

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT was a terrible thing that happened in New Jersey," said the plumber as he got busy repairing a leaking sink. "\$94,000,000 worth of property destroyed." Then by way of afterthought "and 44 lives. That is something for Coolidge to think about on his vacation."

"HE will not worry much, at least about the lives," replied the housewife. After a brief silence the plumber came back: "Oh, I think he will. I think he is a very nice man. You know his job is no sinch. He never has a real vacation. I think he is a fine man, tho of course everybody has a right to their opinion."

THINGS are coming to a pretty pass in England when a group of irate laborites can invade the sacred precincts of the lords and not only utter AS WE SEE IT unmusical sounds but partially disrobe the king's anointed. I am afraid the chosen leaders of the British ruling classes are degenerating. It is an ominous coincidence that those scenes should occur when the issue of independence is raised in Canada and a strike of 1,000,000 coal miners is in its fifth week.

DOES Aimee McPherson intend to become a second Mrs. Eddy? Or is she merely a vulgar sensationist whose ambition is no higher than to raise the mortgage on her temple? It is true the lady spiked a possible interesting development by announcing that the holy ghost of biblical and immortal memory saved her from harm, tho if a certain carpenter were consulted he might cast suspicion on that wise bird's motives.

WHAT price victory? The Sunday papers that carried pictures of pretty German girls in bathing suits sipping a forbidden beverage (not in Germany) at a seaside resort featured a story of a large demonstration in Paris composed of crippled wrecks of the world war. These poor wretches were protesting against the payment of the French debt to the United States, no doubt under the instructions of the very interests who sent them to where they got mangled.

THE caption writer who fixed up the German story asked who won the war. His idea of earthly bliss was a foaming stein of Pilsener. But for those who think as they read there is an interesting lesson in both stories. France won the war. Germany was defeated. Yet the two countries that contributed most to Germany's defeat—England and the U. S.—were instrumental in setting the German capitalists on their feet after the war was over. This was done of course at the expense of the German working class.

FRANCE was one of the victors in the war but the French capitalists are living in luxury as usual. The poor French workers are the real losers. The value of the franc is going down but the wages of the French worker is not going up. If there are yet French workers silly enuf to boast about the defense of Verdun or the halting of the German army on the Marne, it only proves that the workers learn slowly.

HOW many happy homes are returned to the installment furniture people because countless husbands are addicted to the habit of jamming a wad of capitalist newspapers into their pockets? Let those who have a stronger leaning toward statistics than I have answer this question. However that is not what we are concerned with.

WHY can you purchase 30 or 40 pages of inked capitalist print paper (Continued on page 2)

FOUR GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS LEAVE PRISON

Parade Thru the Market Street District

Freda Reicher, Evelyn Dornfield, Florence Corn and Oscar Simons left the Cook County jail amid the wild cheers of fellow members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

These four had completed their 30-day sentences in the prison for defying the anti-picketing edict issued by "Injunction" Judge Dennis E. Sullivan during the 1924 dressmakers' strike.

Workers from many shops in the Market street garment manufacturing district from which these four had been taken by State's Attorney Crowe's men for defying the anti-picketing edict, were at the jail doors with large bouquets of flowers.

Shops and Unions Represented. Among the shops represented were Hyman Brothers, Koppersmith, and Kisbaum. The Northwest Side Mothers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, thru Miss Margaret Haley, the Millinery Workers' Union, Local 52, thru Anna E. David, the Freiheit Singing Society, the Women's Organization Committee of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union as well as the joint board and several locals had delegations at the jail to meet these four courageous workers.

March Thru Garment District. From the jail the four released members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and those that had come to greet them marched into the loop and along Market street where the bitter fight was waged, to the union headquarters on West Van Buren St.

Assail Weak-Kneed Policies. In the headquarters a celebration was held. The pickets one after the other expressed their determination to carry on the struggle. They bitterly assailed the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois Federation of Labor officials for their failure to arouse the Chicago labor movement to demand their release and to open a fight against the injunction menace. Backstairs political dickering with the Attorney-General Oscar E. Carstrom machine and the Len Small machine was pointed out as the wrong way to fight for the release of workers jailed for insisting on their right to picket for better conditions.

Courts Always With Bosses. "When labor goes on strike for a few cents more in wages a reduction in hours, or a betterment in their conditions the courts always step in on the side of the bosses with their injunctions," declared Freda Reicher, who returned from a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado to serve her 30-day sentence.

"As it stands today the courts support the organization of employers' associations. They do all they can to wreck the union organization. We must ignore the present form of justice that is being dispensed in labor disputes. We feel that we were right in fighting the injunction. Fight Openly.

"Labor must openly fight injunctions and fight until it is destroyed as a weapon of the bosses to break their strikes. "We feel that labor in Chicago has not shown what it could do. We feel that backstairs political bargainings should not be used."

Scores Officials. She then cited how during the entire strike the officialdom of the Chicago Federation of Labor feared to aid the strikers in their fight against the injunction. She pointed out that when Meyer Perlstein, a number of strike pickets and herself appeared before the Chicago Federation of Labor's (Continued on page 2)

Money Talks!



PILSUDSKI NO LONGER POWER IN GOVERNMENT

U. S. Bankers' Group Is Taking Control

(Special to The Daily Worker) WARSAW, July 13.—Pilsudski is fading as the "bold commander" of the dictatorship seized by the army under his command two months ago. Having lost the support of the socialists after the uprising, his position is becoming weaker with the withdrawal of right wing support. It appears that the Kemmerer commission of American financiers has something to do in this, as bankers, tho they like dictators, want them to be responsible for money loaned.

Criticism From Press. Newspapers supposed formerly to be under his control are criticizing his lack of definite policy. The Diet committee handling the proposed changes in the constitution, after fooling with the major proposals, realizes that it cannot get the majority vote in the Sjom when it presents its findings Thursday, and is proposing only minor reforms which will cause no political important fight.

Corruption Continued. Not only widespread corruption in all branches of the government continued after Pilsudski took power, but the failure of the crops last year, the unfavorable trade balance and the fall of the Polish money unit—the zloty—continue to weaken the national economy.

Dictator Fades. Pilsudski is fading more and more into the background and his only hope of maintaining favor is, according to his own friends, to rattle the saber and urge war against Soviet Russia and against Lithuania. The government which he himself created has been taken in charge by the American financial commission and the Pilsudski boom is being deflated.

An indication of how things are going is seen in the credit extended by Ulen and company, incorporated, New York contractors, of \$15,000,000 in exchange for contracts for establishing modern sewage systems in a dozen cities.

German Buy U. S. Boats. HAMBURG, July 13.—The Hamburg-American Line has purchased the liners Reliance, Resolute, and Cleveland from the United American Lines, it was announced today.

CHINESE REACTIONARY GENERALS UNABLE TO WHIP NATIONAL ARMY

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, July 13.—All efforts of the combined armies of Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin, reactionary tools of foreign imperialists in North China, to wipe out the Kuominchun (national) armies west of Peking, are meeting such resistance as apparently dooms their attacks to failure.

Although the reactionary armies attacked the Kuominchun in heavy fighting at Nankow pass, they made no headway.

TRACTION MEN HERE TO ASK FOR INCREASE

Surface and "L" Men to Stick Together

With New York subway and "L" workers fighting against company unionism and for a wage increase, Chicago union surface line and elevated workers are also preparing to meet the bosses and demand better conditions.

The elevated men, at a meeting with company officials today are expected to present a demand for a 5c an hour increase. The company officials are, according to information, almost certain to deny this and make counter proposals. It is anticipated that the heads of the union will refuse to countenance any settlement that does not provide for an increase.

The surface lines men, during the last negotiations, carried the brunt of the fight by settling before the "L" men with the latter agreeing to similar conditions. This year the men are determined to stick together and the surface men are asking for the same increase as the "L" workers.

All men working on both surface lines and "L"s in Chicago are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the union which is putting forth their demands for an increase.

Laemmle Improves. LONDON, July 13.—The condition of Carl Laemmle, motion picture magnate who is critically ill here following an operation for appendicitis, continued to show improvement today.

FOREIGN COURTS IN CHINA YIELD TO NATIVE RULE

Imperialists Forced to Surrender Power

(Special to The Daily Worker) SHANGHAI, July 13.—The most important advance of the Chinese movement for liberation from foreign imperialism registered in the announcement, not yet officially made, of the withdrawal of the foreign control over the international mixed court and the consequent surrender of the previous privilege claimed by foreigners to be tried in foreign courts for violations of Chinese laws. Chinese authorities, with permission of foreign consuls, have a right to search foreigners' premises.

