

SWITCHMEN.
Experienced only, on air brakes; for out of town; open shop; highest wages; free board and transportation. Apply 7 a. m. and all day. Inquire GEORGE W. HEASLIP, 117 S. Halsted St.—Chicago Tribune.

MOTORMEN.
Experienced only, on air brakes; for out of town; open shop; highest wages; free board and transportation. Apply 7 a. m. and all day. Inquire GEORGE W. HEASLIP, 117 S. Halsted St.—Chicago Tribune.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, Chicago Divisions 241 and 308: Why not picket and prevent the shipment of these scabs who are being hired to break the strikes of motormen and switchmen in New York and Indianapolis?

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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

Vol. III. No. 150. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

ELECTION FUND PROBE IS ONLY HALF STARTED

Committee Reviews Work During Recess

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Altho marking time until it launches an inquiry into the recent Illinois election, the senate slush fund committee today faced a busy summer investigating senatorial primaries in a dozen states.

3 Weeks Rest.

With the Pennsylvania \$3,000,000 election behind it, the committee intended to rest for the next three weeks before it opens the Illinois inquiry July 26. After that, it will keep a wary eye on the republican senatorial campaigns in Oklahoma, August 3, Kentucky, August 9, Ohio, August 10, and California, August 31. During September, it will be even busier, with ten more senatorial primaries to be watched in Nevada, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Arizona, Massachusetts, Maryland, Colorado, Vermont, Washington and New York.

In November, when 34 senatorial seats are at stake, the committee's activity will range from coast to coast, without regard for party lines. At present only the Illinois inquiry has been decided upon, while two more requests for investigations—one from former Senator Brookhart, insurgent, in Iowa, and the other from Senator Gerald P. Nye, in North Dakota—are still before the committee for decision.

Summary of Quiz.

Members of the committee today began summarizing the revelations brought out at the Pennsylvania inquiry. As the committee sees it, the most important development was the testimony showing the campaign had cost Pennsylvania republicans at least \$3,000,000.

FIFTEEN MORE SHOPS SIGN UP WITH FURRIERS

Rift Widens in Bosses' Camp

Fifteen more bosses have signed up with the fur workers union granting the demands of the strikers. A rift has developed in the Fur Manufacturers Association. Many of the fifteen bosses that have signed now were members of the Association for about five years.

Two strike pickets were arrested but were dismissed when they appeared in court on a disorderly conduct charge.

Thirty of the union pickets were threatened with arrest by detectives stationed in the Elliot shop when they sought to get the workers in that shop to join the strike.

So far 34 shops have signed agreements with the union. The fact that the Maltzer shop went into a conference with the fur workers, was due to the activity of the progressive Finklestein and the president of the local Goldberg.

It is declared that the victory of the New York furriers in their strike has made the task of Local Union No. 45 of the fur workers much easier.

FROM HIS SUMMER HOME DAVIS SHOWS A DESIRE TO STOP TUBE STRIKE

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Indicating a possible intervention by the federal government in the strike of subway employes in New York, Secretary of Labor Davis, from his summer home at Mooseheart, Ill., today ordered Commissioner of Conciliation Thomas J. Williams to proceed from Chicago to New York "to look over the strike situation and keep the department fully advised of developments."

Williams is one of the most "experienced conciliators" in the department's service. He will take no official action but will be ready to offer the "good offices" of the labor department, if they are desired by either one of the contending parties to the dispute.

FRENCH CRISIS DUE TO CONTINUE INDEFINITELY AS FRANC DROPS AGAIN

PARIS, July 8.—The franc reached a new low level of 38.95 to the dollar today. Opening this morning at 38.35, the currency dropped steadily until it reached the new low record at three o'clock.

At the opening, the franc was quoted at 186.50 to the pound sterling. At three o'clock it had dropped to 189.50 to the pound.

A. F. OF L. MAILS MINER RELIEF CALL JULY 10

Circular Cites Threat to U. S. Workers

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—(FP)—A circular appeal from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, for financial support for the strike of the British miners, is now being printed. It will be mailed out from Washington by July 10. It is the result of action taken by the council in its recent quarterly session held in Cincinnati, and was drafted by President Green.

This circular, addressed to all affiliated national and international unions, state and local central bodies and local unions, sets forth the fact that since the first week in May the British miners have been on strike against an attempt by their employers to degrade their living standards by cutting wages and lengthening hours of work in the coal mines. The families of more than a million strikers are suffering privations of the most serious character, the council is convinced, and it asks the American labor movement to meet the crisis generously and promptly.

European labor organizations have been donating to the support of the strike in accordance with their means, which are slight in comparison with the funds handled by American trade unions.

The action taken by the A. F. of L. executive council, endorsing an appeal to American labor to help finance the miners of Britain in their defensive strike, is based on the view that a reduction in living standards in the British coal industry will seriously affect the living standard of coal miners in the United States. If an hour can be added to the working day in British mines, and if British miners' wages can be cut, then American coal operators can imitate the British.

International competition in the marketing of coal grows keener; common defense of labor standards throughout the industrial world becomes more and more necessary.

Fascists Try to Halt Revolt by Abolishing All Italian Elections

ROME, July 8.—The fascist government in an effort to stifle internal opposition is suspending indefinitely all provincial, communal and municipal elections.

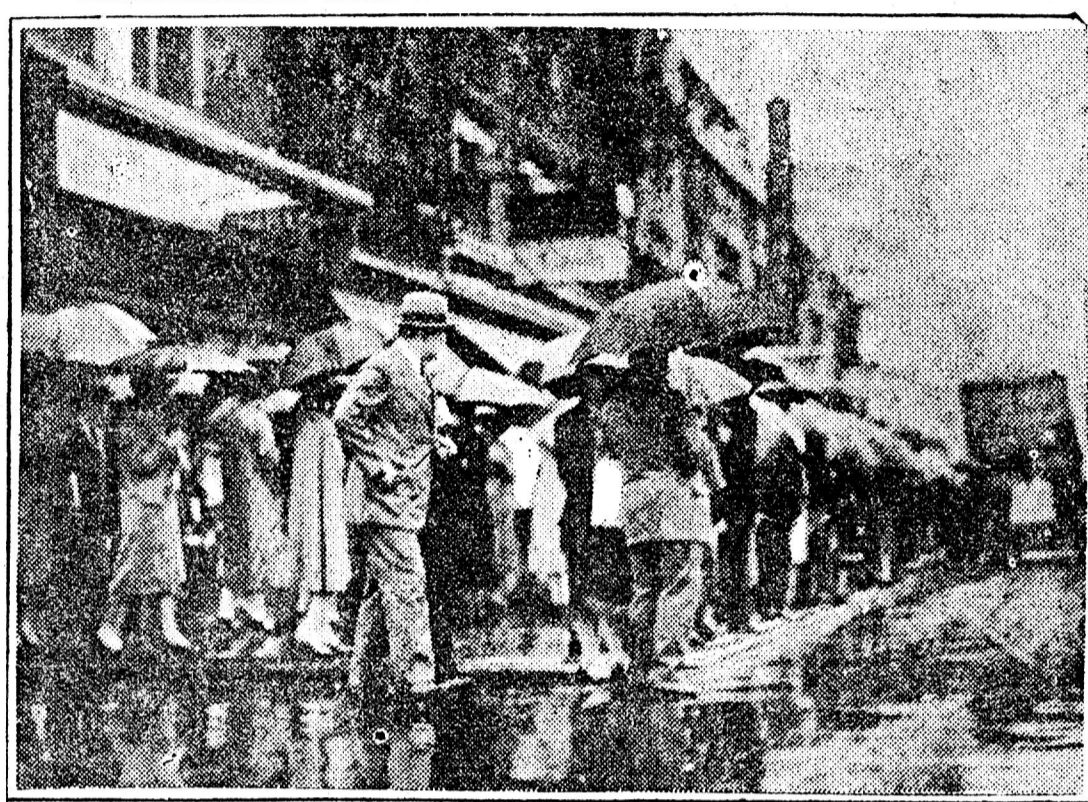
Reports rigidly censored by the fascists indicate that the labor discontent at the fascist order to lengthen the workday to nine hours is growing into signs of a revolt. Especially are the workers angry at the fascist unions.

Thousand Workers Strike.
At Carrosi, near Turin, a thousand workers struck when the employers tried to enforce the longer workday. Fascist militia and police occupied the mills and arrested numerous strikers. Agricultural workers in the Molinella district also are refusing to recognize the fascist unions.

Rebellion against the longer workday and the trade statistics showing a further weakening of the international trade balance, together with the big scandal involving high fascist officers in bank embezzlements, probably account for the suspensions of the elections.

Imports in the last five months increased from 11,541,000,000 lire to 11,601,000,000 lire, while exports decreased from 6,806,000,000 to 6,634,000,000 lire. In place of elections the fascists are appointing city and provincial officials responsible only to Rome.

Strike Ties Up I. R. T. Subway



Crowds Swamp Fifth Ave. Busses

HALT LONGER HOUR BILL TO SAVE BALDWIN

Thomas Holds Railway Union Convention

LONDON, July 8.—Fearing that its forcing of the bill for longer hours in the coal mines to immediate passage would appear altogether too obvious support of the mine owners who were posting notices at their mines for a heavy wage cut as well as longer hours, thus bringing labor opposition into such wide favor as to threaten the life of the government, the cabinet suddenly interrupted the discussion of the bill in the house of lords and announced that the bill would not be pressed owing to the mine owners' acts.

Owners Overplay Their Power.
The coal owning peers were somewhat taken aback, Lord Cranford showing agitation as he asked for details, saying that if the bill were withdrawn the mine owners who had posted notices for the longer day would be quite disappointed and not know what to do.

Lord Salisbury, speaking for the cabinet replied that the terms posted in one district were so severe that the government could not sustain them by pressing the bill for longer hours.

Greedy Yorkshire Owners.
The district referred to is that of Yorkshire, where the owners posted not only a notice for longer hours, but a wage reduction to the scale of 1921, which is below the scale paid at the time of the lockout and strike. It is probable that the present development may indicate a return to the question of wage reductions rather than a longer work-day.

J. H. Thomas Grilled.
WEYMOUTH, England, July 8.—The opposition to the J. H. Thomas leadership in the National Union of Railwaymen, subjected him to scathing criticism in the union's convention meeting here, altho Thomas managed to conserve a majority of votes in his support.

Protesting that Thomas as the union's representative, had not secured a proper wage scale for the workers in negotiations with the national rail wage board, a motion was made to demand his resignation. This was defeated.

Criticized on Strike Betrayal.
The opposition then began a hot attack on the conduct of Thomas as the union's representative on the general council of the Trade Union Congress in the calling off of the general strike, including C. T. Cramp, who negotiated the railwaymen's settlement following the strike, a settlement which allowed the companies to victimize the militants among the strikers.

Thomas spoke for two hours in his defense, chiefly an attack on the left wing and the Communists. A proposal expressing lack of confidence in Thomas, Cramp and other leaders responsible for the settlement, was defeated.

GOVERNMENT EIGHT-HOUR LAW AGAINST MINERS FAILS AS MEN STAND SOLID

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, July 8.—There is no movement among the miners to return to the mines after the 8-hour law in the coal fields becomes effective, reports from the mines indicated today.

It is expected however, that the new legislation will stimulate the Miners' Federation to move for the reopening of negotiations with the owners.

The 8-hour bill is scheduled to go into effect tonight when the house of lords will approve it and the king will affix his signature.

N. Y. GARMENT SHOPS OUT IN 100% STRIKE

Bosses Say They Will Not Try Operation

(Picture on Page Two)

NEW YORK CITY, July 8.—The strike of 40,000 cloakmakers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is admitted 100 per cent effective even by the employers. Mass picketing in which thousands of workers surrounded the few shops attempting to operate quickly put them out of business. Strike supervision is carried on from the union headquarters at 3 West Sixteenth street.

As the strike is being fought mainly against the jobbers, to make them responsible for the contractors to whom they let out work, the union will begin picketing the jobbers' plants soon. Previously in strikes they were not picketed because they do not directly employ labor. This time they will be watched to see that they send no work to non-union shops.

Bosses' Association to Meet.
Harry Uviller, general manager of the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the organization of the sub-manufacturers, announces that a general meeting will be held before long at which the policy of the association will be announced.

Samuel Blumberg, counsel for the jobbers said that they would wait "until the union comes to us."

Strikers' meetings are being held in all sections and excellent spirit prevails.

UPTON SINCLAIR URGES UNIONS TO LOAN BRITISH MINERS \$1,000,000

The International Workers' Aid received the following telegram from Upton Sinclair in which he urges labor unions and the International Workers' Aid to start a campaign to raise a \$1,000,000 loan for the striking British miners:

"My recommendation is that we appeal to the American labor movement and individuals for a \$1,000,000 loan to British miners. They do not want gifts. They prefer loans. No credit could be better. Suggest that trade union officials obtain O. K. of loan proposition and assign quotas to all local unions and start nation-wide campaign.—UPTON SINCLAIR."

COMPANY UNION SHOWN UP AS A WORKERS' FOE

Worried at Company's Finances, Not Men's

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, July 8.—The fight of the workers for the Interborough Rapid Transit system against the company union is well illustrated by the following appeal by the 20 townsmen employed by the company on both subway and elevated lines:

Show Company Union Fake.

Do you realize that the opportunity you have been waiting for the last ten years has arrived.

The time has come to overthrow the brotherhood that is run for the interest of the I. R. T. company. For the last ten years you thought that your delegate was to abide by your vote. Remember that at your last meeting you voted for a 10 per cent increase and better working conditions; you did not get it.

Remember the general trick which was put over on you after you had voted it down. What you wanted you did not get.

Remember you are all able-bodied men and can use your brains; now is the time to use them. Come to Manhattan Casino at 155th Street and Eighth Ave. and be convinced. Open all the time.

FRANK J. CHRISTIE, J. McNAMARA.

(P. S.—If we stick together, we will win the fight against the tyrants of the I. R. T.)

The funkyness of the company union is well illustrated in the statement of P. J. Connolly, chairman of the so-called "brotherhood," who called the police to eject subway strikers invited to the elevated men's hall. The troubles of Mr. Connolly are the troubles of the company. He said:

Mr. Connolly's "Of Course."

"Of course, we are up against a hard proposition now, what with rising costs, and I think the men are entitled to more pay. But the Interborough has maintained that it is unable to pay us more and backed up its contention with financial figures which have been shown to the members of the general committee. Of course, the fare question is not our business, but the company has told us about it, and I believe that the real situation is that the five-cent fare is not sufficient to run the organization."

