 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 M. Wilson of Aliport, Pa., have leased from the Bingley coal tract at Robins, near Midlothian, 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.

Was Head of U. M. W. of A.

Wilson started as a coal miner and in the union to international secretary of the United Mine Workers of America. Later he became a Pennsylvania congressman, then secretary of labor in the Woodrow Wilson cabinet. He held that position during the "deportations delirium" of 1920, altho under-secretary Louis F. Post was acting-secretary part of the period.

Prisoners to Cease Making Brooms

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(FP)—Broom-making by state prisoners is to be discontinued by the state department of welfare to leave this field open for blind workers.

CLEANERS AND DYERS STRIKE NEW YORK SHOPS

Aim to Completely Organize Industry

NEW YORK, July 15.—In order to thoroughly organize the cleaning and dying 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 fight 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 the 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.

City Must Insure Living Wage.

"4. The city to take immediate steps to secure a living wage and proper working conditions for the traction employees on all lines of Greater New York.

"Expecting an immediate and favorable consideration of this communication we are, etc.—Consolidated Rail

road Workers' Union."

Hedley and Quackenbush, company

(Continued on page 2)

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.

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.

Join the Growing Ranks of
Worker Correspondents of
The DAILY WORKER!

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 to company 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

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 LaFollette 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 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 Fislerman, 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 LaFollette movement condemning it.

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

Aaron Fislerman 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.

Speeches, militant in character, were delivered during the progress of the convention by John Weppner, Archie Young, A. F. Meissner, F. Bostrom and others.

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. Meissner 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.

The subscription price to the *American Worker Correspondent* is only 50 cents per year. Are you a subscriber?

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."

Finnish White in on Plot.

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. Strel, 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 min-

ister and the Estonian general staff, declares Birk, rejected the proposed Russo-Estonian non-aggression compact—"a 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 dithering 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 in-

trigue.

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 of the city of New York on orders from Albert Price and Mirra Borstein, 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 ago.

This addition to the men's ranks brings the number of strikers from one plant to 105. The strikers claimed that forty-two of their comrades would not report for work on the midnight shift.

BULLETIN.
NEW YORK, July 15.—Sixty-two power house men from one Interborough plant today walked into strike headquarters and signed up with the motormen and switchmen who walked out more than a week ago.

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NEW YORK, July 15

BELGIAN KING MADE DICTATOR BY PARLIAMENT

Belgian Franc Falls to 48.50 to Dollar

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 15.—Premier Jasper's cabinet, in which Vandervelde, 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. MAC DONALD

28 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, brown eyes, brown hair. Worked 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. MAC DONALD
3525 Huriburt Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

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, Kalem, 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 are 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 government 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

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!

Moscocki, President of Poland—the Horse Pilsudski Rides On



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 Almee 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."

Almee and Mother Mum.

Almee'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 Almee'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 Almee'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 \$360,000 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, Almee and a certain Miss Schaeffer, Almee's secretary, "much the same as a board of directors." "I sometimes bossed Almee," 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 22, 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 Circles 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.



NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

"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. Olgan

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 3½ cents a copy)

For your shop and trade union meeting.

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, least 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.

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 exported 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

in her efforts to build a better life for her people.

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

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

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 directly 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-partisan 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-partisan 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 often 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 fulfilling. Bravo! 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 labelling. 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 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, of the proletarian 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 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, of the proletarian strategy, the sooner will our party become a mass Communist Party.

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.

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

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

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 Anzony, Joe Knopp, Elizabeth Herkel, Mary Fett, Joe Fett, Anna Turpko, Mary Byer, Anna Hoolick, Julia Krusko and Bob Kling ended 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.

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By J. M. S.

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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.

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

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."

How Young Workers Are Trained in the Soviet Union

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.

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.

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.

Life of the Pupils.

The latest methods of industrial training devised by the Central Labor Institute are being introduced, which consist in teaching economy of motion at work, as for instance, the rational posture and movements when hewing, sawing and so on.

The introduction of such methods shortens the period of tuition and accustoms the pupil to discipline at work. In social sciences the pupils are grounded in Marxian economics.

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 thus taking part in the Young Communist movement and in trade union activity.

On the 150th Anniversary of the American Revolution—READ

Social Forces in American History

The standard economic interpretation of the origin and growth of the American nation. A most valuable book for the workers' library in an attractive new edition. Cloth bound \$1.60

DETROIT, July 15.—A picnic to finance shop papers in Detroit has been arranged by the Workers' Educational Club for Sunday, July 18, at the Improved Yoo-hoo Park, 13-mile road (Starr road) and Main street, Royal Oak.