The negotiations which have been going on for over a year, following the massacre of students and workers by the foreign police troops that began at the Louza Barracks on May 30, last year, have ended in Chinese authorities forcing the foreigners to surrender complete control of all cases between Chinese and where the Chinese are defendants, with foreign attorneys forbidden to appear.

The Chinese propose the creation of a mixed court, under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities, subject to the ratification of the Peking government and the foreign diplomatic corps. The surrender of the former privileges will take effect all over China, it is understood.

Foreign lawyers who have had fat pickings in the foreign courts, at a meeting have expressed resentment against the settlement.

Rule Against Doubly Interested Ministers Violated by Cabinet

LONDON, July 13.—The labor members of the house of commons forced the government to openly declare that it would no longer abide by the unwritten law that a minister of the government should not hold directorships in companies which have business contracts with the government.

The labor party members moved that the traditional rule be observed, as several of the cabinet members are engaged in coal mining and coal selling, now supervised by the government, while pretending to be disinterestedly breaking the strike of the miners out of pure public altruism. The conservative majority voted down the labor motion.

Miners of Illinois Vote \$25,000 Aid to British Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—Walter Nesbit, secretary of District 12, Illinois, of the United Mine Workers of America, announces that the district's referendum vote on sending \$25,000 for the relief of the locked out and striking British miners and their families has resulted in favor of sending the sum. There were 142 locals reporting 31,595 votes, out of which 18,351 voted to send the relief funds, and 13,244 voted against. The \$25,000 will be sent at once, the district office states.

ANOTHER SCAB I. R. T. WRECK MARKS STRIKE

Twelve Injured in New Traction Crash

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 13.—The usual scab inefficiency resulted in the third wreck since the beginning of the New York traction strike when an express crashed at high speed into a buffer at Van Cortland Park terminal last evening. Twelve persons were injured. Train riders are becoming more uneasy with every day of the strike. One rides on I. R. T. trains at the risk of life and limb. Imported scabs who have never run a train in their lives are made motormen of fast expresses after only several trial trips.

EDWARD LAVIN

Company Threat. Frank Hedley, head of the International Rapid Transit Co., has issued an ultimatum to the strikers to return to work at noon today or forfeit their jobs. At the same time the company has been getting unknown persons to send telegrams to the men, forging the names of strike leaders and brother workmen, advising them to return to work.

Edward P. Lavin, chairman of the strike committee, declared today: "The morale of these men is wonderful and they do not intend to lose their battle by reading threats, whether they be in the press or come thru the mail from I. R. T. officials or fraternal 'weak sisters' who have been instructed to write the men letters on fraternal stationery."

No Diversion. Lavin has been approached by many "influential people" with suggestions for settlement by way of fare increases. Lavin's reply is, "I have told them that the strike was a movement for higher wages and the abolition of the so-called company union and I will never allow it to be turned into any other channel. The I. R. T. service is far from normal and the company has lost hundreds of thousands in fares. The men who have come out are sticking with the exception of a few who, it is believed, were deliberately placed in the strikers' ranks by the officials of the 'company union' to attempt to break down the morale of the strikers. Today is pay day and the strikers have arranged to go to the company offices for their envelopes in large groups.

Had to Sign. The attache, M. Pouyanne, opened negotiations on his own responsibility with the English treasury, tho the governor of the Bank of England visiting in France is supposed to have dealt with both French officials and American bankers in France representing the federal reserve bank, and Caillaux took a plane to London where the agreement was soon signed. The Baldwin government was anxious, also, to get some settlement to show parliament, as England fears yet that Germany's influence may rise over her own in France's affairs.

Reported Terms. France, it is understood, pays \$20,000,000 this year to begin with, increasing the sum to \$50,000,000, until the debt of \$3,000,000,000 is paid. The so-called "safety clause" reported inherent in the agreement, provides that in case Germany defaults on payments to France, France may default on payment to England. Gets Back Gold. In exchange France gets new credits, and the \$100,000,000 in gold belonging to France, which England has been holding practically as security will be sent back to Paris. When asked if the debt settlement (Continued on page 2)

U. S. MISSIONARY IN KOREA BRANDS A BOY ON CHEEK WITH ACID

(Special to The Daily Worker) TOKIO, July 13.—Reports received here at the American embassy from Consul General Ransford S. Miller at Seoul, Korea, give verification of how an American missionary branded the cheeks of a Korean boy with acid.

Consul General Miller, upon publication of the story, states that he verified the details of the brutality as published by the Korean papers as follows: "Dr. C. A. Haysmeir, Seventh Day Adventist medical missionary from Minnesota, caught a boy stealing apples. The missionary painted the Korean word 'Thief' on each cheek with acid." A wave of indignation has resulted among the Korean people and it is probable that charges will be filed by the Korean courts.

FRANC AT 40 TO DOLLAR FORCES FRANCE TO SIGN

Pact with England is Hope to Stop Fall

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, July 13.—With French francs selling in Paris at 40 francs and 50 centimes to the U. S. dollar, a collapse never before reached, Joseph Caillaux, French finance minister, signed an agreement on the Franco-British debt.

Inner financial circles say that the "agreement" was forced. The French financial attache at the embassy in London was faced with the necessity of making the French payment due Britain at the end of July, without the French treasury being able to meet it without fresh credits, which England refused to furnish without a settlement on the debt question.

Had to Sign. The attache, M. Pouyanne, opened negotiations on his own responsibility with the English treasury, tho the governor of the Bank of England visiting in France is supposed to have dealt with both French officials and American bankers in France representing the federal reserve bank, and Caillaux took a plane to London where the agreement was soon signed. The Baldwin government was anxious, also, to get some settlement to show parliament, as England fears yet that Germany's influence may rise over her own in France's affairs.

Reported Terms. France, it is understood, pays \$20,000,000 this year to begin with, increasing the sum to \$50,000,000, until the debt of \$3,000,000,000 is paid. The so-called "safety clause" reported inherent in the agreement, provides that in case Germany defaults on payments to France, France may default on payment to England. Gets Back Gold. In exchange France gets new credits, and the \$100,000,000 in gold belonging to France, which England has been holding practically as security will be sent back to Paris. When asked if the debt settlement (Continued on page 2)

TEXAS DEMANDS SCHOOL BOOKS WITH EVOLUTION AND BIOLOGY CUT OUT

NEW YORK, July 13.—The state of Texas needs special attention by publishers of text books for schools, it is revealed by said publishers who have had to delete all matter from school books for that state which teaches evolution from the lower forms of life. The state textbook commission of Texas demanded that the companies take out nearly four chapters of Prof. Truman Moon's "Biology for Beginners," and make changes in Jessie Feiren Williams' "Healthful Living," a book on physiology and hygiene.

FOUR PAGES TODAY

Delay in the receipt of a shipment of paper makes it necessary for The DAILY WORKER to appear with a four page edition, and therefore to leave out much important material already in type for today's issue.

CHARGE GREAT BRITAIN VIOLATED 1921 AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION BY AID GIVEN ITS ENEMIES

MOSCOW, July 13.—Charges that Great Britain has supported counter-revolutions against the Union of Soviet Republics, were made by the newspaper Vestia today.

Vestia declares that its desire to protect Anglo-Russian relations prevents it from unveiling the full facts, which would prove Great Britain's violation of the 1921 agreement.

"We accuse the English government and its organization of co-operating for the support of active counter-revolutionists in Russia," declares the newspaper.

The charges are made in the course of comment upon letters printed in a Scottish labor newspaper charging that anti-Soviet organizations in England are supporting the reactionary orthodox clergy.

WINNERS

In the Third Annual Sub Campaign
Winning Individuals—Cities—Districts
Those Winning Banners from Moscow and Berlin

Districts Entitled to Candidates For Moscow---Announced Soon!

FOUR GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS LEAVE PRISON

Parade Thru the Market Street District

(Continued from page 1)

"committee of fifteen" the Chicago officials refused to aid them in defying the injunction. When wholesale violation of injunctions was urged by Freda Reicher, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, believed that if they did that "not only the state troops, not only the national guard but the federal troops would be called in and the pickets blown off the streets."

Refuse To Help Pickets.

The pickets pointed out that the inactive policy of the Chicago Federation of Labor officials was aiding the bosses and would lead to the injunction raising havoc with the strike and breaking the strike these officials refused to aid the strikers. Freda brot out that because of the inactivity of these officials in arousing the labor movement of the city to a realization of what was going on the strike pickets were forced to go to jail.

She also brought out that the every effort was made to get Fitzpatrick and Olander to speak at the protest meeting in the Temple Hall demanding the release of the strike pickets they bluntly refused to do so.

"Why doesn't John Fitzpatrick or Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor do something? Why doesn't John Walker and Victor Olander of the Illinois Federation of Labor do something? Why don't they want to carry on a fight?"

"May Embarrass Small."

"It is possibly as 'Schengel,' Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski said in the jail. They fear to embarrass the Len Small machine."