Predict Spread of I. R. T. Tie-Up By N. Y. Strike; Elevated Men Join Attack on Company Union

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Edward P. Lavin, head of the strikers' union, asserted at a meeting of the strikers that within the next forty-eight hours he would announce plans which would change materially the entire aspect of the strike. He declined to disclose the details in the plan in advance, however. Other developments today included the assertion by the strikers that many maintenance men were preparing to secede from the I. R. T. company union and join the new union.

By H. M. WICKS. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 8.—Before the end of the week the traction strike in this city will paralyze not only the subway lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit, but also the elevated lines, according to Edward P. Lavin, leader of the striking motormen and switchmen.

Last night's mass meeting of the strikers at Manhattan Casino, 155th street and 8th avenue, proved that the strike is rapidly spreading when 179 of the 230 motormen on the 6th and 9th avenue elevated system walked into the hall after a short meeting of their local of the former company union and announced, thru their chairman, Patrick Courtney, that they were thru with the Brotherhood (company union) and henceforth would fight with the newly organized Consolidated union to establish a real trade union among the traction workers of the city.

Stage Demonstration.

More than 150 motormen, belonging to the local of Patrick J. Connolly, notorious head of the company union, held a meeting in the "Brotherhood Hall," 162nd street and Anderson Ave., the Bronx, and their chairman, Patrick Courtney, sent a communication to the strike headquarters for a few speakers to address the meeting on the issues involved in the strike. Instead of a handful of speakers at least 100 of the strikers, comprising a "missionary committee" visited the meeting of the company union local and after addresses on the strike situation the "L" motormen voted unanimously to break with the company's union and join the Consolidated.

In a body they marched to the meeting hall of the strikers. As they entered the audience of fighting motormen and switchmen that filled the large Casino went wild with enthusiasm and staged a demonstration that lasted for ten minutes.

Ignore Safety Devices.

Reports on the breakdown of the subway service were made at the meeting by the leaders of the strikers, Lavin, Joseph Phelan, the secretary, and Harry Bark who acted as chairman of the mass meeting.

During the day feverish attempts to man the trains were made by the company, but the handling of the tube trains is too intricate a task for the imported thugs and gangsters recruited from the underworld of Chicago, (which to date has sent in over 200 plug-uglies), Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington. In order to expedite matters safety devices calculated to protect the public against wholesale and sudden death and mutilation in the underground railways were removed. Ed. Lavin, the president of the newly formed union, charged that the safety "tripper," a device which regulates the speed of trains, has been taken from the cars. One of the other officials charged that the "dead man's button," a device that automatically brings the train to a stop in case of accident to the motorman rendering him unable to operate the train, has been removed because the scabs did not know how to work with it on the car.

Backed by Labor.

While at first many were dubious about the strike and inclined to view it as one of the many attempts of the company to raise fares on the pretext of labor troubles, practically all organized labor is unanimous in the conviction that the men are engaged in a genuine strike and one of the most significant in the annals of American labor history inasmuch as it marks the first definite revolt against a 100% organized company union.

Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, said that at first he thought it a company trick to bring about an increase in fares, but that later investigation led him to believe the strike an independent move for increased wages. J. H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Laborers, said that he believed the strike an independent move for increased wages. J. H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Laborers, said that he believed the strike an independent move for increased wages.

Rockefeller Road Dispute.

Their first case will involve the dispute of trackage of the western Maryland railroad, who are asking for increased wages and better working conditions. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the principal stockholder of this road. The senate, under a resolution, "wished" this case upon the board.

The 30-Day Clause.

Under the law creating this new regulatory board, the railroads and representatives of the employes must give at least 30 days notice of an intended change affecting pay, working conditions or rules. The time and place for the conferences between the two sides shall be agreed upon within 10 days.

Appointed by Coolidge the anti-labor majority on the board consists of Winslow, Davies, Morrow and Hanger. Williams is rated as a farmer representative who sympathizes with labor.

POLICE TERROR BEGINS IN CAR MEN'S STRIKE

Arrest 12 Strikers in Indianapolis

By a Worker Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—The police last night took the first step to break the strike of 500 street car motormen and conductors when they rounded up and arrested a dozen strikers or sympathizers. The arrests followed clashes between strikers and scabs yesterday. Some of the men were charged with tampering with trolley wires, altho company statements have been repeatedly declaring that service is not being hampered by the strike.

The strike was begun in violation of a federal injunction which had been handed down in favor of the company during a dispute over wages and working conditions. Action on the part of the federal authorities was expected today to determine whether or not to proceed against officials of the union who called the strike.

WATSON-PARKER RAIL BOARD IS 4 TO 1 ANTI-LABOR

Rockefeller Road Case Up First

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Designed to take the place of the defunct railroad labor board, the United States railway mediation board came into existence today with a number of intricate railroad labor disputes confronting it.

Created by the Watson-Parker bill, the board met today to select former Representative Samuel E. Winslow, of Massachusetts, as its chairman. The other members of the board are W. W. Hanger, Carl Williams, E. P. Morrow, and Hywell Davies.

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(Continued on page 2)

U. M. W. FIGHTS FOR ITS LIFE IN PA. MINES

State Court Outlaws All Picketing

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press Correspondent.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 8.—The hardships of a non-union mining community are summarized in a statement by John Brophy, president District No. 2, United Mine Workers, announcing a movement to organize the men employed by the big coal subsidiaries of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad interests in Indiana and Jefferson counties. Field offices have been opened in Indiana, Pa., some fifty-odd miles east by north of Pittsburgh and organizers are getting busy despite injunctions, mounted guards and ever-present company "spotters."

Brophy's statement hits the "spotter," as well as at the company store, and the fraudulent weighing that robs the miner at the tippie, the 40% and 50% wage cuts and all the other leading features of the scab coal town scheme. The statement follows in part:

Terrific Wage Cut.

"In addition to the direct wage cut of more than 30%, there are indirect reductions that bring the total cut down to 40 and 50%. Little or no pay for 'dead work' has become the rule. Complaint about short weight is general. Without a union there is no checkweighman on the tippie to guarantee that the men get paid for all the coal they load. The high price company store still further slashes the miners' standard of living. Men complain that if they purchase goods from independent merchants—who charge 15% less than the company stores—they are endangering their jobs.

"Working conditions are worsened. For example, more car pushing is required of the men than formerly. Motormen and other day men have been speeded up. The men are worked to the point of exhaustion. Constant complaint is made that non-union management neglects safety rules.

Usual Spy System.

"To mention a grievance to the boss invites discharge. "A large and oppressive police and spy system is maintained. The B. R. & P. miner is constantly under scrutiny, even in his personal life outside of working hours, the company "spotter" is everywhere. And the cost of these spies is thrown on the industry while the management refuses to bear the cost of the American standard of living.

"With all this, full time is not secured, though the management had promised that the lower wages would bring steady employment. Some of the B. R. & P. mines are not operating at all, and the rest average but three days a week. Non-unionism has not brought prosperity. Instead several Indiana merchants have gone bankrupt and commercial travelers say business was never worse.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh group is the largest coal enterprise in central Pennsylvania, employing some 8,000 men at its peak. The company repudiated the Jacksonville three-year contract late in 1924. After long periods of lockout and starvation, most of the mines were eventually opened. Strikes followed, then came injunctions and wholesale arrests. The union still holds a few towns in this region and seeks to recover its lost ground, in the weak sector.

Supreme Court Upholds Coal Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Pennsylvania's supreme court upheld the Jefferson county court injunction against union miners of District No. 2 who are striking against the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. mine at Adrian, Pa. The supreme court struck out the word "peaceful" before picketing but otherwise sustained the ban on the miners' parading on highways as "intimidation." The union workers are fighting to enforce the 1294 wage scale which the company violated.

Crowe-Barrett Gang Stole 27,723 Votes in April Primaries

The Crowe-Barrett republican faction profited by the theft of 27,723 votes in the twentieth ward alone in the April primary election, it was revealed here today by recounting teams.

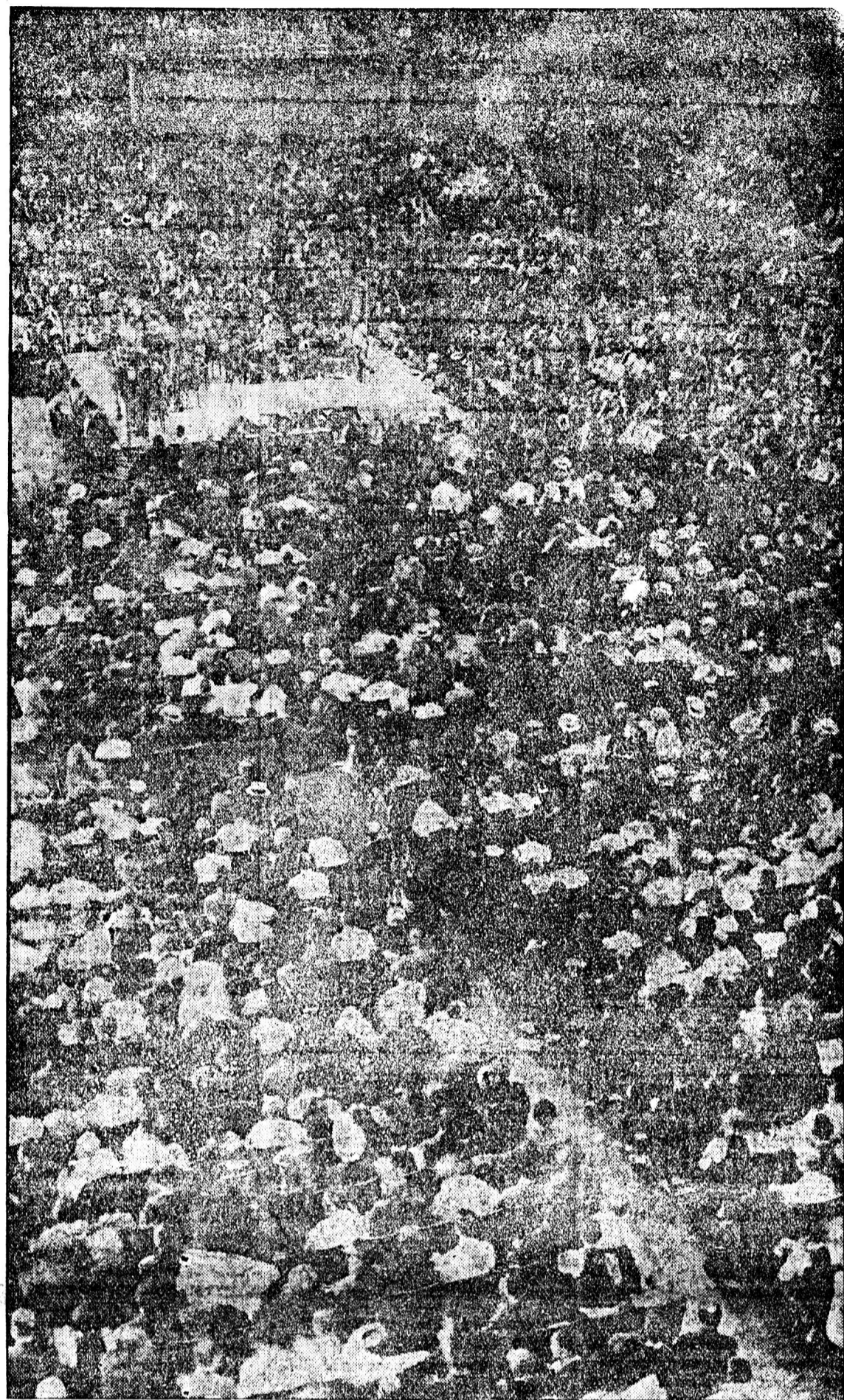
The twentieth, stronghold of Morris Eller, sanitary district trustee, delivered an average of 1,000 stolen votes to each Crowe-Barrett candidate, and the Deneen-Lundin faction also profited by the connivance, its 26 candidates having received 9,917 stolen ballots.

In 32 precincts of the ward, Joseph P. Savage, successful candidate for the nomination for county judge, has lost 535 votes to Judge Daniel P. Trude.

Film Star Sued by Co.

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—Florence Vidor, motion picture star, was sued for \$1,200 today by the Collection Service Corporation, acting as assignee for the Edward Small Co. of Hollywood, representatives of motion picture players.

Great Meeting of Striking Cloakmakers in Madison Sq. Garden



DISTRICT SIX OF I. A. M. IN UNION DRIVE

Machinists Asked to Get in the Union

By WILLIAM J. MURPHY, Bus. Agent, Dist. 6, I. A. of M.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—The International Association of Machinists in District No. 6, Pittsburgh, Pa., is waging a campaign to increase its membership among the machine shop workers of this locality.

The organizing committee, comprising some of the real old time members of the union working at the trade in this vicinity for many years, realize the urgent need for an organization to combat the poor conditions in the machine shop, as well as low wages, are working night and day as well as Sundays to interest the workers in the machine industry to organize and cooperate with them in this great movement to better the welfare of the trade.

Realizing the necessity of organization first among themselves, creating a better spirit of fraternalism and good fellowship to the ultimate goal of success, the union is now in a position to command the respect of those joining in the movement in this district and among the machine shop workers in the organization.

Many former members are coming back in the fold in great numbers, as they realize that this is the opportune time to get on the band wagon of progress and assist building up the organization in order to improve conditions and wages among the machine shop workers.

Will you join with the organization committee and help put your shoulder to the wheel of progress or still remain stagnant to the point of allowing the employers dictate as to what conditions and wages you sell your services? Think this matter over seriously and at once render your decision by making out an application to join the Machinists' Union and help put this movement over successfully.

Jeanne Engels Back.

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—Jeanne Engels today was back in the cast of "Rain," the play she made famous, after an illness of several days.

CHINESE SEAMEN AT CANTON PULL STRIKE AGAINST DOLLAR LINE

CANTON, China, July 8.—The Seamen's Union has called out the Chinese crew of the American steamer Grace Dollar, demanding increased wages. The company refused and is taking the ship out with a skeleton crew of foreign scabs.

U. S. PACKERS RUIN BRITISH IN TRADE WAR

Swift Fights for Rule with Argentine Beef

LONDON, July 8.—A trade war between the great American meat packers and those of Great Britain, both getting most of their stock from the great Argentine ranches, has cost the British packers somewhere between \$25,000,000 and \$50,000,000 so far in the fight for the market in the British Isles.