The Workers' Educational Club has

taken a particularly keen interest in the Ford Worker, a shop paper issued by the Workers (Communist) Party shop nucleus in the Ford plants of Detroit.

The proceeds of the picnic will be

used to finance the Ford Worker and in issuing other shop papers in Detroit.

The district executive committee of

the Workers (Communist) Party has

endorsed the picnic and pledged full support.

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.

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.

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

the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

YOU CAN EAT WELL IN LOS ANGELES

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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. He seeks more power so that he can more easily crush the wishes of the rank and file.

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. Blue sky locals where no meetings are ever held, no one ever pays any dues, but election returns favoring the machine and a delegate well trained to listen to the machine are being maintained.

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 troublemaker. 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.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

COMMUNISM

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The first and greatest statement of the position of Communism in relation to the working class and the decaying capitalist system. Cloth, 50 Cents. Paper, 10 Cents.

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Address to the Communist League in 1850 and the inaugural address to the International Workingmen's Association in 1864. 5 Cents.

SELECTED ESSAYS

By KARL MARX.

First American publication of a selection of the early essays of Karl Marx. Among them are included essays on the Jews, French Materialism, Proudhon, the Hegelian philosophy, the English revolution and other subjects.

Cloth, \$1.75

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

LOCAL 43 OF MILLINERS IN UNION DRIVE

Organization Only Way to Combat Bosses

By L. GREENSWIG
(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 coincidentally, 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 union action impossible, to the pleasure and profit of the bosses.

1.

BOOK PRIZES GIVEN FOR BEST STORIES OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

First prize this week, a copy of "Whither Russia?" by Leon Trotsky, goes to L. Greenswieg, 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.

1.

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, Loonin 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. Feinerman, called the committee to 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 socialistic 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 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

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!



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his 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 at the bar, on the Hotel Rollin, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for oil country after the acquittance. Paul is very old, and 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 is always trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Paul doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellow." 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 Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elmo valley. Dad protests that it's too far away. But Bunny says it's told that there are oil wells up there 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 earthquake, and earthquakes 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 "earthquake," and he chuckled to himself as he thought what a portent the Watkinsons 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 "earthquakes," and told about one which had shaken down brick and concrete buildings in Roseville a couple of years ago. Then he said that Meele 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—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, 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 shoe 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.)

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB.....

Editors
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 "newspaper" selling this workers' paper, but apparently have found out that arrests and jails do not affect the spirit or the work of the Communist "newspaper," 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 fight, 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!!!

"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. Are 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-

"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.

WHY 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 brothers. 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.

"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.

"Injustice or an error?" repeated Murfy, "call it as you will, it is not necessary that I know the meaning of your words. Take this paper with you also, the contents of which grant me freedom. Yes, I forgive all who, unjustly and unfairly ruined and killed my straightforwardness, my freedom, my life." Murfy stands up and is about to leave the room when the judge speaks to him thus:

"NO, Murfy, you cannot stay here longer—you are free."

"But where shall I go, now, when I have no one in this wide world? WHERE? WHERE?"

"I do not know," replies the judge, "but you must leave the penitentiary because the law so commands you."

"Broken down in body and soul, he slowly leaves the place.

He recalled the monotony of life of the past and the uncertainty of the future, and slowly he ascended the window of the prison cell, and from the fifth story he threw himself into the open space below. A few minutes later the bruised and bleeding body, like a living corpse, called out:

"It is on account of man's untruthfulness or from judges' errors—or both?"

A LL 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 your offer, your good deed? Beasts!"

"YES, Murfy, but it is not our fault," replied another. When the government found the real murderer of Mr. Grapper, we with life in us came to ask forgiveness and thus bring to you your freedom and liberty."

"FREEDOM AND LIBERTY! What wonderful words on your part, you are false because you were happy, you had things and I, I suffered here, on account of your untruthfulness and sinned for a crime I never committed."

"Not Injustice"—answered one— "perhaps an error?"

"Injustice or an error," repeated Murfy, "call it as you will, it is not necessary that I know the meaning of your words. Take this paper with you also, the contents of which grant me freedom, my life."

"NO, Murfy, you cannot stay here longer—you are free."

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He recalled the monotony of life of the past and the uncertainty of the future, and slowly he ascended the window of the prison cell, and from the fifth story he threw himself into the open space below. A few minutes later the bruised and bleeding body, like a living corpse, called out:

"It is on account of man's untruthfulness or from judges' errors—or both?"

A LL 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

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 news 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 CORP. ORATION

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 who drops 's tools and scolds 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're 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.

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



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 "Communistic" 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 demanded them of their promise.