"It is true they jailed our bodies but it is also true they never touched our spirits. We are stronger today in spirit than we ever were. We are proud to be pioneers in labor's fight against injunctions."

Will Continue Fight.

"There is not an injunction established as yet, not a judge elected as yet and not a rule made as yet that can keep us girls back from fighting for better conditions," declared Florence Corn, who followed Freda Reicher.

No Jail To Stop Her.

Evelyn Dorfman expressed her determination to carry on the fight that she had begun for better conditions and that in this fight no jail would stop her.

Oscar Simons spoke in Jewish. He pointed out that the conditions in the jail were far from what they expected their ideals for a better society had kept them in good spirit and strengthened their determination to carry on their struggle.

Solidarity.

Yetta Hornstein, who was released a few days previously, brought out the wonderful spirit that prevailed among the jailed pickets and which even spread to the other girls imprisoned in the jail. She told how a number of these other girls had declared that since the strikers had come into the jail, the jailers were serving better food.

Jail Food—Rotten.

"The food was so rotten in the jail," declared Yetta Hornstein "that if it wasn't for the meals furnished by the union we would not be as healthy as we are."

"Everyone of us have come out with a better spirit to fight injunctions than before. The girls will go to jail in spite of the fact that they know jail 'awaits them.'"

I. L. Davidson, organizer for the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, pointed out that the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois Federation of Labor officials refused to fight to release the jailed garment strike pickets the joint board would carry on its fight.

To Hold Mass Meeting.

"We will hold a mass meeting to demand the release of these prisoners. If the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois Federation of Labor officials want to speak they can. If they don't, we'll get those to speak that want to fight injunctions and we will fight injunctions despite their refusal to fight them."

Lillian Herstein of the Chicago Teachers' Federation in a short talk complimented the girls on their fighting spirit and bitterly rapped the "tired radicals" as being a greater danger to the workers than the bosses. She assailed those who had grown "old" in spirit and sought to block every progressive move whether it was a strike, the defying of an injunction, the formation of an independent political party of labor, by their "defeatist" theorizing it can't be done.

"The injunction is a device that allows an upstart like 'Denny' Sullivan to condemn to jail any man without a trial," declared Miss Herstein. "I see in your fight against injunctions a fight for a better society. We must never admit that the injunction is legal. I'm glad these girls put up a fight."

Nice Front Bedroom

All modern; shower bath. Suitable for two. In a small family. Mrs. Ellman, 1657 No. Spaulding Ave., 1st Apt. Phone Albany 7015.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

per for a few cents? Because it is mostly advertising. And why? Because the workers purchase the capitalist papers and those who have things to sell pay to reach them.

HARROWED housewives, after long threatening, hike to the Indiana dunes when their eyesight is almost ruined from mending damaged husbandly pockets. But that is not the worst feature of this scandalous lack of commonsense on the part of the workers. The worst is yet to betold.

THE workers could economize on pockets by buying a labor paper; **T**HE DAILY WORKER for instance. Perhaps they might need larger hats due to brain expansion, but a few sizes extra does not cost any more and a decently large head, if not too swollen, adds dignity to the figure. The Chicago Tribune usually ruins 30 or more pages on week days because department stores, banks and other business institutions know it has a daily circulation of over 700,000. Most of its readers are workers.

YOU can almost pack a copy of **T**HE DAILY WORKER into a watch fob, yet there is more information of value to the working class in one issue than there is in a box car load of Tribunes. Some day the workers will realize that fact and our plant at 1113 West Washington street will be sending hundreds of thousands of copies to the hives of heavy industry that surround this hub of industrial America.

KANSAS PRISON HEADS TO PROBE THE JAIL STRIKE

To "Investigate" Cause of Mutiny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSING, Kan., July 13.—An investigation was launched in Kansas state prison by Warden W. H. Mackey, to determine who was responsible for the coal mine mutiny that Friday and Saturday assumed proportions of a "starve it out fight" with 372 miners self-imprisoned 750 feet below the earth's surface.

Thirteen guards who were imprisoned with the striking convicts, could give little information on what had transpired among the prisoners during the 32 hours they carried on the strike. They were herded into a mule pen in the long tunnel, and kept under guard by a squad of striking convicts.

Warden Mackey, who earlier had intimated he would not punish the miners yesterday, ordered a full investigation made with a view to meting out punishment to the ring leaders of the revolt.

Franc at 40 to \$1 Forces France to Sign

(Continued from page 1)

would stop the falling of the franc, Cailaux replied, "I sincerely hope so."

To Club France into Line.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It was pointed out today that there are now in the treasury demand notes on France totalling \$2,397,477,800, the principal of the original debt, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Under the terms by which the United States advanced the money to France, there was reserved the right to dispose of her notes as this government saw fit. Therefore, it was pointed out today, there is no barrier to the treasury selling this paper for what it will bring in the open market. The present law provides that the paper shall not be sold at less than par value, but in the event of repudiation by the French of the Mellon-Berenger agreement it is not doubted that congress would be in a mood to change that feature of the law in short order.

The effect of throwing this French paper on the world market would be, of course, tremendous. Financial experts hesitate to predict the effect it would have on French credit and the already tumbling franc.

It is significant that a treasury spokesman cited this reserve weapon today as one way in which the United States might club France into ratification of the new agreement. M. Berenger signed here some months ago.

Body of Young Woman Is Found Crammed in Two Cardboard Boxes

BOSTON, July 13.—Crammed into two cardboard boxes and a burlap bag, the dismembered body of a young woman, apparently in her early twenties, was discovered near a cemetery at Mattapan, a suburb.

After a preliminary examination by Medical Examiner Leary, police expressed the belief that the girl had been slain. The body was taken to the city morgue for an autopsy.

COUNT DEAD AS ARSENAL BLAST FINALLY STOPS

800 Families Homeless from Holocaust

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DOVER, N. J., July 13.—The orgy of destruction which for more than three days has raged over this section is ended at last, leaving its terrible marks of death and agony. The boom of great shells and the bursting of shrapnel is stilled, and quiet reigns in the valley of the dead. There are 450 houses destroyed or mostly wrecked, 20 dead, 300 injured and 800 families are homeless.

For the first time today a complete survey of the almost demolished naval arsenal buildings was made, and the completeness of the disaster was realized.

High Officers Appear—It's Safe.

A train consisting of flat cars and one coach bearing high officers of the government forces trailed its slow dismal way over the three miles of track running thru the reservation, stopping now and then to allow mechanics to repair the torn rails.

The scene of devastation recalled the village of Ypres, wiped out during the world war by the shells of German artillerymen, but still no more effectively razed than this once busy little valley.

"Best Arsenal Known."

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary of War Davis today denied statement attributed to him by a press association to the effect that "The government must change its methods of building arsenals." He denied also that he had said the buildings were too close together. "On the contrary," said Davis, "the best known methods of arsenal construction were used at Picatinny."

From his summer vacation home at White Pines Camp, New York, President Coolidge has issued a statement of condolence to the widows and families of those who died in the explosion, saying in part:

"Devotion to duty and heroism are not confined to the battlefield."

Battlefield "Not Confined" to War.

Evidently the men, women and children of civilian life who were subjected so far to a rain of high explosive shells for three days in the peaceful Jersey countryside feel the same way about it, as the residents of Dover are preparing a petition to the navy department against the rebuilding of the arsenal, while the New Jersey state officials have also declared themselves opposed to having the arsenal within the confines of that state.

Ten of the seventeen bodies, recovered before the renewed explosions stopped the rescue work, have been identified. It is doubted if the other seven bodies will ever be identified, because of their being but bundles of charred flesh.

"Shells were popping all around," said a marine who worked at bringing out the dead, "when we dragged the bodies out we couldn't recognize any of them. It was terrible."

Seven Unknown Soldiers.

The unidentified will probably be buried in a common grave at Arlington national cemetery. The ten identified will be shipped to their relatives. They are lying in coffins beside the victims of the submarine S-51 in New York. The bodies were so blown to pieces and burned that even when identification was made it was only by patching pieces together and using such minute methods as taking finger prints from dead hands.

Typographical Union No. 16 Seeks Receiver for Russky-Viestnik

Attorneys for the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 are going into court this week to ask that the Russky Viestnik-Rassviet (Russian Herald-Dawn) be put in receiver's hands. The daily, which pays its printers about half the union scale, fired its composing room when they protested a further cut. It is now operating with strikebreakers from New York.

The union has judgement notes against the company for wages due its former employees. The paper, while pretending to be the organ of the Russian trade unions in the United States and Canada, is in reality the mouthpiece of counter-revolutionaries. Over a dozen Russian workers' organizations in Philadelphia, Detroit, Milwaukee and elsewhere have protested against the paper's pretensions and labor policy.