The American firms of Swift & Co. and Armour and Wilson companies have been price cutting to the English trade to the extent that the British firms of Smithfield & Co., James Telson and Sons, the River Platte Fresh Meat Company and the Nansinea Company of Argentina, in which British capital is involved, have suffered serious losses.

Small Firms Ruined. These British firms and some new ones entering the field during and since the war have also their own bigger British rival to combat, the Vestey Company, and the battle between the giants of Vestey and Swift is slaughtering the smaller firms, who rapidly being developed almost wholly by the workers' government without the aid of more than a little foreign capital.

Plague Threatens Japan. TOKIO, July 8.—Tokio and Yokohama health authorities today were taking precautions against the spread of the bubonic plague following the death of one person in Yokohama and the isolation of three suspected cases. An anti-rat drive has been launched and the authorities are paying increased bounties for their destruction.

Two Workers Killed by Train. DU QUOIN, Ill., July 8.—The bodies of two unidentified men, who apparently had been struck by a train, were found along the Illinois Central railroad tracks here today. Kansas City labor agency stubs were found on the bodies.

SOVIET UNION CUTS 10% OFF RETAIL PRICE

Closes "Scissors" by Four Years' Work

MOSCOW, July 8.—All retail prices of manufactured goods will be reduced ten per cent from their May level by August 1, according to a decree of the Soviet economic council.

This is a further step toward equalizing the prices of manufactured products and the products of the country. The immense crop this year will contribute toward cheaper food costs and in a measure lower the costs of all production. The ability to equalize the prices of city and country products represents the "closing of the scissors" which threatened to create the same dislocation in economic life as exists in other countries where the prices of all commodities are disproportionately high compared to the prices of farm products.

Four years ago the "scissors" threatened to cut off the ligaments of economic life between city and country in Soviet Russia. There was no purchasing capacity, no surplus in city or country.

It is a wholly different story today. Efforts to increase production are most successful and with this and the export of grain, the standard of life is wholly changed, both the city and country workers are eating as they never ate before, enjoying more meat and the luxury of white bread never dreamed of under the czar.

Little Foreign Aid. Russia, even according to its capitalist enemies, appears as an undeniably peaceful, prosperous and industrious country, with a potential comfort for its workers in the vast wealth rapidly being developed almost wholly by the workers' government without the aid of more than a little foreign capital.

Garment Strikers Back Fight. The general strike committee of the 40,000 garment workers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, at a meeting last night, unanimously adopted the following resolution, pledging aid to the striking traction workers:

"The General Strike Committee of the Coat Workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing 40,000 striking workers, hails with joy the long overdue revolt of the traction workers of New York City against the brutal and shameless exploitation and betrayal by the company thru the medium of its company-owned unions, directed by the Hedley-Conolly combination.

All's Well in the Silk Industry, Joyous Claim of Large New York Bank

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE silk industry is prosperous.

If the workers conducted an energetic campaign for wage increases, resulting in courageous strikes, the silk barons would deny this. They would hide their profits and declare they were losing money.

General E. C. Young, president of the Belding-Hemlway company, "spills the beans," however, in the current issue of "Investments," a quarterly issued by the Bankers' Trust company, of New York. The colonel finds that business is good in the silk industry. He declares this results from:

First:—Great savings resulting from consolidations within the silk industry.

Second:—Greater stimulation of silk sales than cotton or wool.

Third:—Larger supplies of raw silk.

Fourth:—The application of labor saving devices to the silk industry.

Nowhere is there any hint that the silk workers have received the results of any of these benefits. They have not.

Yet the conditions which Colonel Young cites offer an ideal application of the new wage theory of the American Federation of Labor, that the workers are entitled to the benefits accruing from the elimination of waste and the introduction of labor saving devices.

Consolidations in industry—monopoly—resulted in the elimination of waste. The A. F. of L. officials insist that labor should share in the increased profits resulting from the elimination of this waste.

Increased sales result in mass production and the elimination of additional wastes and consequently greater profits.

Every industry hunts strenuously for its supply of the needed raw materials. Wars are fought and will be fought again for this necessity of industry. The supplies of raw silk are 61 per cent greater today than 15 years ago, comparing with 27½ per cent for cotton and nine per cent for wool. Another basis for an increase in profits.

Then the development and use of labor saving devices that eliminate skilled labor. Here is another increase in production at a reduced cost, which again means higher profits. The new wage theory of the American Federation of Labor declares that this again should result in the shorter work-day and increased wages.

But none of these results accrue to the silk workers. Colonel Young in the employers' mouthpiece speaks only of the benefits derived by the bosses from all these avenues that lead to greater opportunities for profiteering. The new wage theory of the A. F. of L. that pleads with the bosses, without any organization strength to support that plea and turn it into a definite, victorious demand, does not interest the colonel.

All this should be of intense interest to all the silk workers, in such great centers as Paterson, New Jersey, where the spirit of struggle among the highly exploited silk toilers burns as valiantly as ever, in spite of many setbacks.

It is the same spirit that urges on the striking textiles workers of the neighboring city of Passaic, New Jersey, in the 23rd week of their war against the entrenched textile mill interests.

The same applies to the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry, the metal mining industry, where the new wage theory of the A. F. of L., promulgated at Atlantic City, has not gone into effect by one iota because the basis of struggle, the economic organizations of the workers has not been laid and built upon in these industries.

The gloating of the silk baron, Colonel Young, in the official house organ of the Bankers' Trust company of New York City, however, should cause all workers to stop a little, think a great deal and then proceed to act a little for themselves in the bitter struggle for existence.

SUBWAY TIE-UP LOOMS IN N. Y. AS TRACTION MEN UNITE AGAINST CO.

(Continued from page 1)

Street and Electric Railway Employees, the A. F. of L. union of carmen, is in the city and has aids investigating the strike. P. J. Shea, vice-president of the organization, is also here and labor officials close to the Amalgamated state that President William J. Mahon is due to arrive from Detroit in a day or so. The strike leaders have indicated that they are perfectly willing to become a part of the A. F. of L. organization.

Long Mass Meetings.

The daily mass meetings are the main features of the strike and they last from noon until midnight, with but an interval in the evening. Besides the officials of the union on strike, a number of other prominent labor speakers have addressed the meetings. At last night's meeting Carl Brodsky, president of one of the electrical workers' locals, addressed the strikers and pledged the support of his union.

Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union pledged that his organization would defend any strikers deprived of their rights to picket or engage in any work essential to the winning of the strike. Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the furriers who just emerged from a successful strike, pledged the support of that organization.

This afternoon P. Pascal Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Union, addressed the strikers and pledged the support of his organization. The appearance of local labor leaders on the strikers' platform and the pledges of other organizations effectively gives the lie to the propagandists of the Interborough to the effect that the balance of labor is not behind the strike.

Garment Strikers Back Fight. The general strike committee of the 40,000 garment workers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, at a meeting last night, unanimously adopted the following resolution, pledging aid to the striking traction workers:

"The General Strike Committee of the Coat Workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing 40,000 striking workers, hails with joy the long overdue revolt of the traction workers of New York City against the brutal and shameless exploitation and betrayal by the company thru the medium of its company-owned unions, directed by the Hedley-Conolly combination.

the strike of the traction workers." The joint board of the Furriers' Union, meeting while the great Casino mass meeting was in progress and when the elevated men were walking out, discussed the strike and the revolt against the company union that has for ten years held the subway and elevated workers enslaved and adopted the following resolution:

"The Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, representing 12,000 workers of New York, which has just emerged successfully from a bitter strike, greets the striking traction workers of New York City who are fighting against the bitter exploitation of the traction monopolists. "We rejoice in the challenge thrown by the long suffering traction workers against the Hedley-Conolly conspiracy against labor, known as the Brotherhood Company Union.

"We call upon all labor to rally to the support of our brother strikers, and pledge our unlimited moral and financial support."

Today, the second of the strike, traffic congestion is worse than it has thus far been. Less frequently the scab-manned trains creep thru the subway. The average speed from Columbus Circle to Battery Park underground is less than five miles an hour. Runs that usually require thirty minutes now require many hours and some trains stall in the subway and the passengers must get off and walk in the dark along the rails in constant danger of coming in contact with the deadly electrically-charged "third rail."

Make Strike General.

The strike committee of the newly organized Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union has broadcast an appeal to all subway and elevated workers in all other branches of service to make the strike general, and the response last night indicates that President Lavin correctly estimates the situation when he claims that the end of the week will see both the elevated and subway lines in the Interborough completely paralyzed.

Berkeley Mass Meeting Demands Release of Sacco and Vanzetti

BERKELEY, Cal., July 8.—At a well-attended mass meeting in Comrades Hall a resolution was adopted protesting against the attempt to electrocute Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for a crime they never committed. The mass meeting in its resolution demands unconditional release of these two Italian workers.

SUBWAY STRIKE SHOWS HOSTILE STATE POWERS

Government Uses All Aid for the Bosses

NEW YORK CITY, July 8.—The striking subway workers who have opened the fight against the company union by organizing the Consolidated Railroad Workers, a real union, are finding the government their leading enemy.

Commissioners Gilchrist and Lockwood of the transit commission, in consultation with strike leaders, submitted a list of seven names of prominent men from whom three were to be picked for the proposed arbitration. But the commission insisted that the company union be permitted to name one of the three. The commission was protecting the company union. But the men even agreed to this, arbitration falling thru when the company refused to arbitrate.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the company, publicly states: "Every returning employe will be protected by a company representative, and, what is more, we expect a bluecoat alongside each motorman." That the police were ready to help the company appears from the police statement that the department could put 15 field inspectors, 85 captains, 515 lieutenants, 964 sergeants and 13,701 patrolmen on strike duty.

New York Communists Call for All Union Aid to Tube Strikers

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Workers Party today issued the following statement on the situation of the Interborough motormen and switchmen:

The "brotherhood" on the Interborough is one of the worst types of company unions. It was organized by the company after a strike called by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was broken some years ago.

Under this company controlled "union" the workers are completely helpless and powerless. Every decision of the committees of the various "locals" must be referred to the company for approval or rejection. The delegates or representatives are company succors and stool pigeons.

Yellow Dog Contract

Furthermore the workers on the I. R. T. have no freedom even to withdraw from the company union slavery. Every worker hired is compelled to sign a "yellow dog contract" obligating him to become a member of this bogus "brotherhood." He also signs a pledge never to belong to the regular A. F. of L. union or to urge or advise his fellow workers to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers. He signs away every right to become affiliated in any way with the organized labor movement.

Workers who rebel against this company union tyranny, enforced with "yellow dog contracts" are discharged from the service of the company. A 100 per cent "closed shop" in favor of the company and its bunk "union" is thus enforced.

A Complete Bondage.

To "sell" its company union despotism to its workers, the I. R. T. has also adopted other "welfare" activities. A company magazine extols the glories of the company union and carries on systematic attacks on the organized labor movement. Stock sales to employes, benefit associations and other welfare wrinkles are also used as a substitute for real wages and decent working conditions.

It is against this form of refined company tyranny that these workers on the I. R. T. have decided to organize. They have decided to resist the autocratic schemes of the company and to have a union of their own. They are following the examples of the millions of American workers who have united in bona fide labor unions of their own to fight the exploiting corporations.

Every worker in the New York area connected with unions in every trade and industry should rally to the support of the awakened traction slaves in their battles against the company union. A REAL LABOR UNION INSTEAD OF A BOSSES' SUBSIDIZED FAKE UNION.

Workers (Communist) Party District Two—William W. Weinstein, General Secretary.

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

REMEMBER BIRTHDAYS OF THESE VICTIMS OF CAPITALIST 'JUSTICE'

- July 3—Leonardo Vasquez, No. 37245, Brazoria County Farm, DeWalt, Tex.
- July 4—Warren K. Billings, Folsom Prison, Repressa, Cal.
- July 17—Frank Bailey, No. 37647, San Quentin, Cal.
- July 28—Charles Cline, care Ferguson Farm, R. 1, Midway, Tex.
- July 30—William Minton, No. 38124, San Quentin, Cal.
- July 30—Joe Varea, No. 38133, San Quentin, Cal.

SEND IN A SUB!

CANTON LABOR URGES RETRIAL IN SACCO CASE

Similar Demands Made Thruout Country

CANTON, China, July 8.—The Canton labor movement is practically unanimous in its demand for justice in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and the granting of a new trial to the two innocent Italian workers who are being retried to the electric chair.

To date the Canton Central Labor Union, the Nimailla Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the public meeting of the Non-Partisan League at which the secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor spoke, the Sons of Italy, Edmonde De Amicis, No. 505, the Croatian Fraternal Union, Lodge No. 514, the Canton International Labor Defense have adopted resolutions for Sacco and Vanzetti and forwarded them to the governor of Massachusetts.

New Trial for Sacco and Vanzetti Avella Demand.

AVELLA, Pa., July 8.—At a regular meeting of the International Labor Defense at Avella, Pa., June 27, 1926, it was regularly moved and seconded that we take up the Sacco and Vanzetti case. After the subject was put to a motion, the majority ruled we should send in a protest to the governor of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for the defendants, said meeting feeling that Sacco and Vanzetti have not had a fair trial so far, and demand that said parties, Sacco and Vanzetti, are entitled to a new trial.

(Signed) Fred Siders, President. Philip Di Giambattista, Secy.

Hudson, Mass., for Sacco and Vanzetti.

HUDSON, Mass., July 8.—The branch of the International Labor Defense of Hudson, Mass., has adopted a resolution to forward to Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, says A. Felkauskas, secretary of the branch.

Demand Justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 8.—Frank Hasik, president of the Allentown Slovak Workers' Society, No. 11, announced today that his organization has gone on record unanimously urging justice for Sacco and Vanzetti and the granting of a new trial. Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the governor of Massachusetts and to the press.

Textile Workers Endorse Sacco-Vanzetti Campaign.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 8.—After re-electing most of its former officers today the convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives listened to an appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti by Robert Zelms, district organizer of International Labor Defense. Zelms spoke of the campaign being conducted by I. L. D. for the two Italian workers and introduced a resolution demanding a new trial for the innocent radicals. The resolution was adopted and a rising vote of thanks was given to Zelms by the convention.

TWO SPEECHES

BY KARL MARX



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The Campaign Is Ended—

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FRENCH INTELLECTUALS PROTEST JAILING OF POLISH WORKERS

PARIS, July 8.—A number of French authors roused by the oppression of the working class and national minorities in Poland formed a committee to demand amnesty and re-establishment of the civil liberties in Poland. They issued the following appeal:

"In April, 1924, a group of French intellectuals exposed the rule of terror which is burdening the shoulders of the workers, peasants and national minorities in Poland.

"Since that time two years have passed. The terror continues to rage. Despite semi-official promises, despite the fact that Poland has a liberal constitution, persecution follows persecution.

"From April, 1925 to April, 1926 the Polish courts have carried thru 331 political trials. They have sentenced 1379 intellectual workers and peasants to a total of 2392 years of hard labor. In March of this year 49 trials against 217 accused took place.

"The situation of the prisoners in the prisons is frightful. To realize that one only needs to read the report of the parliamentary Thugutt committee, as well as the statements of M. Thugutt, member of parliament, and other members of parliament in the discussion in March of this year. In the prisons Lutzk, Kovel, Vioclavok, Lvov and Sambor in the years 1924 and 1925, 40 hunger strikes took place. The causes for this are the terrible treatment of the prisoners and the extremely long time of imprisonment on remand (M. Sommerstein, member parliament, found out in November, 1925 that over 75 per cent of the prisoners are on remand for over two years.)

"Not only is freedom of religion an empty word—all sects which do not belong to the Catholic National Church—Baptists, Adventists, Bible students, are ruthlessly suppressed. Not only are workers' trade unions disbanded but the arbitrary rule of the prosecutors and constables suppresses dozens of newspapers. The

state of that part of the population which belongs to the national minorities is a really deplorable one (1,000 Ukrainian, Lithuanian, White Russian schools are closed). There is something else which one does not find anywhere else in Europe: The massacres of the unemployed. Since the beginning of this year the police have attacked and shot at groups and demonstrations of unemployed 65 times. The results of these disturbances were 1,100 arrests, 250 injured and 13 dead unemployed.

"The conquest of power by Marshall Pilsudsky, who is considered as a real democrat by the public abroad, gave rise to the hope that the terror in Poland would finally cease.

"However, 6,000 prisoners have remained in their cells, treated inhumanly, the schools remain closed, the trade unions remain prohibited, the population of the national minorities remain suppressed and the police undertake new persecutions, new arrests, and new brutalities.

"Once more French voices are raised against the breaches of right and against the crimes against humanity in Poland. They will not cease to demand that together with an amnesty for the political prisoners those liberties are re-established which are the most elementary ones in a civilized country.

"The Initiative Committee: Severine, Henri Barbusse, Madame de Saint Prix, Madeline Marx, Leon Bazalgette, Henry Torres, George Pioch."

Soviet Industry Steadily Rises

REGARDLESS of the rumors of a crisis which are being spread by the social-democratic and bourgeois press, Soviet industry is not only continuously increasing its production, but the last monthly increase of production in March, 1926, even shows in some branches of production a record which has not hitherto been reached. The value of the total production of industry in March amounts to 312.6 million pre-war roubles, i. e., almost 5 per cent more than in February, 1926 (297.7 million), and more than 40 per cent more than in March of last year (222.4 millions). (At the most flourishing time of capitalist development an annual increase of 5-6 per cent was extraordinarily good.)

If we consider the separate branches of industry, textile production does not show any great change as compared with the production in February, which is to be attributed to the lack of raw material; all other branches of industry, on the other hand, show a rapid increase.

Increased Building.
The tremendously increasing building activity is evidenced by the increase in the production of cement, by fully 32 per cent in a month.

The production of coal shows an advance in two directions. The gross haulage increased from 1,812,357 tons in February to 1,964,364 in March, i. e., by 8.4 per cent. On the other hand, the amount consumed in the works themselves was reduced by 0.7 per cent.

The production of naphtha has increased still more rapidly. It amounted to 578,906 tons in February and rose to 638,635 tons in March, i. e., 10.3 per cent.

Metal Industry Grows.
The development of the metal industry shows the following figures:
Cast iron 162,315 188,745
Martin steel... 226,028 264,732
Rolled iron 176,805 193,944

The tendency of this growth in the direction of the industrialization of the country is revealed by the fact that the comparative increase in heavy in-

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dustry is considerably greater than that in light industry.

Foreign.
In foreign trade, too, a considerable increase is to be seen. After several months of an adverse trade balance, in March exports again exceed imports. All the greater importance must be attributed to this fact since the success has been attained not by limiting imports, but by increasing exports (by almost 25,000,000 roubles as compared with March, 1925).

The development of production in the last few months justifies us in expecting that the annual increase of 40 per cent planned will be realized to the full extent. Altho, of course, the demand for goods will even then not be completely met, a decided relief is already felt in some fields, which, during the last few months, had been involved in the difficulties of growth, as for instance the provision of fuel for the steadily growing industry.

Trades Unions Grow.
The number of trade union members (90-91 per cent of the whole proletariat) amounted at the end of 1925 to 8,000,000 workers. In the first half of 1925 the number of trade union members amounted to 5,900,000. This means an increase of organized workers in two years by more than 2,000,000, i. e., by about 30 per cent.

We will not overburden these few remarks by detailed figures. We get, however, an imposing picture if we consider the number of workers who, in the last five months of 1925, have, as is proved by national employment statistics, been newly employed in industry:

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| August | 185,503 |
| September | 190,048 |
| October | 207,631 |
| November | 150,511 |
| December | 147,750 |

(The new employment of workers who are not included in the national employment statistics increases these figures at least twofold.)

Social Insurance.
From the most recent statistics of the national social insurance which are available, we see that the number of workers and employes who are socially insured rose from Jan. 1st to Nov. 1st, 1925, by about 1,800,000 and reached on Nov. 1st 7,876,000. This number has, of course, been far exceeded since then.

These few figures culled from the wealth of indications of economic growth show how much importance is to be attached to the malicious gossip of our opponents with regard to the "all-embracing" crisis of Soviet economies.

Great Historical Task.

As is well known, there are indeed some even greater difficulties in socialist construction, and we speak just as openly of them as of our successes—sometimes these difficulties are even painted in too sombre colors in order to concentrate the attention of the proletariat on overcoming them. The fact, however, must never be forgotten that these difficulties are not an indication of a decline of an anarchist method of economics, or of its having arrived at a deadlock; they are due to the great historical task of the Soviet government, the task of bringing systematically into harmony and guiding on to socialist lines the various elements of an unprecedentedly rapid growth which has been made possible by the proletarian revolution.

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

New Premier of Sweden Is Not a Social-Democrat



With the death of Hjalmar Branting, late socialist premier of Sweden, and the determination of Swedish capitalism to lower the standard of living of the workers, the social-democracy has passed out of the picture in Sweden as the leading political party. Above is Carl Gustav Ekman, a plant tool of Swedish business, who has been given the premiership. Below is his wife.

POPE ATTACKS MEXICAN LAWS WITH PRAYERS

Says Other Religions Free; Facts Differ

ROME, July 8.—Cardinal Gaspari, in the name of Pope Pius XI has addressed a letter to all representatives of the holy see thruout the world attacking the Mexican government in the most forceful language as "hypocritical" and wending up by asking prayers that God might forgive it. The letter asserts the Mexican government is expelling catholics in the "most inhuman manner, as if they were the most vulgar criminals, while other religions are given ample liberty."

"The pope recalls his horror, expressed in the consistorial allocution Dec. 14, 1925, and his request for prayers for Mexico. Now again he asks such prayers and fixes August 1. The pope hopes that by such a universal prayer, God will deliver the Mexican catholics from persecution and that their persecutors will be pardoned."

Treats Them All Alike.

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—The church authorities, protestant, catholic, native and foreign are saying little about the new religious regulations prohibiting churchmen of any kind from mixing politics in religion. The regulations, say the government, are nothing new, only following the constitutional clauses. Natives, protestant or catholic, may be punished for violation. Foreigners, catholic or protestant, may be deported if they disobey the law.

High Pressure Agent Puts Out Propaganda for Longer Work Day

LONDON, July 8.—Sir Charles Higham, a big British publicity man trained in American propaganda methods has been hired by the government at an enormous salary to issue propaganda in favor of the law providing longer hours for the miners.

In three days over \$100,000 has been spent in full page advertisements trying to make the British working man believe that working longer hours is good for him and, especially for "the country."

Added intensive publicity is put out where it has most effect, on the sporting pages of all city and provincial papers, since the workers generally read the sporting pages.

The government hopes that enough miners will go back to work seeking the little more money that they might earn in working longer hours, to wreck the union's control of the men and lead to open shop conditions.

Pope Receives Hughes.
ROME, July 8.—The pope today received in audience Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State of the United States.

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Soviet and Oriental Trade Hope of Italy to Break Rivals' Grip

ROME, July 8.—From an article in "Il Messaggero" it is understood that Italy hopes by trading with Soviet Russia and the orient, to "break the Anglo-Saxon grip on raw materials."

"By finding a means for exchanging our manufactured products for the orient's raw material, Italians could escape the hold which has wounded them and in so doing realize one of the greatest aims in our national economic program."

The article is believed to have meant that Italy hopes for increased trade with Soviet Russia and with Persia. Persia, it is said by the Persian minister, provides an opening for Italian emigration.

CHINESE RESENT U. S. AGENCIES; STAGE PROTESTS

U. S. Sends Warships to Hainan Province

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, July 8.—Representations from the American government are expected as the result of repeated "outrages" alleged to have been committed against Americans engaged in missionary and education work in South China.

Frenzied Missionaries.
Secretary of State Kellogg has sent F. L. Mayer, counselor of the American legation here, to Canton to consult with consular authorities there. Tales of acts against American missions and missionaries have reached the legation here from Kwangtung province.

The christian and missionary alliance at Wuchow, on the Kwangtung Kwangsi border, was looted, according to the reports, after an "unprecedented display of violence and hatred on the part of the natives."

Anti-Foreign Meeting.
Aroused by an anti-foreign street meeting, the crowd stood outside the mission, shouting so loud as to prevent the congregation from hearing the words of the preacher.

Another report from Kachek, reported that a group of Americans were routed from their mission property.

U. S. Warship Sent.
An American destroyer was sent to Hainan and the compound cleared by force of all natives.

NEXT PRESIDENT OF MEXICO SETS NATION TALKING

Obregon and Morones Leading Prospects

MEXICO CITY, July 8.—Who is to be the next president of Mexico is the question agitating Mexican politics. An effort is being made to advance the candidacy of Alvaro Obregon, ex-president, but his opposers say that this would be a violation of the constitution of Queretaro and of the principles of the revolutionists against Diaz, whose slogan was "no re-election."

Obregon himself claims this does not apply to him, contending that the constitution forbids only that presidents should succeed themselves, but not that when one or more terms have passed that an ex-president could not run again. The agrarian party is said to be backing Obregon. Calles' attitude is unknown. He says nothing that would give the impression of favoring any one for his successor.

A real dark horse in the race is Luis Morones, who will be the candidate of the labor unions. He is a strong candidate.

The Catholic party is also strong, having heavy financial backing and skilled leaders. But it is too quiet so far.

Some army men are proposing General Arnulfo Gomez, commander of federal troops at Vera Cruz. The congressional elections now on will show the relation of forces. In the federal district there are 27 parties. Some other districts have as high as nine.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Troubles Police and Yankees in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 8.—When Americans gathered at different haunts in their colony here Monday, the police placed a guard at all gatherings under the impression that the Argentine workers who object to the frame-up that endangers the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, might demonstrate their protests in the presence of the Americans who were celebrating the Fourth of July.

Spanish Banker Suicide.
SEVILLE, July 8.—Raoul Noel, prominent Spanish banker and administrator of the estates of the Infanta, Louisa, shot himself to death today. Noel had been suffering from neurasthenia.

FRENCH LABOR MENACED WITH NEW ASSAULTS

Higher Costs and Longer Day Loom

PARIS, July 8.—Things more significant for French workers than whether or not the Briand cabinet may fall today by a failure to get a vote of confidence without reservations and a grant of plenary powers until December 31, appear behind the scene in parliament when Joseph Caillaux, finance minister and practical dictator, goes before the chamber of deputies today to make these requests.

Chief opposition is encountered on the proposal to ratify the Berenger-Mellon debt agreement with the United States, but Caillaux is craftily planning on merely recommending it be ratified "some time in the future." By this he hopes to get the granting of "plenary powers" of a dictator not only during the chamber's reconvening in October, but for three years thereafter.

An Attack on Working Class.

Behind this wrangle in parliament, however, lies something more immediately significant for the workers. Caillaux will make his bid for "plenary powers" on the basis of adoption of the French experts' report. This report has the following important recommendations:

1. New taxes to be laid on the necessities of life to raise four billion francs a year. This will increase the already high cost of living.
2. To "encourage capital" by reducing the income tax and raising the exemption from 7,000 to 10,000 francs.
3. Doubling customs duties and increasing railway fares.
4. Ratifying the agreement on the debt owed to the United States in order to get a \$200,000,000 loan from American bankers.
5. Speeding up production and a "more liberal" interpretation of the 8-hour law.

In addition the French experts officially declare that the franc can never get back to its pre-war value. In this, the first official admission of the fact, the experts' report says:

Ruin for Holders of Paper.

"The complete revalorization of the franc is today a dream, for it presupposes a continued and systematic deflation ruinous for the taxpayers, who would be crushed by a debt representing nominally the totality of the public fortune of France, and ruinous for industry, commerce and agriculture, which could support neither an indefinite reduction of prices nor the consequences of engagements made since depreciation has begun."

Therefore, the experts recommend that paper francs be permanently exchanged at a discount to gold francs.

IN THE

July Issue



of the

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Tasks of the American
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How to Improve Ones Education.

A new department in the magazine to give advice and guidance in the matter of book-reading for self-education.
Opening article by ARTHUR W. CALHOUN, teacher of economics in Brookwood Labor College.

What Is Doing in France.

HARRY GANNES, young labor journalist, just returned from France. A lively article on general conditions and recent developments.

How the American Government Was Made.

JAY LOVESTONE gives an instructive account on the art and science of government making in early American history.

Short Stories by Workingclass Authors.

On Proletarian Cartoons.

V. F. CALVERTON, editor of the "Modern Quarterly" and author of the "Newer Spirit," writes on proletarian cartoons. Gives a little history of the art and draws an interesting comparison between proletarian and non-proletarian cartoons.

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

Advertising rates on application.

Smashing Company Unionism

The strike of the motormen and switchmen on the Interborough system in New York City is something more than a struggle for higher wages and better conditions of labor. It is the first effective revolt in this country against the shameful fraud of company unionism. The management of the Interborough, under the direction of its president and general manager, the astute and unscrupulous labor exploiter, Mr. Frank Hedley, and his totally debased flunkies around Patrick J. Connolly, head of the company union, has been able for ten years to hold the workers on the subways and elevated lines in a state of abject slavery.