Foreign Exchange.

	Demand	Cables
British pound	4.85 13-16	4.86 6-16
French francs	2.54 1/2	2.55
Belgium francs	2.22 1/2	2.23
Swiss francs	19.34 1/2	19.36
Italy lira	3.39 1/2	3.40
Sweden krona	26.80	26.81
Norway krona	21.94	21.95
Denmark krona	26.49	26.50
Shanghai taels	72.00	72.50

Twenty Fishers Die.

OPORTO, Portugal, July 13.—Twenty were drowned today when a fishing smack sunk off Gaya.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT LOSES \$184,738 IN FARES FIRST FIVE DAYS

NEW YORK, July 13.—The strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit lines has cost the company \$184,738.10 in loss of passenger fares for the first five days of the strike, according to a report issued by the company. The loss in passenger fares is increasing as accidents on trains manned by scabs are becoming prevalent.

Tuesday, the first day of the strike, 2,207,690 passengers used the subway or elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit as against 2,845,659 on the same day last year. The loss in fares was 641,969.

Wednesday 2,079,856 rode, as against 2,868,633 last year. The loss was 788,310.

Thursday 2,138,633 rode, as against 2,982,352 last year. A loss of 842,719.

Friday 2,157,430 rode, as against 2,814,431 last year. Loss 657,002.

Saturday 1,819,213, as against 2,583,975 last year. Loss 764,762.

DON'T BELIEVE THIS BECAUSE IT ISN'T TRUE

By OUR RETIRING REPORTER.

Bug House Fable—No. 1

SMITH'S New York, July 13.—As I was on my way to interview our loquacious president, an amazing scene confronted me.

Six capitalist reporters were beating a hurried retreat from the presidential presence, while the guts of a dead wall-eyed pike vainly strove to connect with their straw hats.

I was more confounded than a laundry check, tho I heard that the president had caught a fish and I surmised that he was giving the reporters and the country a lesson in economy. What better use could the insides of a dead fish be put to than to hurl them at mendacious reporters?

Thinking of what happened to the three Hebrew visitors to the Bey of Algiers, I turned to flee, but my pocket radio began to buzz and, putting the receivers to my ears, I heard the president calling.

"Don't be alarmed," he said, "a proletarian reporter is always welcome. Those lying tools of the bourgeoisie simply cannot be trusted."

"He's a brick," said I to myself, as I turned back. Soon I was ushered into a little shop where Cal was manhandling an elephant's hind foot. He greeted me cordially:

"You see I am a blacksmith by trade," he observed, "and this animal is in pretty bad condition. His humps simply cannot be trusted."

"He's a good beast and faithful. He's no jackass to his friends."

The president bit a chew off a wad of black twist and resumed the conversation.

"Please tell the working class," he said, "that I am still fighting for them. I appreciate the honors they have already conferred on me and hope to be in the White House four more years, unless the odor from Charley Dawes' pipe drives me to seek cover."

"Ever since I led the Boston police strike I have had the ambition to do something big. I have been kidding those Wall Street boys right along, but I am now ready to do the right thing by the farmers when you fellows say the word. You know my stand on class-collaboration and company unionism. Tell the workers from me that capitalism must be overthrown. . . ."

The End.

Aimee Paid \$3,000 to Leave City in Plane Says Calif. Aviator

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—It now appears that Aimee Semple McPherson, female evangelist who told a story of being kidnapped and taken away from Los Angeles beach in an automobile to a shack in the Mexican desert, where she asserts she was held for six weeks, left in an airplane.

Clyde Devillers, an aviator will appear today before the grand jury investigating the affair and tell the story he yesterday related to the police, of Mrs. McPherson's hiring an airplane, paying \$3,000 to an aviator he declares he will produce along with the uncashed check, who took the woman away from the city in a plane while she was clad in her bathing suit and a cape.

Dictator of Greece Exiles Labor Unions' Heads to Prison Isle

ATHENS, July 13.—Greek labor organizations are suffering practical destruction by the dictatorship of Theodore Pangalos who openly takes sides with employers in all disputes, exiling strike leaders to an island in the Aegean sea and holding them prisoner until the strike is broken. The same sort of treatment is meted out to any political opponents who seek to establish a constitutional government.

SEND IN A SUB!

It Is Dangerous to Hurl Boomerangs Since They Always Come Back Again

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

EVEN the New York Times is forced to admit that 10,000 striking textile workers were numbered at the gathering held in the open air at Belmont Park, near Passaic, New Jersey, the other evening.

Probably in no other American labor struggle has it been possible to rally such a large percentage of the strikers after six months of bitter industrial war. The usual experience has been that interest lags as the battle for bread lengthens into the weeks and months. Not so in the Passaic textile strike. There all the enthusiasm of the early days of the walkout still burns with all the zeal of fiery crusaders immune to every discouragement.

It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that at this stage of the struggle the executive council of the American Federation of Labor should officially place itself on record alongside the mill owners citizens' committee thru again and very futilely denouncing the strike as "a Communist move." They blindly take it for granted that workers do not appreciate the efforts of the Communists in their midst. They can make no greater mistake.

Instead of rendering service to the American working class, the A. F. of L. officials thereby only give aid and comfort to the class enemy of labor. This can clearly be seen by the reception immediately given to the A. F. of L. attack on the "United Front Committee" that is conducting the strike.

First, in spite of this latest official A. F. of L. broadside the strikers remained as loyal as ever to their leadership, proclaiming renewed faith in their cause, which is stone wall resistance to wage cuts by fighting for wage increases. That is the strikers' answer to the denunciation of President William Green and his fellow officials. It is outstanding testimony to the fact that the strikers repudiate the attack of the Green regime, looking upon it as an attempted stab in the back against themselves.

Second, the attack of the Green officialdom was immediately adopted by the mill owners as their own. The ku klux klanism leadership of the citizens' committee seized on the A. F. of L. declaration as a new weapon with which to club the strikers. Thus instinctively they proclaimed the A. F. of L. officialdom was playing the employers' game.

"Citizens' committees" are often the most vicious instruments of desperate employers unable to defeat and crush their striking workers. These committees, constituted of labor-hating elements, do the dirty work of the bosses in the name of "law and order." They pave the way for the calling in of the militia and the shooting down of the strikers. They carry out the lynching and jailing of strike leaders. The frame-up and the hangman's noose are the committee's favorite weapons. It often works thru kidnaping and deportation parties. It is the worst possible company that the A. F. of L. officialdom can find itself in. The striking Passaic textile workers realize this.

The summer days are rapidly passing and October will soon be here with another annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. It will be a time when President Green will have to make an accounting for the past year, not only to the few hundred delegates, the high officials of the various international unions, but to the whole American working class. A gesture was made last year at Atlantic City, when promises of an organization drive in the automobile industry were inserted in the official proceedings, and general organization work pledged, especially thru a "labor movie." The automobile industry drive was quickly dropped soon after the convention adjourned, the "movie" and its mission well-nigh forgotten.

All that remains, therefore, by way of an A. F. of L. achievement under the Green regime is this attack on the recently unorganized Passaic textile workers who are making a brave fight and seek admission to a unified organization of all textile workers under the banners of the American Federation of Labor. But even the inertia of the Green administration cannot always resist the pounding of these 10,000 Passaic strikers, loyal to their own fight, part of the developing and courageous vanguard of American labor that demands militant unionism always fighting on the side of the workers' interests, and at no time giving aid and comfort to labor's enemy. When President Green put his signature to the attack against the Passaic strike, he hurled a boomerang that will return to give agony to the labor officialdom of which he is the executive head.

BRENNAN-CROWE GANGS UNITE TO STEAL ELECTION

177,627 Votes Stolen in 118 Precincts

The Brennan faction in the democrat party and the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson gang in the republican party worked hand in hand to cheat the Dunne-O'Connell machine of the democrat party and the Deneen-Lundin-Small outfit of the republican party in the April 13 primaries.

In the twelve 20th ward precincts where both democrats and republican votes have been counted it was found that the election judges and clerks juggled figures so that these two machines, that have entered into a "bi-partisan understanding" were able to carry the ward by big majorities. This condition, point out some of the election judges, has existed for many years.

A total of 177,627 discrepancies have been found in the recount to date of the republican vote in only 118 precincts. This makes an average discrepancy of 1,590 votes for each precinct. In the present recount a number of the Deneen-Lundin-Small candidates have forged ahead and are leading for offices they sought to be nominated for.

Twenty-five indictments of election judges and clerks it is said will be voted by the special grand jury in charge of Special States Attorney Charles A. McDonald, vice-president of the Foreman Trust and Savings Bank. None of the "big" fry are named in the indictments.