All the trappings that accompany "welfare work" in industry were used to the limit. The railway bulletins were nauseating products of designed propaganda to keep the workers in utter ignorance. It reeked with sickening personal interest stories about Pat's baby cutting a new tooth, or Mike's family taking a ride to Coney Island and spoke of the management and workers as "one big family." Meanwhile the bought and paid for Connolly and other Hedley men succeeded in combating every effort on the part of the men to raise their wages or shorten their hours.

The revolt of last Tuesday is only the explosion of forces that had been at work a long time within the company union. For three years Edward Lavin, Harry Bark, Joseph Phelan and others had been putting up a fight against terrific odds in an effort to break thru the company union fetters. The rest of the labor movement knew nothing about this long struggle until last week. Officially the labor movement has despaired of winning the traction workers. They estimated the company union on the basis of the Hedley-Connolly propaganda. Lavin and his aids fought without encouragement from the rest of labor.

But while the gathering storm was not perceived by the so-called bonafide labor movement, the company had perceived it and had tried to overcome it. Every device known to keep workers chained to corporations was utilized. Not all the subtle propaganda of the corporation could overcome the effect upon the men of the miserable wages they received. Not any form of company unionism, or other class collaboration, can overcome the effect of workers in a great metropolis like New York slaving for \$2.94 to \$3.47 per day, which is the wage of the porters. Experienced gatemen receive but \$3.47 per day of ten hours, with but two days a month off. The subway guards, whose job it is to jam people into the trains and keep them moving, receive from \$4.10 to \$4.47 for ten hours of such work, with never a day off. Motormen, whose work requires considerable experience, are the highest paid, receiving the munificent sum of \$5.52 per day for their nerve-racking work of piloting heavy trains at enormous speed over the rails.

Mr. Hedley and Mr. Connolly and the rest of the Interborough crew could devise no scheme that would forever counteract the effect of such low wages.

For ten long years the Interborough workers have suffered in silence, held down thru the combined terror of the company and its union. The action of the motormen and switchmen last week smashed the company union at the first blow, because without these workers no traction company union can function.

What the Interborough strikers have done other workers can do in such organizations, if only they have the courage to put up a determined fight.

A New Drive on Passaic

A new drive against the Passaic strikers has been started by the business interests of Passaic and nearby communities under the leadership of the textile barons.

A meeting, which dispatches describe as composed of "leading clergymen, professional men, bankers, manufacturers and citizens," was held in Passaic on July 6.

The chairman of the meeting, an alderman, announced: "We appeal to the workers to realize that radical leadership can only lead to loss and failure, to believe that here among their own people are their friends."

The president of the chamber of commerce attacked the strike publicity as "outrageous and scandalous."

The similarity of these utterances of the parasitic element of Passaic with the recent statement of the American Federation of Labor executive council will be noted immediately. The A. F. of L. officials attack the strike and advise against money being sent to the strike committee and the hangers-on of the mill barons follow suit.

What is the meaning of this new offensive, the attempted frame-up of Weisbord, the renewal of violence against the strikers?

Simply that the textile barons are trying to break the strike so that their mills can open up with an unorganized crew for the busy season. They are receiving aid in this scheme from labor officials who should be rallying the trade union movement to the assistance of the Passaic workers whose struggle in the face of unrestrained violence has aroused the admiration of every honest worker in the United States.

This is the crucial period of the strike. The textile barons know it. They are exerting every ounce of pressure they can upon the middle class elements in the Passaic textile district, intensifying their press campaign and trying to demoralize the ranks of the strikers.

Support of the strike must not slacken. The answer must be given to the textile barons by American labor in the form of increased aid to the strike in this period. If there is no desertion of the Passaic workers by labor, the new offensive of the mill owners will fail and the victory of the Passaic strikers will be the beginning of similar victories in all textile centers ending in organization of the entire industry.

This is what the textile barons are afraid of and one of the principal reasons for their new drive.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK SACCO CONFERENCE HAS BIG AFFILIATION

Over 80,000 Workers in Bodies Joined

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 8.—The New York Sacco-Vanzetti conference will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., on July 9, at 8 p. m. Delegates from various union locals and fraternal organizations, representing one-half million workers, will participate in this conference. Up to date, the following organizations have already elected delegates to represent them:

| Members | Members |
|---|---------|
| Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Local 905..... | 500 |
| United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, Local 2165..... | 800 |
| Shoe Workers' Protective Union, Local 53..... | 500 |
| National Ex. Comm., Amalg. Metal Workers of America..... | 1,500 |
| Intern. Prog. Alteration Painters' Union..... | 1,500 |
| Theatrical Tailors & Pressers Union..... | 500 |
| Milinery Hand Workers, Local 43..... | 1,500 |
| Cloak, Suit, Tailors' Union, Local 9, I. L. G. W. U..... | 6,000 |
| Italian Dress & Waistmakers Union, Local 89..... | 5,000 |
| Journeyman's Barbers Intern. Union of America, Local 816..... | 87 |
| Brotherhood of Cabinet Makers, Local 10..... | 50 |
| A. C. W. of A., Local No. 142..... | 2,000 |
| Typographical, Local No. 7..... | 175 |
| Knickerbocker Club, Amalg. Metal, No. 41..... | 1,500 |
| Bakers Union, Local 87..... | 350 |
| Joint Board Shirt Makers Union, A. C. W. of A..... | 5,000 |
| Examiners, Regraders & Busheles Union, Local 82, I. L. G. W. U..... | 500 |
| Joint Board, Cloak Makers Union..... | 50,000 |
| Local 1057, United B. R. & J..... | 250 |
| Cigar Makers Union, Local 876..... | 500 |
| Cigar Makers Union, Local 87..... | 500 |
| Upholsterers Union, Local 76..... | 500 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 2..... | 500 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 6..... | 250 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 11..... | 365 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 38..... | 90 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 75..... | 100 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 108..... | 100 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 195..... | 170 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 265..... | 100 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 300..... | 100 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 500..... | 500 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 564..... | 85 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 622..... | 100 |
| Workmen's Circle, Branch 657..... | 99 |
| Workers Club of Staten Island..... | 175 |
| Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 24..... | 125 |
| Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 12..... | 100 |
| Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 25..... | 100 |
| Total..... | 80,751 |

Many Protests.

Judging from reports received by the provisional committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference, scores of resolutions are pouring into the governor's office from various organizations in New York, demanding a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ever since the supreme court of Massachusetts issued its final decision, many mass meetings were held here in protest. Open air meetings are being held every night in various parts of the city.

TRY TO STIFLE SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST MEETING

But Buffalo Produces Fighting Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—(By Mail) —Another effort to break up Sacco and Vanzetti meetings here was reported by the Buffalo police when Isadore Greenberg and Jennie Cooper were arrested for speaking at the corner of N. Division and Main streets on the evening of June 30th.

Three times they were taken to the station house before being finally charged with "blocking traffic." There was absolutely no grounds for the charge altho a good crowd had listened attentively to the speakers. A verbal permit for the meeting had been granted by the chief of police but this was refused recognition by the captain of the precinct who ordered the speakers arrested.

Twice they were taken from the stand and admonished at the station house to discontinue the meeting and as many times they went back and resumed their effort to give publicity to the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Finally the arrest was made and bail fixed at one thousand dollars each.

The case came to trial the following morning in the city court when the case against the defendants was dismissed upon the grounds that the meeting was legal as the chief had already granted the permit verbally and that the police had again "made a mistake."

France Increases Miners' Pensions

PARIS—(FP)—Old age annual pensions for miners in France are increased from 2,500 francs to 3,000 franc, under a bill recently accepted by the chamber of deputies. Thirty years service in the mines and an age minimum of 55 years are qualifications. Widow pensions are raised in the same proportion. Miners who have dug coal or iron for more than 30 years are to receive 36 francs additional for each further year, instead of 30 francs as formerly. Many of the coal miners have served 40 years, and hence will get 3,360 francs pension. (1 franc, 8c.)

For an Amnesty in Poland!

"We saw prisons which were so terribly crowded, that there could be no question of beds, planks, straw sacks and blankets for the prisoners; we could not understand how so many people could breathe in one room." In the same debate it was stated that in the prison, "Holy Cross," which is destined almost only for political prisoners, in the course of six months 51 prisoners of a total number of 300 prisoners died. I am of the opinion that this prison is a place where one can take people whom one wants to kill as quickly as possible."—Polish Foreign Minister Thugutt.

FOR more than a year the Red Aid of Poland and the revolutionary Polish working class has fought for the amnesty of the thousands of political prisoners who suffer in the notorious dungeons of the Polish bourgeoisie. The details which we hear from the Polish prisons hells, are not even exceeded in brutality and cruelty by the bloody rule of Tsankov. Maltreatment, tortures like those of the Middle Ages, which often drive the prisoners to suicide, are on the order of the day. Thumb-screws, "electric baths," beating on the soles of the foot are the usual means by which the Polish Defensive (political police) enforce "confessions," force the prisoners to sign statements which are prepared by corrupt police officials.

ACCORDING to the recent report of the parliamentary committee three thousand revolutionary workers and peasants are in prison for more than two years on the basis of such enforced and invented statements and have not yet been tried.

The conditions in the prisons are incredible. Apart from the tortures and the maltreatment to which the prisoners are subjected every day, the

hygienic conditions can hardly be described. The state of affairs in the prisons is best illustrated by the above statement of the bourgeois M. P. and former Polish Foreign Minister Thugutt, in the Polish parliament. SIX thousand political prisoners are in the Polish jails. Even the new system of the so-called "Left" has brought about no change. Pilsudsky has proved to be a worthy representative of Polish class rule. The system of provocations, wholesale arrests of revolutionary workers and peasants, the tortures in the prisons are continued. The corrupt and inhuman apparatus of the Defensive continues to rule without scruples and with brutality without equal. Every day we receive news of wholesale arrests, of new cases of terror. The protest of the unemployed, now as before Pilsudsky's coup d' etat, is suffocated with machine guns and wholesale arrests with intensified terror. The Polish prisoners are still more crowded with revolutionary workers and peasants. The murders in the dungeons of the Defensive will be continued if the international working class will not raise its voice of protest.

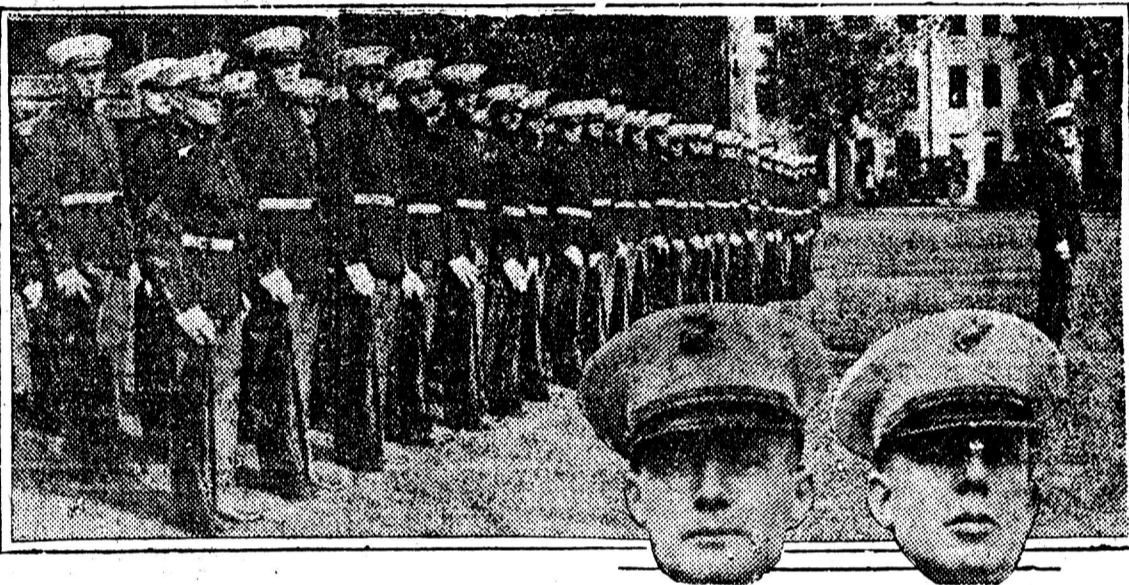
A loud storm of protest must show Polish reaction that the international working class makes the struggle of the revolutionary workers and peasants of Poland against white terror and the brutal system of suppression of the toiling masses, its own cause, its own struggle.

The Executive Committee of the International Red Aid therefore addresses itself to the red aid organizations in all countries, to all parties, labor organizations and all right thinking men and women of the world with the appeal to support the Polish working class in its justified struggle against white terror and for a general political amnesty.

THE protest of the whole international public must put an end to the unworthy system of provocations, suppression and terror which rules Poland today and force the Polish government to liquidate the thousandfold cruelties, breaches of law and conscious class sentences by an amnesty of all political prisoners.

The Executive Committee of the INTERNATIONAL RED AID, Central European Bureau.

Fifty Marines Picked to Guard Coolidge



Above are officers and men from America's imperialist police force, the same branch of the military that slaughtered 3,000 Haitians to establish Wall Street's rule of the island, who will guard the president night and day at his summer camp.

Medical Services of Soviet Russia's Railroads

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. June 15.—Medical aid was dispensed at 617 medical stations and eight ambulatories (there were 565 in 1924), while at 131 medical stations medical aid was given on several specialties in Soviet Russia. On the average there was one medical station to every 91 versts of railway, as against 119 versts in 1913.

In addition to the medical stations there were 181 infirmary stations in charge of sub-physicians (as against 238 in 1924). Thus, in the course of one year the number of medical stations was increased by 52, while the number of stations in charge of sub-physicians was decreased by 57. The essential task of gradually putting all the medical stations under the charge of qualified physicians is to be accomplished in the course of three years.

Ambulatories.

Before the war (in 1913) 54.9 per cent of the ambulatory stations were in charge of sub-physicians, whereas in 1925 there were already 77.4 per cent of the ambulatories under the charge of qualified physicians. These figures will be even more appreciated if we recollect that in 1917 the total number of medical stations of the entire railway system of the present Union of Socialist Soviet Republics amounted to 301, whereas there is double that number on the railways of the R. S. F. S. R. alone at present.

The personnel on the medical service system comprises 6,379 (as against 5,451 in 1924), of whom 1,424 are qualified physicians (as against 1,083).

16,351,082 Get Aid.