Civil Liberties Union Cancels Offer of Aid to Ind. Klan's Victim

MUNCIE, Ind., July 13.—George R. Dale, editor of the local Post-Democrat, who faces prison for "contempt of court" under sentence of a ku klux klan judge for criticizing him in Dale's paper, is dismayed by the sudden withdrawal of support offered him by the Civil Liberties Union of New York in carrying his case to the supreme court of the United States.

A telegram from the Civil Liberties Union withdraws the offer made last Saturday to aid Dale's fight, expressing regrets but saying that his case did not come under the scope of its organization and charter.

"This withdrawal of the Civil Liberties Union places me in a very precarious and embarrassing position," said Dale. "Since receiving the offer, I have turned down all other offers of financial assistance. As a result I am again left high and dry. It looks as if I must go to the prison farm after all."

Wrecked Houses and Exploded Shells Found Miles Away, Tell Story of Force of Explosion at U. S. Naval Arsenal



When a chance bolt of lightning struck a naval ammunition magazine near Dover, N. J., it struck off an explosion that caused the whole base to resemble no man's land. Evidences of the blast are being found miles away as mute proof of its terrific force. Above is seen a general view of the inferno created by the explosion. Army men likened it to the western front during the war. Below, left, is a house which was partly destroyed even tho located four miles from the scene of the explosion. Right, Peter Sabo, of Mt. Hope, a village six miles away from the arsenal, exhibits two shells which fell nearby.

INDIANA STATE IN DESPOT GRIP OF KLAN COURTS

Truth No Defense for Papers; No Juries

MUNICE, Ind., July 13.—George R. Dale, editor of the Munice Post-Democrat, who is under sentence by a Ku Klux Klan judge to serve a sentence at the penal farm of Indiana because he criticized the courts, also Klan-ruled, has accepted the offer of the Civil Liberties Union of New York for aid in fighting his case to the United States supreme court.

The Indiana supreme court has already ruled to uphold the Klan judge, Clarence Dearth, who sentenced Dale on the grounds that "the truth was no defense."

Will Accept Aid.

Dale, after a long distance talk with his attorney, William V. Rooker of Indianapolis, wired acceptance of assistance to the C. L. U., saying that his lawyer will be glad of the union's aid, and of its offer to furnish an attorney, possibly Arthur Garfield Hayes, who handled the Scopes case in Tennessee.

The Klan judge is now planning to remove the county sheriff, Harry McCauley, under cover of charges of laxity in enforcing the so-called "honey law." This state law, known as the "Wright law" grants the courts despotic power, as may be seen by the following quotation from it:

No Jury Trial.

"And the court shall, without a jury, hear the charges and upon satisfactory proof thereof, remove any such officer from the discharge of the duties of his office."

It is hard to say what rights may be left to elected representatives of the people of Indiana or to editors, when the courts are given these powers, in the view of Dale, who is now bankrupted by his long fight with the Klan.

Ignatz Mizher Asked to Report to I. L. D. of New York; Case Is Up

Bomrade Mizher: Please communicate immediately with the International Labor Defense, Local New York, 799 Broadway, Room 422. We must know your whereabouts in reference to your case.

Rose Baron, Secy.

Religion As National Game.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 13.—"The minister is not paid as much as a baseball player because religion has not yet become the national game," said Rev. D. W. Youngson of Portland, addressing the Pacific Coast theological conference here today.

NOVELS BY



UPTON SINCLAIR

- Samuel, the Seeker, a story of Socialism.....\$1.00
- Manassas—Called by Jack London "the best Civil War book." Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
- They Call Me Carpenter—Cloth.....\$1.50
- Jimme Higgins.....\$1.00
- The Metropolis—Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
- King Coal—A novel of the Colorado coal country—Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
- 100%—The Story of a Patriot—Paper, 25c Cloth, \$1.50

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED

concerning the whereabouts of BERTRAM L. MAC DONALD 25 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, brown eyes, brown hair. Last heard from in wheat fields of S. Dakota, 1 year ago. Worked in silver mines, Gem, Idaho and Washington lumber camps. Information as to present address will be greatly appreciated by his brother.

H. E. MAC DONALD
3525 Hurlburt Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Coolidge and Kellogg Have No Intelligence, Says Chilean Leader

BALBOA, Canal Zone, July 13.—Ex-President Alessandri of Chile, who is passing here on his way to Chile, said that his visit to Washington shows the complete incompetence and ignorance of both Coolidge and Kellogg.

"I cannot understand how a people as great as the American could select a man so incapable of fulfilling so important an office as Mr. Kellogg. He is altogether lacking in intelligence and has not the remotest idea of what the Tacna-Arica problem is all about."

Coolidge Incapable.
"He is incapable of comprehending the principles involved and the same applies to President Coolidge. I conferred with both and found them without the slightest idea of what the Tacna-Arica problem means."

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 11.—Rumor says that Peru is moving 1,000 troops to the border and evacuating Peruvians from the Tacna-Arica zone.

It is believed that the Chilean government is proposing that the territory should all be ceded to Bolivia, Bolivia to give in exchange financial compensation to Chile and Peru and make a tariff and railroad treaty with Chile. Reports are that bankers are to loan Bolivia sufficient to do this and enough balance to develop the territory.

Soviets to Buy Huge German Metal Plant; to Make Locomotives

BERLIN, July 13.—The Soviet government has about completed negotiations for the purchase from Germany of the entire "Rhinemetall" factory, one of Germany's largest plants for manufacture of locomotives and railroad rolling stock. The price, though not definitely fixed, is said to be around 60,000,000 gold rubles.

The deal is being handled by the Ukrainian government, which intends to transport the works to Kharkov, 420 miles southwest of Moscow. Not only all machines will be taken from Germany to Russia but a large percentage of the German staff will be employed.

The Russian embassy in Berlin confirmed today that the negotiations are going on and are practically completed.

The Achtuhr Abendblatt states that since the German railroads were taken over from government control and placed under the management of an independent company the quantity of new locomotives and rolling stock purchased has greatly decreased.

It is also asserted that the railroad commissioner under the Dawes plan, M. Lefevre says there is no need for extensive purchases in the near future. This is given as the reason why Germany is obliged to sell one of her largest manufacturing plants.

The Ukrainian government is trying to obtain three years' credits on the purchase of the plant, which now seems to be the only obstacle in the way of the completion of the sale. The Soviet Union has given the Ukraine a concession to operate this plant and offers special tax exemptions for a longer period until the plant is fully operating.

Exchange White Guard Spies for Workers At Finnish-Soviet Border

MOSCOW, June 27.—(By Mail)—Today the first exchange of prisoners between the Soviet Union and Finland took place on the Finnish-Russian frontier. A representative of the International Red Aid was present on behalf of the Soviet Union. Eight Finnish guard spies were exchanged for 8 Finnish revolutionaries.

The railway worker Lachosari who was twice sentenced to life-long hard labor and who has been in prison seven years was one of the exchanged, also a landworker Leppola who has been imprisoned for four years, and five revolutionary workers and one peasant.

The exchanged comrades have given details of a barbarous prison regime which has completely ruined them in health. One of the exchanged comrades has been held in prison without trial for three and a half years, one and a half years passed before he was even examined.

King Gives Fascism Power Over Industry

ROME, July 13.—The king has signed a decree appointing Mussolini minister of syndicate corporations, the new organization which is to boss the three divisions of national economy, capital, labor and professions, each of which has separate organizations, all controlled by fascists. This is the seventh cabinet post held by Mussolini, besides being premier.

This is a part of the general fascist scheme to increase production, force a longer workday, reduce imports, raise exports and try to stop the continuous fall of the lira which is threatening to engulf the nation in bankruptcy with consequent revolutionary movements of the masses.

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

Subscribe!

PAINTERS OF CLEVELAND, O., IN AN UPROAR

Object to Shady Deal with Open Shoppers

CLEVELAND, July 13.—The painters' strike, which has been in progress in this city for more than 19 weeks, is about to be sold out. More than 75 per cent of the painters are back on the job on the new scale of \$1.37 1/2 an hour and the 5-day week. The Master Painters' Association has stubbornly refused to agree to these terms, but they control only about 25 per cent of the jobs. The 75 per cent of the men are working for independent contractors, who had work on hand and were ready to make the concessions to the men.

The Master Painters Association is another name for the American Plan Association, the open shoppers. They have maliciously and persistently fought organized labor, but have been forced to deal with the union, because the building trades are well organized in this city.

Attempts have repeatedly been made to mediate the strike. Prosecuting Attorney Stanton has made continual efforts, but they were of no avail, until a few days ago, when it was announced that the Painters Association had agreed with certain self-appointed representatives of the union to grant a wage increase of five cents an hour, retaining the 5 1/2 day week. The painters are up in arms. No one authorized the self-appointed representatives to make any overtures or to accept any proposals. The union meetings have been seething with denunciations of these people, and it is said that they have been put under charges.

A mass meeting of the painters will be held at the Colonial Theater today and the offer of the master painters will be presented. It is predicted that the painters will overwhelmingly turn down the offer. The strike is practically won, and now is the time to get the increased wage and the 5-day week, and to break the plans of the open shoppers.

Communists and I.W.W. of Australia Defy the Government Crimes Act

(By J. RYAN.)

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).—So far, the Crime Act has not been enforced in any part of Australia. The Communist Party and the I. W. W. are carrying on their activities as usual. Each party has street meetings which are very successful. They also have meetings in the Sydney Domain every Sunday.

Besides this the Communist Party issues the "Workers' Weekly." Despite the threats contained in the "Crimes Act" the paper has been published every week since the formation of the party in 1921. The Communist Party also has a Worker Band to lead demonstrations and to play in the Communist Hall, where working class lectures are given every Sunday night.

The relations existing between the I. W. W. and the Communist Party are excellent. Criticism of each other is avoidable as much as possible, both parties evidently considering that the bosses can stand all their abuse.

It is necessary at this stage to mention that the I. W. W. has only been operating as an organization for a few months and has a very small membership. Their activities are practically confined to outdoor propaganda.

The Communist Party has an Australian wide organization, and has considerable influence in the trade union movement, particularly in Sydney. Their propaganda is designed to lead the workers in their daily struggle against the boss, and thereby gain their confidence.

U. S. Consul Accused of Smuggling Objects of Value from Mexico

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—The minister of education has formally accused Edward Herbert Thompson, former U. S. consul in Yucatan, of fraudulent and secret exportation of archaeological objects of great value from the ancient Maya city of Chichen-Itza, which is situated on a part of a farm owned by Thompson. The articles were of great historic value and were exported secretly and sold to colleges and universities in the United States.

There is also mentioned that valuable manuscripts and books, gold and silver and other rare and valuable archaeological objects have disappeared from the national museum and it is inferred that Thompson has had a hand in systematic thievery of such objects.

The Excelsior, a leading paper, points out Thompson as an example of robbers of Mexico and says: "Since Mexico became known to Europe the whites have exploited it, but with the establishment of its independence a century ago, there began the exportation on a large scale of artistic and archaeological articles as curios. Mexico has sold her birthright to the gringos for a mess of pottage."

Mexican Labor Comes to Grief in Clashes Between Two Unions

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—Further bitter division in the ranks of Mexican labor appears in the strike of railwaymen thruout southern and south-easter Mexico, in which the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) is furnishing strikebreakers, clearly at the behest of the government.

The C. R. O. M. and the rail union, which has been independent, have long been bitterly opposed to each other, the C. R. O. M. usually making the accusation that the rail union is "red," a statement which is false, the leaders of the rail union being perhaps more conservative than the C. R. O. M. itself.

Members of the C. R. O. M. went into the strike to take the place of the railway men yesterday had violent clashes with the latter at several points on the Isthmus and Pan-American lines, which, with the Vera Cruz and Isthmus lines, are struck by the rail union. The rail union strike leaders declare that members of the C. R. O. M. would be taking serious risks by scabbing. How long the rail union can hold out against its rival which is allied with the government and companies against it is a problem.

Caillaux Speaks for Dictatorship; Britain Holds Gold of France

PARIS, July 13.—Speaking in his "home town" of Le Mans, finance minister Caillaux for the first time openly advocated a dictatorship for France (for himself) when, as he states, "in certain times the country must give the men who hold the helm the means necessary to accomplish their purposes."

"The representatives of the country are there to choose the men. Once chosen, let them work freely. Parties must fade into the background and group around the man who assumes the ungrateful task of saving French finances."

Paris papers declare that as soon as the Franco-British debt pact is signed, the Bank of England will return to the Bank of France 500,000,000 gold francs which it now holds and will extend credits to France. This is the first time it has been officially disclosed that England was practically holding the French treasury as security for the debt.

Caillaux is said to be insistent that the British agreement will forbid any commercialization of the debt, and will offer payments of \$30,000,000 a year until 1931, after which this will be doubled.

Spanish Dictator to Hear Hostile Protest at His White Terror

PARIS, July 13.—The Communist Party of France is preparing a "reception" for Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, when he visits Paris to attend the ceremonies on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. L'Humanite, their organ, publishes the following: "Primo de Rivera wishes to take part in the July 14 festivities of Paris. He requires a triumphant reception in our capital in order to consolidate his bloody power in Spain."

"This reception he forced on our government, which was his accomplice in the Moroccan war. In vain the French government, hoping that this might deter him, announced that the dictator was not coming. Primo de Rivera will come. He wants to parade himself in the Place de Bataille, and by his presence there insult both the living and the dead.

"The people of Paris will know how to receive him.

"Workers! He has abolished all the rights of working people in Spain. Communists! Socialists! Anarchists! He has thrown your Spanish brothers into jail and tortured them. Republicans! Democrats! He has maltreated and persecuted all your friends across the Pyrenees.

"Gather in thousands along the path of the shameful procession in order to cry your anger and show your sympathy with the victims of terror in Spain!"

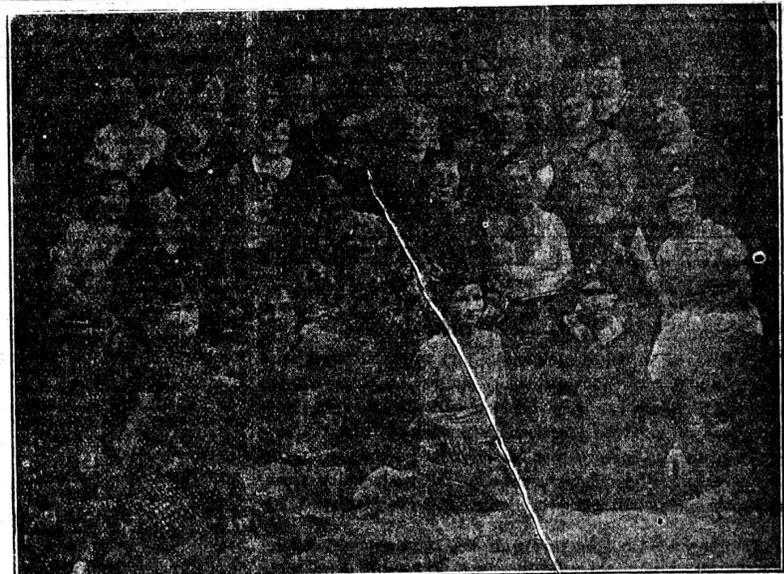
Vote on Australian Arbitration Courts

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).—The prime minister of Australia, Mr. Bruce, has put certain proposals before the federal parliament. Briefly, the proposals are—That all unions in Australia be placed under one arbitration court. That the court make awards for each union, and also have the power of the state behind them to enforce the awards. The court to have three judges at its head, who shall be appointed by the Bruce government, to hold office for life.

Another proposal is that the government have power to carry on essential services during an industrial dispute. This proposal is an extension of the notorious Crimes Act.

Practically every working class organization has condemned the proposals which will be put to the people to vote on in the near future.

Women Workers Active in N. Y. Strike



A Group of the Women's Battalion in the New York Furriers' Strike.

What's Happening in Spain

BULLETIN.

MADRID, July 13.—Both General Weyler and General Aguilera, who have been called upon by a special court trying participants in the recent plots, far from denying their signatures to the manifesto against De Rivera, justify them, claiming they are not against the king, but against De Rivera, whom they charge with personal ambitions. They say that had the plot succeeded, elections would have followed for a new parliament.

(By A Spanish Worker.)

MADRID, (By Mail).—In two and a half years of government, Primo de Rivera has been forced to face various plots against his rule, organized by generals and officers of the army. The dictator does not feel safe. He knows that he cannot rely on his military comrades, who show a positive opposition to his government.

A recent excitement in the garrisons, De Rivera maintained in a public speech that he could depend on the army to suppress revolt. The commanders of all the military districts sent the dictator a document stating that—"The army belongs to the nation and will only defend the nation's interests."

Alfonso XIII, who fears the personal influence of Primo de Rivera, has been the real instigator of the document.

The king is afraid of De Rivera's difficulties that it was postponed. Fear Communism. All Spain is hostile to Primo de Rivera. He is still in power because there is not a strong and serious party disposed to contend against him. He will leave the government only when forced out. The Spanish bourgeoisie fears that the revolution necessary to demolish the present dictatorship, may be diverted into Communist channels by the workers. This is why the bourgeoisie does not wish to precipitate revolt against De Rivera.

Insurrection Grows. De Rivera is much worried by serious insubordination among the officers of the army. Several generals attempted to carry out a coup d'etat similar to the one by Primo de Rivera by which he gained his power on September 13, 1923.