During the year there was medical assistance given to 16,351,082, which means an increase of 2,200,000 as compared with the previous year. On an average there were 8,331 visits for each physician (exclusive of dentists).

Dental Aid.

Dental aid was administered at 325 ambulatories in addition to five traveling dental ambulatories which circulated on three railway lines. In 1913 on the whole of the present railway system of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics there were 18 dentists, while in 1925 there were 430. The number of visits in the last year was 1,895,450, which means an increase of 420,000 as compared with 1924.

Medical Institutions.

The number of other medical institutions in 1925, as compared with 1924, was increased in the following

manner: there were 20 physio-therapeutic establishments and infirmaries, now there are 28; instead of nine dispensaries for consumptives there are now 12; instead of three venereological ambulatories there are now six; the number of laboratories has been increased from 89 to 101, and that of X-ray cabinets from 39 to 47.

Hospitals.

Hospital treatment was administered at 165 railway hospitals having 9,366 berths. As compared with 1924 the number of berths was increased by 745. It is necessary to observe that in 1913 the railway hospitals of the present territory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics had only 3,052 berths, and in 1917 went down even to 3,964. It can therefore be seen that the pre-war standard of railway hospitals has not only been reached, but considerably surpassed.

Hospital Berths.

The number of patients treated at the railway hospitals in 1925 was 214,160 (as compared with 188,201 in 1924). Altho there was one berth to every 343 people of the population (as compared with 498 in 1913, and even 565 in 1917), nevertheless the existing hospital system is inadequate. There is particular need felt in berths for special treatment.

Medical Supplies.

It is only two years since the supply of the medical establishments has been put on a proper basis. In past years it was of a casual nature. The state of the budget did not permit the granting of sufficient funds for increased supply. The lack of equipment had its effect on the whole efficiency of the medical service.

In the estimates for 1923-1924 there was set aside 316,000 rubles for the purchasing of instruments. An even larger sum was spent in 1924, about 400,000 rubles, while in the estimates for 1925-26 provision was made for the expenditure of about 456,000 rubles.

Furthermore, special equipment for 270 cabinets and 75 ambulances were supplied by the railway department of the people's commissariat of health in 1925.

Medicines.

The supply of medicines has been considerably improved. In the course of 1925 there were filled 14,487,115 prescriptions (an increase of 3,050,597 as compared with 1924), and 3,448,836 bandages were administered (an increase of 581,858 as compared with 1924). On the whole there is a sufficiency of medicines and bandaging materials. It should be mentioned

that some of the filled prescriptions remain at the pharmacies at the patients do not claim them after having ordered them. The expenses for medicines were 1,114,071 rubles in 1924, and 1,505,618 rubles in 1925. Furthermore there were medicines distributed to the value of 1,396,700 rubles by the people's commissariat of health in 1925, and a further 1,450,000 rubles worth has been ordered for the current year.

There was also considerable improvement in the supply of hospital equipment. In 1924 the expense on linen for a single berth was 21 rubles 37 kopecks, which was evidently insufficient. In 1925, in addition to the funds spent for this purpose by the railway health departments, the railway department of the people's commissariat of health has purchased 1,000 beds with Canadian nets and as many mattresses, 2,000 pillows and 12,000 sets of bed linen and underwear for 2,000 berths (six sets for each berth). An equal quantity of linen was ordered in 1926, and 2,000 beds and mattresses and 4,000 pillows. Thus in the course of two years, thanks to this order, there has been completely renovated 50 per cent of the linen of the berths in the railway hospitals.

Medical Fund.

In 1923-24 the medical fund on the railways comprised 10,297,686 rubles 37 kopecks, and in 1924-25 it amounted to 12,996,353 rubles 23 kopecks. Tentative estimates for 1925-26 bring up the fund to 18,000,000 rubles.

South Bend, Ind., Is Organizing for Passaic Strike Relief

A delegate conference of representatives of labor organizations to organize relief work for the textile strikers of Passaic will be held in South Bend, Indiana, on Wednesday, July 14th, 8 p. m., at Central Labor Temple, 314 S. Michigan.

All organizations are urged to elect delegates. If they do not meet before the conference, they may be represented through their executive committee or their officials directly.

It is expected that the conference will be highly successful, a number of organizations having already expressed their sympathy with the strikers and electing delegates.

The General Relief Committee has local headquarters at 1812 S. Chapin St., South Bend, to which credentials and requests for information should be mailed.

WITH THE STAFF

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

Some Hair of the Dog That Bites 'Em.

We saw in the papers that somebody has been surveying the hitherto undiscovered country of "petting" the Y. M. C. A. of New York, we believe. The report makes the strange recommendations:

"That problems affecting both sexes be worked out by boys and girls together."
"We had the idea that was what the row was about!"

Thompson's One-Arm Pie-House Points Pearl-Diver's Way To Power.

"How C. C. Allen Rose from Dishwasher at Indianapolis to Manager at Pittsburgh"

"Manager C. C. Allen of the Thomson house at 968 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, first worked for the John R. Thompson company in Indianapolis, as dishwasher. He is one of the many individuals in the Thomson organization who began at the bottom and have gradually worked themselves up by strict attention to business until they reached a desirable position.

"Sometime after Mr. Allen started to work in the Indianapolis house, a range man was needed, and he was given the opportunity to fill the place—which he did so well that later he was made stew cook.

"Then he was given a place as counterman—that was when the beginning counterman had the job of making the coffee and did all the cleaning. With this experience as a foundation, Mr. Allen was then placed at 7 Wabash as student manager and a little later promoted to the position of manager of the Kansas City restaurant."

The above, taken from the company magazine of Thompson's hash houses, shows how one may work up in life. But we would like to know at what stage of the pathway to power did our subject change from being "Charley" to being "Mr. Allen." Was it when he attained the heights of "stew cook" or "counterman," or when he reached the dizzy altitude of "student manager?"

BRITISH HUMOR

An official of the British railwaymen's union was saying unkind things about Premier Baldwin. In an allusion to Mr. Baldwin's rural pursuits, the official got off the following rather clever and brilliant remark, don't you know, 'E said:

"Mr. Baldwin 'as learned more from the fox than from the pig." As for us, we think 'E's a blooming hybrid.

"ARTHUR EVANS"

Says the Chicago Tribune in full page advertisements, "is one of the best reporters that American journalism has produced. He is a man of analytical mind, who approaches a political or economic investigation without personal prejudice or predetermined judgment."

We think so, too. Arthur was particularly brilliant in "analyzing" the recent election in Iowa (Art is advertised to give the highbrows the low down on the farm vote barometer).

This is how Art "analyzed" the Iowa situation before the election of Brookhart:

"Prosperous Iowa, her farms teeming with fatted livestock, big red barns and happy agrarians with radios, autos and sons and daughters at college (Note: he leaves out the hired man. Will somebody offer a reward for any political analysis of the farm situation that even speaks of the hired man.), Prosperous Iowa, with thriving cities, busy business-men making money painlessly from the thousands and thousands of contented workers who resent any wage raises and would stage a demonstration against any unthinking employer who would dare reduce their hours from 10 to 9—prosperous Iowa, I say after a careful investigation, wants none of Brookhart and Bolshevism."

Pius Not So Pious.

When Pope Pius the Eleventh goes a-poping, And calls Plutarco Calles "hypocrite"; Don't you think it would be better if he left out of his letter Any prayers that god forgive him every bit?

If a psychiatric invoice could be taken Of the popish brain, we're certain that we were to Find that while professing peace He was furnishing the grease And the guns for the revolt of De la Huerta.

Workers (Communist) Party

How Shall We Gain Members for the Party?

By I. AMTER.

IT is a fact in all parts of the country, that there are not enough comrades to do the work of the party. The party is handicapped for various reasons: 1) the reorganization of the party, 2) the inexperience of the party comrades in the new form of work, 3) language difficulties.

The Reorganization and the Party.
Unquestionably the reorganization of the party has done much to keep the party from functioning as it should. This is not novel in the Communist International. The recent organization conference held in Moscow just before the Enlarged Executive Committee demonstrated that the Communist parties have to bridge over many difficulties when reorganization takes place. Not that these difficulties should be magnified; on the contrary, if proper co-operation takes place, the reorganization can be brought about with ease.

The reorganization, however, cost our party a large number of members, and no comrade should shrug his shoulders and say there is no loss to the party, if the members who left should not rejoin. On the contrary, either due to misunderstanding or inability to think themselves into the new form of organization, some comrades have left, who would be very valuable to the party. It is true that some of them may not have been the type that wish to do much work; but party work can be learned, and willingness to do it may be acquired. Hence, in many instances, it will be found—as it has already been found—that members who have rejoined the party become good party members. Therefore, slogan number one: All former party members possible must be brought back into the party.

Recruiting.
Inexperience in the new form of party work has not only hurt us in the performance of the fundamental work of the party, but has also made it difficult for us to get new members. The party membership, during the days of language branches, rarely increased thru work in the shops. Most of the members came to the party thru contact in the fraternal organizations, unions, etc. This work must be intensified, and every left winger, who is eligible to membership in the party must be brought in.

It must be understood, however, that the work in the trade unions, fraternal organizations, etc., has not been changed in form. It remains the same, but is intensified and broadened.

The work in the shops is the novel part of the reorganization. Work thru the shop and street nuclei gives us more direct contact with the workers. It must not be expected, however, that the workers will flock into the party just because we have reorganized and now present ourselves to the workers in an organized form in the shops. It must be acknowledged that the broad masses of the workers know nothing about the party. The publication of shop bulletins brings us close to the workers on the question of their daily problems, and wherever there is a shop nucleus, we must have a shop bulletin. Street bulletins or neighborhood bulletins should be issued by the street nuclei, occupying themselves with taking up the questions that harass the workers wherever they live. This presents the par-

ty as the expression of the workers who are fighting for better conditions. But this is not sufficient: whenever there is a condition in the shops, the Communists must be the first to make proposals for the changing of conditions and to organize the workers for fighting for the change. This deals with immediate conditions in the shops—whether they are wages, hours, working conditions or anything else. The workers are impressed by nothing more than leadership—militancy and policy.

If in fighting for the interests of the workers, however, we fail to make recruits for the party, we are neglecting one of the most important party tasks. Recruiting as a daily task, has not become ingrained in the minds of our party membership. Nor have we yet learned to utilize non-party sympathetic organizations for getting party members. We have acquired too much the "non-party" spirit of these non-party organizations and have forgotten that they are excellent recruiting grounds for the party.

Slogan number two: Regular recruiting campaigns as a result of activities of the nuclei must be conducted in the shops and residential sections.

Language Difficulties.
Difficulty of language has impeded the growth of the party. Since the break-up of the language federations, the party members have manifested some loss of interest in the party work. This is due to the common basis thru language have been taken from them. They feel unable to express themselves in English. As Communists, we must provide ourselves with one of the most necessary tools, and that is language. Not that all party members must become public speakers, but they should acquire sufficient command of the English language, so that they reach practically any worker in the shops. The knowledge of foreign languages is advantageous, but English must be regarded almost as basic. Owing to the disadvantage of not knowing the English

WORKERS PARTY ASKS SOCIALIST PARTY OF CALIFORNIA TO UNITE IN MOVEMENT FOR A LABOR TICKET

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8. — The California district organization of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued an appeal to the Socialist Party of California, and to Upton Sinclair S. P. candidate for governor of that state, proposing that the Socialist Party of California join in the issuance of a joint call to all labor unions and other workers' organizations to participate in placing in the field this fall a united labor ticket.

The formation of a special sub-committee to meet with a similar committee of the Workers Party is suggested, the two sub-committees to be charged with working out a program for the purpose.

In a letter to Lena Morrow Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party of California, the district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party of the district says: "We feel that if the Communists and the Socialists make this united front appeal it will go a long way in advancing the formation of a state Labor Party in California."

Appeal to Socialists.
The appeal to the Socialist Party says:

"Dear Comrades:
"The present industrial and agricultural situation in California is proving to the workers and farmers of this state the fallacy of trying to remedy their conditions by means of following the political policy of 'supporting your friends' in the old capitalist parties.

"The state of California, which for a long time was the leading state for the organized labor movement and the progressive movement in general, is now being definitely controlled by those who are opposed to organized labor, and even the educational institutions of the state are being openly used for the purpose of spreading the ideas of the open shop.

"Criminal syndicalist laws and court injunctions have been used as a whip against the organized workers and over 50 innocent workers are now in prison merely because of their activities on behalf of the working class.

"The most vicious anti-picketing laws have been on the statute books for years and are constantly being used against every attempt of the workers to better their conditions.

"Mexican and Negro workers are being exploited to the limit in the agricultural districts in the south. In the fruit and packing industries, men, women and children of the same family have to work long hours in order to earn enough to live on.

"Thousands of workers in the lumber industry are working long hours with very little pay and are practically deprived of all rights of citizenship because of the fact that they are under constant control of the lumber interests and actually live in feudal cities.

"Farms have been left deserted because of the inability of the farmers to eke out a living wage.

"The water and power resources of this state are being gradually control-

language well, many of our comrades hesitate about speaking to English-speaking workers. I realize that very frequently they feel exposed to the ridicule of the American-born worker—and that keeps many comrades from being active in the trade unions. But if they realize that the antagonism against the party is in a large measure due to its being a Bolshevik Party (most workers do not understand the word Communist, but fully understand Bolshevik), they would not be embarrassed by their inability to master the English language, but would battle thru the barrage of antipathy and fight to gain the sympathy of the workers regardless of this handicap.

Slogan three: To the front—as good soldiers—to overcome the language difficulties that many comrades suffer from.

Unequal Distribution of Capable Comrades.

One further difficulty in the path of the party is that we have at the present time an unequal distribution of the capable comrades in the party. When the party begins to realize the importance of certain districts and certain industries, and seriously considers the necessity of distributing comrades thruout the party—particularly the young comrades—we will have leadership in each locality and shift the comrades until in each town we have at least one leader to represent the party, direct the party comrades, who are most eager to do work and are not daunted by defeats, and aid most effectively in getting new workers into the party.

Therefore, slogan four: Young members of the party and of the Y. W. L. must be trained for party work, must be dispatched to work in the strategic points of certain industries and thereby aid in building up the party and the Y. W. L.

Nothing will contribute more than the leadership of the party as a whole to win recruits for the party—and this leadership can be shown only in the daily struggles of the workers—a leadership in fact and not in theory.

led by the private water and power interests.

"Military training has been intensified in the universities, high schools and even the higher grades in the grammar schools. Constant propaganda against Japanese workers is being carried on, while ever increasing appropriations for military purposes are being made for this state. All of these are for the purpose of creating war spirit and making the necessary preparedness for a war on the Pacific.