He carries on a policy of corruption to win support by giving all kinds of privileges and promotions to checkmate his opposers. Notwithstanding this, insubordination grows. The military clubs are the seat of his opposition. To stop this, De Rivera has decreed that the clubs are under the supervision of the state.

Republicanism In the Army.

A strong tendency of republicanism is invading the army. The government is deeply worried with this new fact. All the younger officers are hostile to Alfonso XIII and some of them are in close contact with the leaders of the republican bourgeoisie. Confronting this, the cabinet recently decided that all commanding officers should take a new oath of loyalty to the monarchy, but carrying this out presented such

MASS PICNIC HELD BY FINNISH WORKERS AND FARMERS OF THE UPPER MICHIGAN PENINSULA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 13.—The Finnish workers and small farmers held their mid-summer musical and gymnastic festival this year at the Workers' Athletic Park, near Ishpeeming, Michigan for three days, July 11th, 12th and 13th. The festival was a mass picnic of workers of the Upper Michigan. There were assembled together about five or six thousand workers in the park on Sunday. The festival was started, however, at Ishpeeming and Negaunee on Saturday evening. At the Coming Nation Hall, Ishpeeming, the comrades of Hancock and Ironwood presented two plays to a large audience and at the Labor Temple, Negaunee, there was a dance provided for the young people and others who enjoy dancing.

Fine Hosts.

The comrades of Ishpeeming and Negaunee proved to be great hosts in handling large crowds of people. They had provided lodging for the out of town comrades and their families in the private houses. At the park they had also provided everything necessary for the physical needs, such as meals, soft drinks and other refreshments. Their hospitality made the occasion a really Communistic affair in character.

Sunday morning the workers of the Upper Michigan gathered in the Athletic Park near Ishpeeming to celebrate the festival. The first sports of the program was athletic sports of various athletic groups and lasted until noon. Then the program of speeches, vocal solos, band music and 200 voices sang revolutionary songs. The program lasted until about six o'clock in the afternoon.

Turn Crowds Away. In the evening the workers went back to Ishpeeming where the local comrades had hired the largest opera house in town. The Ironwood players presented a play to the capacity house. In fact thousands of workers could not get in the opera house. There were 1,800 people in the opera house to witness the play.

Monday morning the workers returned to the park again to participate in the program provided for that day. The program began by the band which played the International, "Free Russia" and other revolutionary music. Then followed the chorus of 200 singers. This singing made a deep impression on the people present. The afternoon program composed of several speeches, gymnastics, singing, vocal solos and recitations of various groups of comrades. Everybody had a good time.

Then a collection for The DAILY WORKER was taken which netted \$70.74. When one of the "generals" arose on the platform to announce the results of the collection he said this was the first real "general rehearsal" for struggle and asked three cheers for The DAILY WORKER, which were cordially given by the audience.

Protest Sacco-Vanzetti Case.

A strong resolution of protest for Sacco and Vanzetti was unanimously passed by the gathering. Monday evening a good concert was rendered at the Labor Temple, Negaunee, Michigan. The concert was enjoyed by all who could get into the hall. This concluded the festival. Next year the festival will be held at Ironwood, Michigan for three days.

Government in Coal Business; a Million Tons Sent from U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 13.—More than a million tons of coal have been imported into Great Britain since the beginning of the coal strike, reported George R. Lane-Fox, secretary for mines, to the house of commons. He added that most of it came from the United States, imported by private merchants.

In the debate over appropriating three million pounds for the government to go into the coal importation and sale business, Jack Jones, labor party member, accused Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, who holds the presidency of the Board of Trade, of having his own coal business in mind. The bill was carried against a stormy opposition by a majority of 129.

NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Another most colorful and inspiring story of Russian Youth, by

M. J. OLGIN

Remember his last one which appeared two weeks ago?

Illustrated by

FRED ELLIS

"Mexico and Its Labor Struggles"

By MANUEL GOMEZ With Illustrations.

"The Great Labor Battles of 1877"

By AMY SCHECHTER

With original cuts and illustrations from that period!

CARTOONS

Unusual work by four splendid proletarian artists:

HAY BALES

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

F. G. VOSE

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

A. JERGER

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

Subscribe—of course, but also be sure to

GET A BUNDLE

(at 3 1/2 cents a copy)

For your shop and trade union meetings

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (In Chicago only):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

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

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

Advertising rates on application.

Where Are the A. F. of L. Officials in the I. R. T. Strike?

How is it that a strike of such actual and potential importance as that of the motormen and switchmen against the Interborough Rapid Transit company, can occur without enlisting the active support of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor?

Here is a gigantic concern that has organized a company union—a form of organization whose menace to the trade union movement is known and admitted by even the most conservative labor official.

The Interborough strikers have quit the Interborough's housebroken union and this is an indication of a deep-going dissatisfaction on the part of large numbers of workers in this section of the transportation industry with boss-controlled organizations. These men have shown their courage and sincerity by leaving their jobs and challenging the full power of this great corporation, able to demand and secure unstinted aid from the New York City government, able to hire as many detectives, spies and scabs as it may need.

Here is a situation that should put the leadership of the American labor movement on its mettle.

The labor movement could well afford to send a corps of organizers into this field while the workers are in a receptive mood and certainly it would cost little to issue a public statement supporting the Interborough workers against the company and calling upon them to break with the company union en masse and join the Amalgamated Association and Electric Railway Employees.

But nothing of this kind has been done. The striking workers have formed an independent union and there appears to be some friction between it and the A. F. of L. union. Probably unsuccessful attempts at organization in the past have left a bad feeling and, of course, the company stoopigeons are busy always keeping old suspicions alive and creating new ones.

This, however, is nothing new. Every labor organizer is familiar with the general conditions which prevail in unorganized industries.

Upon the American Federation of Labor officials, the officials of the Amalgamated, and upon the strike leaders is the responsibility for giving proper direction to the struggle of the strikers and of those workers who are yet not conscious enough to quit the company union.

Such opportunities do not come often. The continual failure to take advantage of them by responsible union officials is one of the chief reasons why the basic industries of America remain unorganized and a distrust of unions as such grows up among the unorganized who cannot be expected to draw always fine distinctions between the labor movement and its leadership.

China Rises as a Nation

China has regained her control of her courts. Foreigners coming in conflict with Chinese law from now on will be subject to Chinese legal procedure instead of being able to claim trial by a judge of and under the legal processes of their respective nations.

A powerful weapon in the hands of the imperialist nations, the former arrangement, in existence since the first revolution in 1911, has made it possible for representatives of foreign capitalist concerns, missionaries and the international ruffraff which collects along the Chinese coast, to perpetrate intolerable outrages on the Chinese people.

Its abolition is an indication of growing strength of China as a nation and also an indication of the growing strength of the United States in the Chinese international commission. Full sovereignty for China is the American policy based on the fact that she has no extra-territoriality rights in China. American imperialism has nothing to lose by such a concession while her imperialist rivals have.

Jurisdiction over foreigners in Chinese courts benefits directly the Chinese commercial and employing groups and it is hoped undoubtedly that this will tend to weaken the anti-imperialist movement by placating the upper section of it.

But the workers and peasants of China are the driving force of the Chinese revolution; the young Chinese labor movement and the Kuomintang have grown up in the struggle against both imperialists and native exploiters. The abolition of foreign courts comes as a result of the struggles of the masses and not because imperialism has suddenly developed a conscience and a love for its Chinese business competitors.

It is significant that the recognition of the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts comes at a time when the combined attack of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin on the peoples' armies north and west of Peking has been repulsed and also after the shooting of twenty-six Chinese workers by the British forces in Canton harbor in an endeavor to break the boycott on Hongkong, creating a new wave of hostility to imperialism which its agents could not ignore.

The Franco-British Debt Settlement

The Franco-British debt agreement is a clever move on the part of two great nations, both of whom are in conflict with the United States in various fields of imperialist enterprise.

It links together the two strongest powers in western Europe and, by reason of the clause which provides for a cessation of French payments to Great Britain in the event of German default on reparation obligations, brings Germany into the combination while at the same time increasing British influence there.

The formation of an All-European bloc against American imperialism is brought within the range of probabilities by this settlement.

That this agreement should have been negotiated by Caillaux, who hitherto has been more in favor of a Franco-German alliance, is all the more significant.

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

What Is Coming in the Rubber Industry?

By I. AMTER.

THE rubber industry is intimately related to the auto industry. Also there are numerous rubber products outside of tires, none the less the production of tires dominates the industry. The production of new cars has a determinative effect on rubber, even tho the use of all cars necessitates plenty of tires.