"These conditions and the recognition by the workers and farmers of the fallacy in hoping to get relief from the two capitalist parties, makes this the most opportune time to crystallize the dissatisfaction into a definite independent political expression of the workers and farmers.

"Now is the time for the workers to organize themselves independently on the political field.

"We, therefore, invite the state executive committee of the Socialist Party of California, to issue jointly a call to all labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations for the purpose of placing into the field a united labor ticket. We also suggest that a special sub-committee meet with a similar committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to work out a program to this end.

"Hoping that you will see the importance of this united front and that you will respond favorably to our request, we are

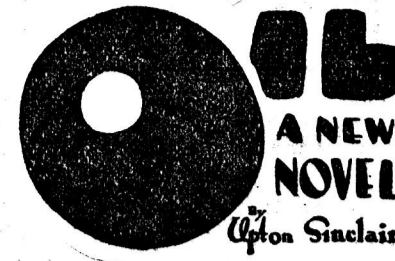
"Fraternally yours,
"Organizer, District No. 13,
Workers (Communist) Party.

Workers Party Is to Debate with Security League

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 8.—The Workers (Communist) Party and the National Security League will engage in a debate July 16 at the Central Opera House.

Jay Lovestones, author of the "Government Strike-breaker" and of "The First American Revolution," will represent the Workers (Communist) Party. The National Security League is considering Mr. Hyman, Mr. Cashman or Mr. Mann as their champion. The exact wording of the topic is, "Resolved that our present form of government is not in the interest of the American masses." The National Security League says that it is, the Workers (Communist) Party says that it is not. The Workers School has named Scott Nearing, who will be one of its instructors for the coming year—as chairman of the debate.

The School plans the debate as a sort of welcome to the Summer School students coming in from all over the country to begin their two-week intensive training course on July 19. Admission to the debate 50c.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and tollsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has filled up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them.

"I know, son; but then you'll get them on your hands—"
"No, they're not like that, they're proud; Mrs. Groarty says they wouldn't take money from you, any more than Paul would. But if you bought the mortgage from the bank, they couldn't help that. Or you might buy the ranch, Dad, and rent it back to them. Paul says there's oil on that ranch—at least his Uncle Eby had seen it on top of the ground."

"There's thousands of ranches just like that in California, son. Oil on top of the ground don't mean anything special."

"Well, Dad, you've always said you wanted to try some wild-cattling; and you know, that's the only way you'll ever get what you talk about—a whole big tract that belongs to you, with no royalties to pay, and nobody to butt in. So let's take a chance on Paradise, and drive through there and camp out a few days and get some quail, and we'll see what we think of it, and we'll help those poor people, and give your kidneys a rest at the same time."

So Dad said all right; and he went away thinking to himself: "Gosh! Funny kid!"

The San Elido valley lay on the edge of the desert, and you crossed a corner of the desert to get to it; a bare wilderness of sunbaked sand and rock, with nothing but grey, dusty desert plants. You sped along upon a fine paved road, but the land was haunted by the souls of old-time pioneers who had crossed it in covered wagons or with pack-mules and had left their bones beside many a trail. Even now, you had to be careful when you went off into side-trails across these wastes; every now and then a car would get stuck with an empty radiator, and the people would be lucky to get out alive.

You could get water if you sunk a deep well; and so there were fruit ranches and fields of alfalfa here and there. There came long stretches where the ground was white, like salt; that was alkali, Dad said, and it made this country a regular boob-trap. The stranger from the East would come in and inspect a nice fruit ranch, and would think he was making a good bargain to get the land next door for a hundred dollars an acre; he would set out his fruit-trees and patiently water them, and they wouldn't grow; nothing would grow but a little alfalfa, and maybe there was too much alkali for that. The would-be rancher would have to pull up trees, and obliterate the traces of them, and set a real-estate to hunting for another boob.

Strapped to the running board of Dad's car, on the right hand side where Bunny sat, was a big bundle wrapped in a waterproof cover; they were camping out—which meant that the mind of a boy was back amid racial memories, the perils and excitements of ten thousand years ago. Tightly clutched in Bunny's two hands were a couple of repeating shot-guns; he held these for hours, partly because he liked the feel of them, and partly because they had to be carried in the open—if you shut them up in the compartment they would be "concealed weapons," and that was against the law.

Near the head of the valley a dirt road went off and a sign said: "Paradise, eight miles." They wound up a little pass that seemed to be tumbled heaps of rock, of every size and color. There were fruit ranches, the trees now bare of leaves, with trunks calcimined white, and young trees with wire netting about them, to keep away the rabbits. The first rains of the season had fallen, and new grass was showing—the California spring, which begins in the fall.

The pass broadened out; there were ranch-houses scattered here and there, and the village of Paradise—one street, with a few scattered stores, sheltered under eucalyptus trees that made long shadows in the late afternoon light. Dad drew up at the filling station which was also a feed-store. "Can you tell me where is the Watkins ranch?"

"There's two Watkinses," said the man. "There's Old Abel Watkins—"

"That's the one!" exclaimed Bunny.

"He's got a goat-ranch, over by the slide. It ain't so easy to find. Was you plannin' to get there tonight?"

"We shan't worry if we get lost," said Dad; "we got a campin' outfit."

So the man gave them complicated directions. You took the lane back of the school house, and you made several jogs and then there were about sixteen forks, and you must get the right one, and you followed the slide that took the water down to Roseville, and it was the fourth arroyo after you had passed old man Tucker's sheep-ranch, with the little house up under the pepper trees. And so they started and followed a winding road that had apparently been laid out by sheep, and the sun set behind the dark hills, and the clouds turned pink, and they dodged rocks that were too high for the clearance of the car, and crawled down into little gullies, and up again with a constant shifting of gears. There was no need to ask about the quail, for the hills echoed with the melodious double call of the flocks gathering for the night.

(To be continued.)

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

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Passaic Young Workers Are Infected with Tuberculosis Due to the Conditions in Shops

YOUTH INFECTED FOR PROFIT

In the examination of the striking textile workers by the United Front Committee, the physicians discovered that out of 404 workers, 100 cases of tuberculosis in different forms. 28% of the tubercular cases were found among the youngest workers from 14 to 18 years old.

Case No. 37 is an example of what happens, when a girl of 14 is forced into the mills. This girl is 14 pounds underweight. For one year she swept dusty floors and cleaned bobbins from 8 to 5 daily, getting from \$7.45 to \$11 a week. Had to stand constantly

breathing dust in a room where the windows were never opened because "the ends of the wool would break." Result: incipient tuberculosis. She and her brother are the sole support of a family of six. The brother works irregularly. When he is out of work, this child must take care of the whole family.

Similar cases are with other young workers. No wonder that they are fighting so vigorously for the simplest conditions of work. This heroic fight must find support by every young worker in this country.

The Young Miner Must Say His Word

The crisis confronting the mining industry of this country presents to the Mining Youth a definite problem. The over-development of the mining industry during the war has created a condition of chronic unemployment thruout the year. The maneuver of the bosses to break the union by moving the fields of production to the unorganized southern territory has aggravated this situation.

At the same time the officialdom of the union does not adopt a fighting policy and conducts a campaign against those who even suggest such a militant, fighting policy.

In such a situation it is necessary to consolidate a fighting bloc with a definite policy. In such a left wing bloc the young miners can be a powerful factor.

At the present time there exists various discriminations against the young miner in the union agreement. The youth in general is relegated to the background of the local union.

Inequalities in economic conditions prevail at present.

The coming international elections and convention presents an excellent opportunity for organized action of the young coal miner. The expiration of the Jacksonville agreement presents another opportunity to wage a struggle for elimination of these unfavorable clauses.

Utilizing these favorable circumstances the youth must mobilize its forces and demand recognition within the union, nominating young miners on the left wing slate and running on a platform calling upon the liquidation of all unfavorable clauses in the constitution, agreement with the bosses and better economic conditions. They will also be assisting the union by waging a determined struggle to organize the non-union fields.

Youth conferences will prove an excellent medium of rallying the young miners in this struggle.

Youth in St. Louis Laundry Industry Gets 8 Dollars Wages

An investigation of conditions in which the youth in St. Louis industry works, reveals a set of facts which shows the worst exploitation of the working youth in the United States. The St. Louis laundry owners combined maintain an iron clad scap shop policy having successfully fought every attempt unionize the workers many of whom bring a pay of 8 dollars for a full week work. No union of laundry workers existed up till now in St. Louis. The official trade union movement did not consider seriously the unionization of the laundry workers in St. Louis. Why do the utmost to make a stop to those terrible conditions and organize a union in the laundry trade.

Terrible Exploitation of Working Girls All Over the U. S.

The official statistics of the U. S. department of labor shows that the average of the earnings of the working girls in the shops, department stores, and factories are from 10 to 12 dollars a week. The minimum sum to make the poorest living amounts from 18 to 20 dollars. Of course, under such conditions the girls must neglect themselves and frequently suffer while working. The hours of the working girls average over 50 a week. In some states a 10-hour protecting law for women is established, but even this law is violated, which shows in many complaints to the department of labor. Specially the conditions in the department stores are not endurable.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

N. Y. Young Workers Excursion August 1

NEW YORK CITY—On August 1st, the first annual excursion on the S. S. Pontiac chartered by the Y. W. L. for that purpose will be held. It is intended that at this excursion all efforts of the league will be made to get outsiders principally to come. The boat will sail up the Hudson to Stony Point where the excursionist will make merry on the spacious and beautiful grounds. The boat leaves at 10 a. m. sharp—Tickets at \$1.25.

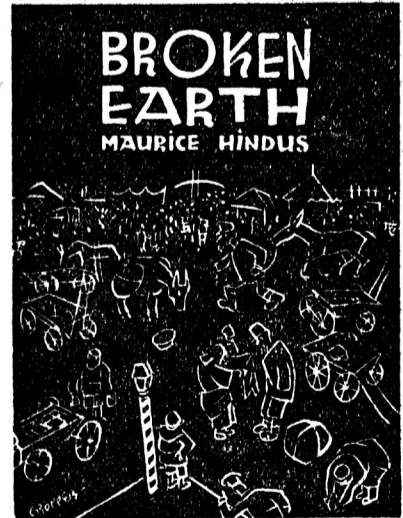
Philadelphia Youth Excursion on July 10

The Young Workers League of Philadelphia is giving an excursion on Saturday, July 10, to New Riverview Beach. The trip on the Delaware River is very pleasant and the place is good for bathing and has many other amusements. Comrade W. Trumbull will be present and tell of his experiences. Tickets can be gotten at 521 York Ave, or of any member of the league. Don't forget the date, July 10.

New York Yowls Hike Sunday, July 18

NEW YORK CITY—All members of the Young Workers League and those sympathetic to it are requested to set aside July 18th for the Grand Hike and Hot Dog Roast to be held on that day. Announcement as to where to meet and where the hikers are bound for will be announced shortly.

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Young Pioneer Campaign, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: I am enclosing \$..... to help INSURE THE YOUNG COMRADE. Yours in the fight,

Name

Address

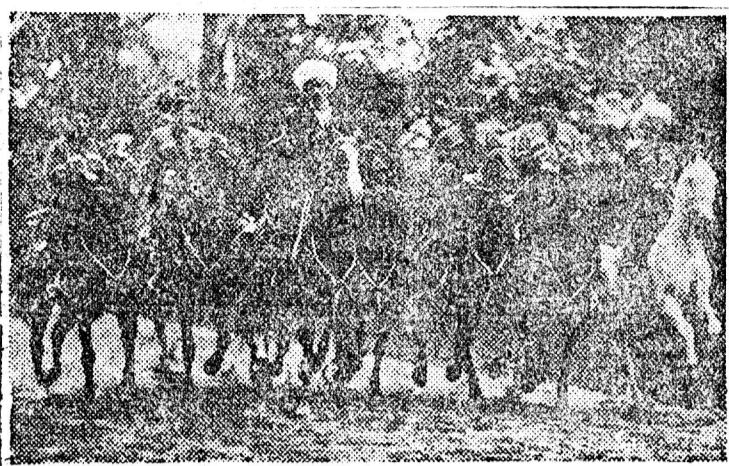
City State

Idlers Rest on Cool Streams--Textile Slaves Swelter



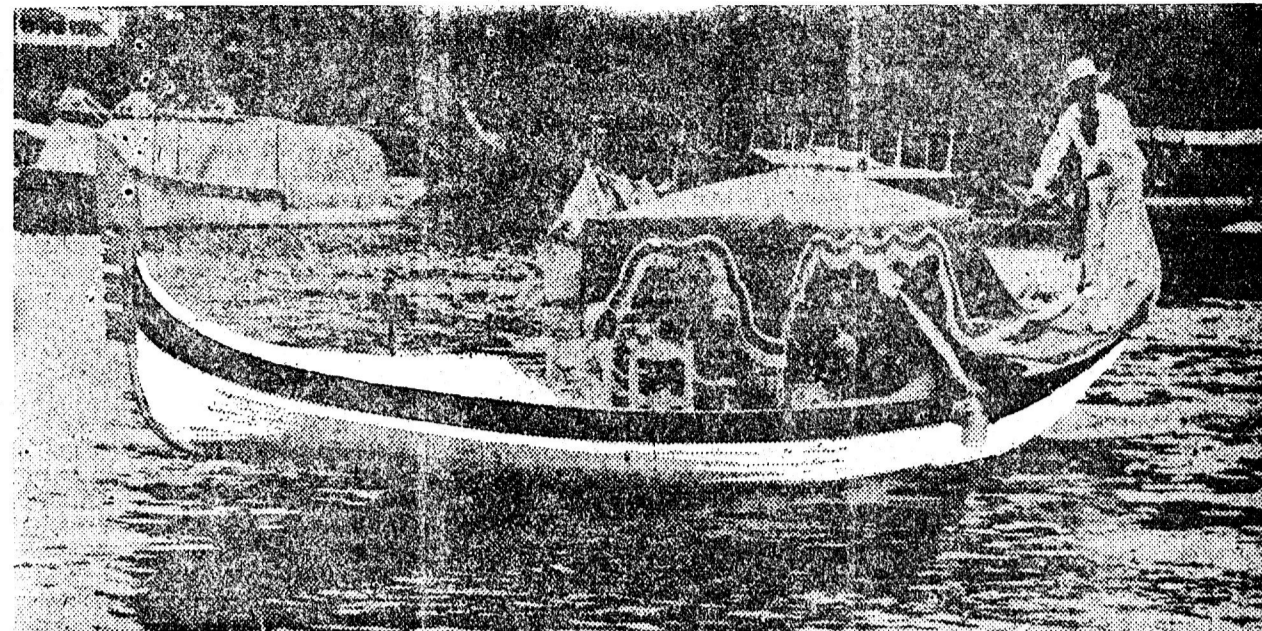
She Got Stung.

Princess Imeritinsky, formerly Averill Mullins, daughter of Sir John and Lady Mullins of England married a member of the former royal family of Georgia, thinking to grab a little throne for herself. Altho her country poured thousands of dollars into the pockets of the Georgian counter-revolutionists, Georgia remains Soviet and will stay so. So the "princess" has to be satisfied with the mere fake title she wears and divides her time between London and the Riviera while the Georgian workers and farmers build up their country in the new order that tolerates no idlers.



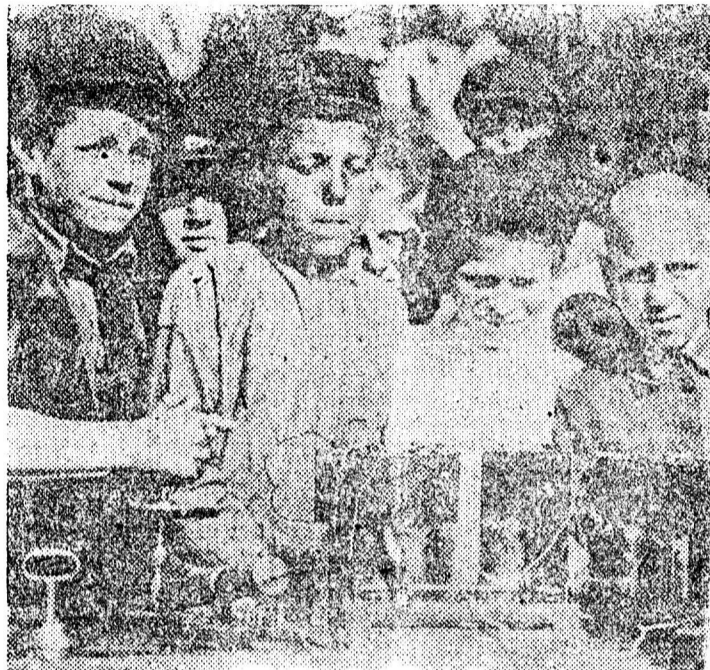
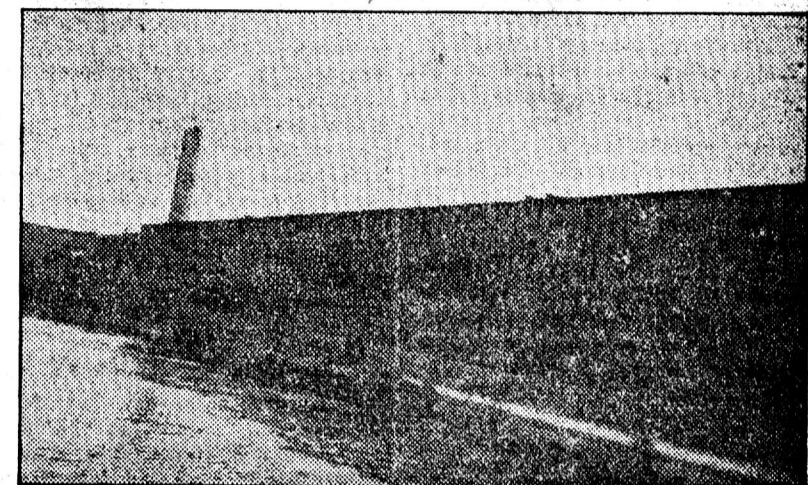
Cossacks in Central Park.

These counter-revolutionary stunt-riders, come to the U. S. to make money, are trying to sell their horses because their show went on the bum. They have no Denikin or Wrangel to fight for now and are down at the mouth over Soviet success.



Tale of Two Rivers.

Above is a picture of an aristocratic family escaping the sweltering July heat in gondolas propelled by oarsmen specially brought here from Venice to push fat coupon clippers up and down quiet streams. Below is another river that runs thru Lawrence, Mass. On the bank is seen the largest textile mill in the world. On the inside are thousands of underpaid and overworked men, women and children who work long hours on the hot summer days that the idlers shown above utilize for lazy gondola journeys.



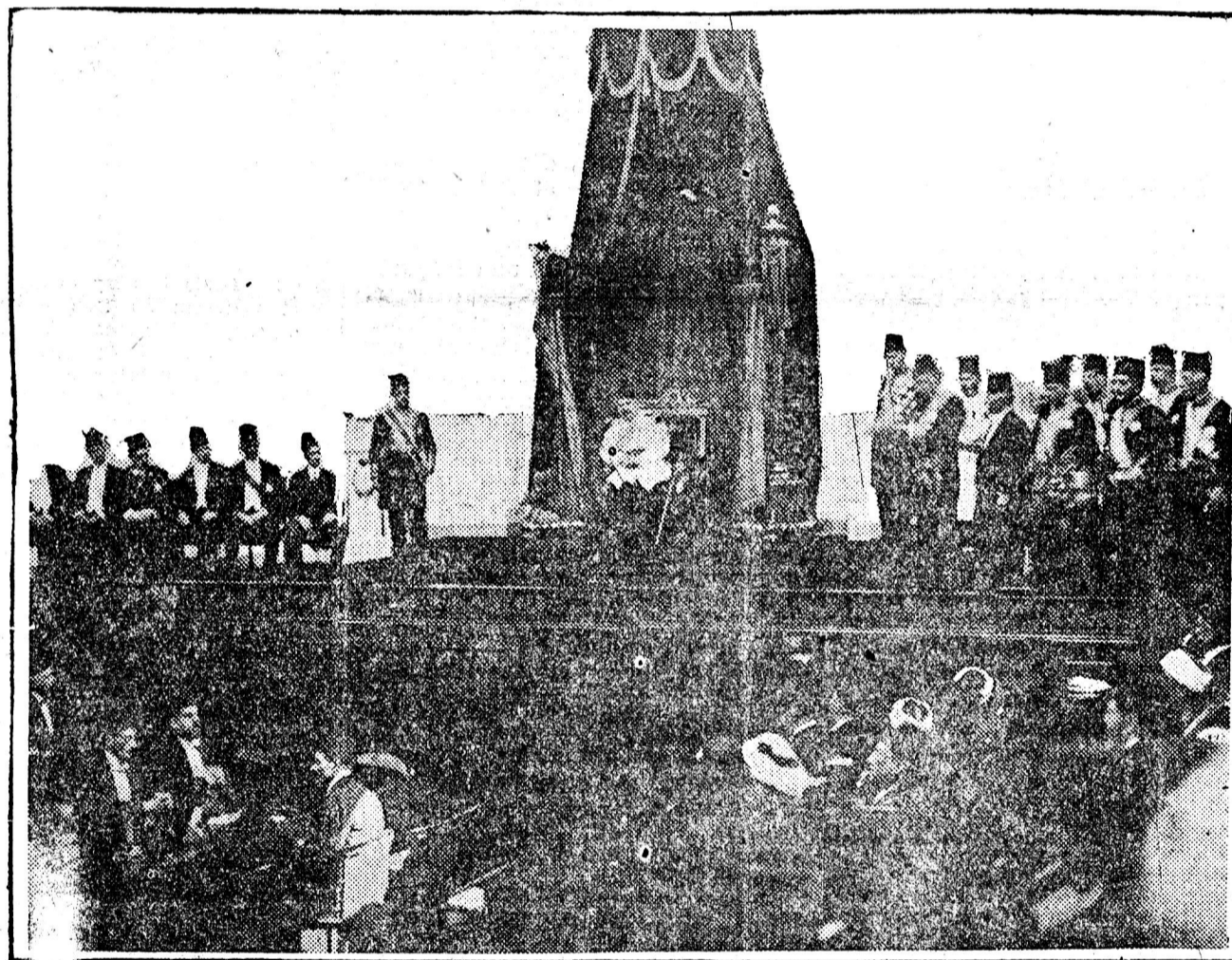
Radio in Russia.

This group of lads near Moscow is getting an early start studying the mechanics of going "on the air."



Adly Pasha

Is the new Egyptian prime minister. Zaghlul Pasha was not permitted to take that post again because of his great influence and England's uncertainty that he would not use it to start a nationalist rebellion against British control.



Egyptian Parliament Convenes.

Exclusive photo of the ceremony attending the convening of the third session of the Egyptian parliament. King Fuad is seen sitting on the throne listening to an address by Zaghlul Pasha, British imperialism's chief enemy in Egypt. Zaghlul is the leader of the nationalist party. This party has the backing of the vast majority of the natives. English intrigue at times and force at other times has enabled British capitalists to hold on to Egypt thus far. The nominal independence given the country when Fuad was put on the throne is only that. English control is secured by gun-boats on the Nile and an army in the country at all times. But there is the making of a genuine nationalist rebellion in Egypt. This is one of British imperialism's chief fears in the Near East.

The Oil'd Man Again.

We couldn't refrain from displaying, below, John D.'s mummy mug again in connection with the above contrast of workers and idlers. Rocky has been the staple example of poor men who worked hard and got fabulously rich. We should like to know how many of the textile workers in the above mill, work as hard as they may, will ever be one thousandth as rich as the old wind-fall catcher pictured below in his worst suit. Also he is 87 years old today.



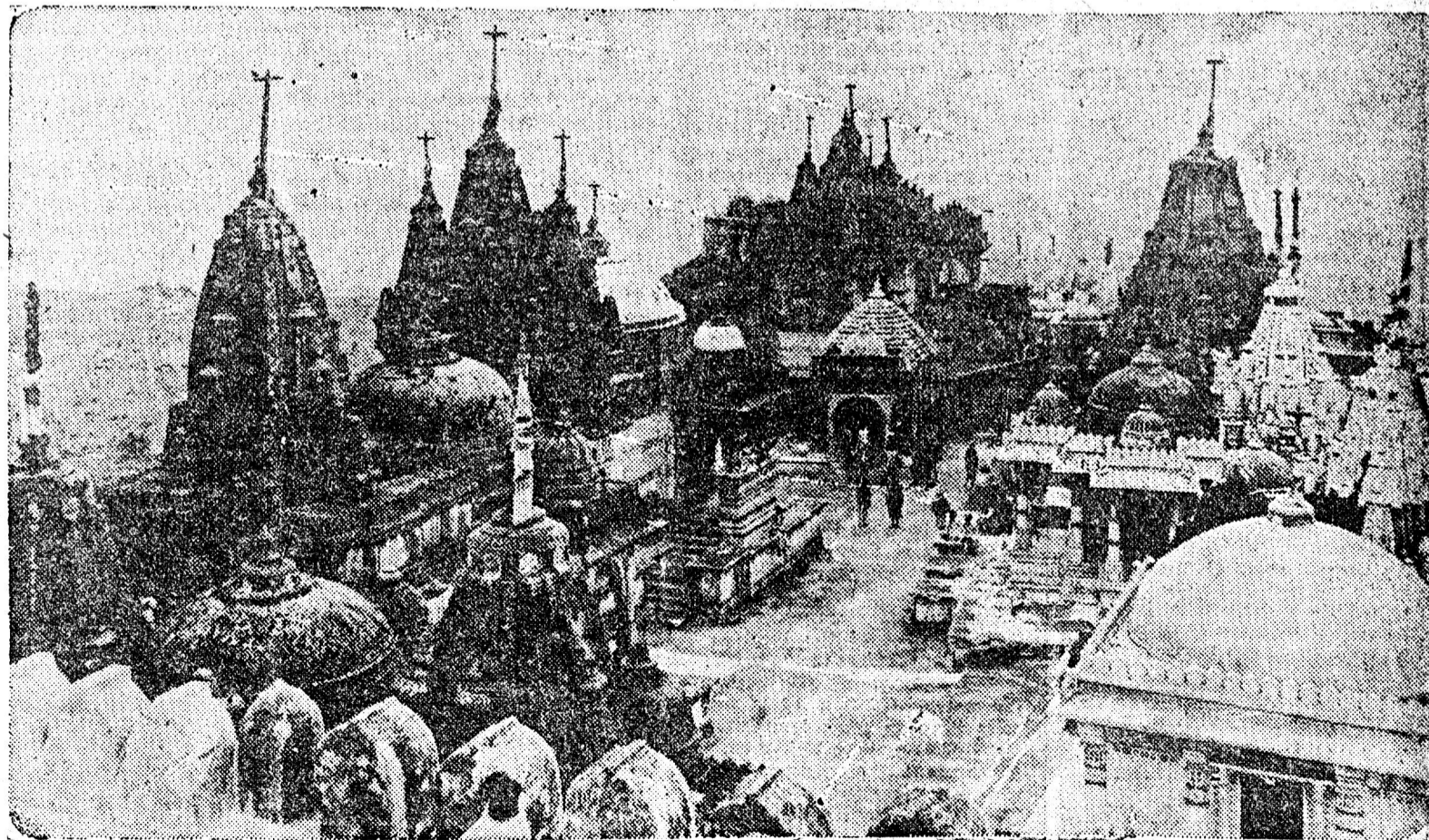
Japanese Premier.

Instead of playing golf, Japanese statesmen put on kimonos and take to the bow and arrow. They find that such recreation makes them fit for their services to the ruling class quite as well as golf does for our brand.



The Magna Charta.

The signing of this document is celebrated in England in much the same way as a certain document, quite as meaningless now, is celebrated here on July Fourth. Here we see the Lord Chief Justice of England, surrounded by high priests, making the address of the occasion. He is talking about "humanity's emancipation" and such stuff while a million miners are on strike and starving in his own country because of a merciless profit system of slavery.



A Hindu Shrine.

Vast temples of worship such as this help to keep the millions of Hindu masses in India in a mental state that lessens the danger of rebellion against exploitation by British capitalists. This minor Mecca at Palitania, India, is visited by hundreds of thousands of devout pilgrims every month. It so happens, however, that this particular shrine is falling off in popularity. The Maharajah of the province has levied what he calls a "Pilgrim's Tax" on everyone who

comes to worship at the temples. The Rajah, like hundreds of other little potentates, is a tool of the British military caste that rules India for British profits. It is very likely that the Indian viceroy, an Englishman, will cancel the tax so that the religion of the masses will not be interfered with. It is all to the rulers' good to have several hundred million of its slaves given to a belief in meekness and servility in India as it is to their good everywhere else.