That auto production determines tire production may be gathered from the figures of production. Thus the production of cars and trucks amounted to about 2,200,000 in the first six months of 1926, or about 14 per cent ahead of the same period of 1925. In May the production declined, but picked up again in June. This decline and revival was reflected in the production of tires, the situation being due also in part to the abnormal climatic conditions. The auto factories are curtailing production at the present time, owing, as is reported, to inventory taking and to the preparation of new models.

ALLOWING for the fact that in times of prosperity autos are bought and are again sold in times of decline, so that at the present time many own cars which they will dispose of when a depression begins, still it is a fact that the auto and truck have become a national institution. Hence, with ups and downs, the rubber industry does and will keep pace with the auto industry—or better, with the increasing use of cars. The railroads are beginning to note the competition of bus lines, and many of them are installing lines of their own, in recognition of the fact that bus lines and short hauling by auto trucks are catching the public favor.

THAT conditions are not what they should be from a capitalist point of view on profits, is to be noted in the fact that there has been a considerable reduction in the price of tires—corresponding with the reduction in the prices of cars. Is this due to over-production—or to the fact that new cars are being introduced which will mean a discarding of the old models? Both may be the reasons. Suffice it to say the automobile manufacturers are also complaining about

the amount of money is tied up in instalment buying, and about the number of used cars in the hands of branches.

THE same may be recorded about the tire industry. On May 1 there were 9,345,000 casings in the hands of the manufacturers, as compared with 6,800,000 a year ago, and 6,600,000 two years ago. Over-production. What is happening in the rubber industry? Did the increased production necessitate more workers? It did not. The rubber industry has gone thru a revolution—the same revolution as in the auto industry. Every day there is an improvement in production, which means a new method of exploiting labor more effectively. New machinery, greater and more scientific division of work, efficiency in every motion—and speed-up. This latter is the secret whereby the manufacturers have reduced the cost of production and have obtained more work out of the workers.

HAVE the workers benefited by the greater production? They have not. They have given more labor power—and have received nothing in return. Less men are being employed, but the production has increased. Profits rose in the past year from 35 to 100 per cent, but the workers have not received one penny more in return for their work.

On the contrary, the speed-up process eliminates many men, who form an army ever ready to take away the work of those on the job. The rubber industry is not a skilled industry. Practically any department of work may be learned in a few hours. The result is that one finds miners, steel workers and every other category of worker in the rubber factories.

THE number of young workers and of women in the rubber factories is also very large. No skill being required, and as the manufacturers are intent upon making the highest profit possible, young workers and women are employed, thus lowering the standard of the industry owing to their acceptance of lower wages.

The rubber industry is one of the best fortified industries in the country. Whereas it is intimately bound up with the auto industry, together they are on close financial relations with

EDISON'S INVENTIONS HAVE HELPED PROFITS IN RUBBER INDUSTRY



THOMAS EDISON.

the banks of Wall Street. There is the same relation between all the rubber manufacturers as there is between the steel manufacturers: a gentleman's agreement as to prices, etc. Hence, as far as the workers are concerned, they face one enemy in the rubber industry, even tho the different plants show divergences as regards modernity of plant, etc. A powerful organization faces the practically unorganized workers.

SOME of the rubber barons, recognizing that the workers are becoming conscious of this situation have taken time by the forelock. The workers feel that they are entitled to a word in the determination of their conditions. Good. We will establish an "industrial democracy" plan, wherein the workers will sit in consultation with us, thru their chosen representatives, and we will talk. The workers may think that they are making decisions,

but the final word rests not in the assembly and senate, where their representatives function, but in the hands of the board of directors of the company. The word of the latter body is final.

TO notice the workers still more, the companies have provided tennis courts, ball grounds, libraries, rest rooms, etc. Everything they will give the workers except higher wages. Everything they may have—provided they do not infringe upon any of the company rules, in case of which they may be disciplined: they may be forced to give up the homes they have erected on the ground that they have bought from the company on "splendid" terms, because the company favors its own workers, etc. Company unionism is believed by the manufacturers a substitute for real unionism. THE companies know that the workers are becoming conscious of the hypocrisy of the situation, and are demanding the right of organization. Proof? The workers are trying to form a union. Any worker talking union organization in the shops is reported to the office by the thousands of spies in the "flying squads"—common rats—in the employ of the company. Workers joining the union are discharged if discovered. They are followed round the town, spied upon and reported. The company therefore realizes that its plants are fake and that the workers know it.

A REAL trade union is imperative in the rubber industry. There are some industries that are of long standing and conditions have only gradually been changed. But the rubber, like the auto industry, is an infant industry and is growing with the speed of a child. Rapid changes are made, new processes are adopted—and all of them mean greater and greater exploitation of the workers.

A real trade union is in the making in Akron and is bound to embrace all of the workers. It is the only hope of the rubber workers and the only safeguard against greater robbery. The rubber union is bound to come and will be one of the most powerful unions in the country, being representative of the workers who are working in an industry that has become an "essential" industry.

WITH THE STAFF

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

The Higher—and Briefer—Criticism.

"No other literary form," continues Mr. Berociovici, "exacts so much intense concentration on subject and form. No other form permits such little padding. The inner life of the short story, the style, the value of the theme, and the construction of its characters must be of one piece with the directness and the straightness of the line running thru it." With all due respect to Mr. Berociovici's excellent stories, Piffle!

—From THE NATION

PLATITUDES AS A FINE ART

An overworked member of the staff, looking thru a back number of the American Federationist by way of resting from his exhausting labors found the following:

A Standard Oil Advertisement. An advertisement from the Botany Worsted Mills, where the Passaic strike is on. A poem by Berton Braley. Articles by a half dozen college professors. An article on business prospects for 1926.—And an editorial purporting to have been written by William Green on "Industrial Art" in which the following occurs:

"Wage earners do not voluntarily choose ugliness and darkness for living and working surroundings nor do they prefer to spend their workdays in creating unattractive objects." Whereupon the already exhausted member of the staff went dead away until after press time.

FOUND HIS VOCATION.

We found the prize guy for a school board occupying that position on the New York Board of Education. He was one of the five whose votes prevented the promotion of Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, a teacher in the High School of Commerce. It turns out that Lefkowitz is the legislative representative of the union, and the union had criticized these particular five board members. But, dang it all, this wasn't what we started out to laugh about. What we thought funny was that one of the members of the board of education had happily been named—Edward B. Shallow.

Distinction.

How to get your name in the company magazine is told by the one published by the Illinois Central. It's hard and complicated and requires time and patience, as you may see from the following note printed under the photo of a girl:

"Alberta Barnett, fifteen years old, 1112 DeWitt avenue, Mattoon, Ill., is a Junior whose name appeared on the honor roll all the last term of school. She is the granddaughter of William Lincoln Thorpe, light man in the Illinois Central yards. Mr. Thorpe has served the Illinois Central for thirty-two years without loss of time, with the exception of a four-day vacation last April."

We would like to know what Bill did all those four days.

Definition.

A Massachusetts paper tells us the definition of taxation. It is: "The process by which money is collected from the people to pay the salaries of the men who do the collecting. The surplus is used to pay the salaries of the men the people elect to decide how much shall be collected from them."

This isn't economically sound, perhaps, but it's funny, ain't it?

WHY NOT MOVE TO AFGHANISTAN?

The only place it's safe to cross the street in is Afghanistan, where there is only one automobile to every 1,200,000 in the U. S., statistics show that there is one car to every six people. There are six of us on THE DAILY WORKER staff, but not one has a car. Somebody's lying, shurell, or else we're among the Afghans.

All Right, Go to It!

I suggest that you open a competition, offering a prize for the snappiest limerick on the subject of J. H. Thomas and the vanishing bathing suit. A suitable prize would be a transparent fig leaf, or a rubber doormat, resembling a human being. I submit the following contributions for the next issue of the staff column.

Signed—T. J. O'Flaherty.
J. H. "Judas" of the tight little isle
Had nothing—not even a smile,
To cover his shame
From each curious dame
Who ran—when they saw him—a mile.

After selling the coal diggers, Jim,
Son of Thomas, went in for a swim
To cleanse him of sin—
But, Oh, what a din
When his togs were stolen from him.

To make matters worse for J. T.
A wave from the wild, angry sea
Took his bathrobe away
In the bright light of day,
With the water not up to his knee.
The staff takes up T. J.'s idea of
J. T.'s dilemma, and solicits contributions in limerick form from our readers. As to prizes, it is a great honor to get your name in this exclusive space, but for especially good contributions we will give a Gideon bible as soon as we stop at a hotel.

The Two Faces of the Steel Trust

By B. BORISOFF.

THE Steel Trust has two faces. It turns to the world with a kindly smile and says:

"I am the best friend of my workers. I do everything for them. They love me, too."

It turns to the workers gnashing its teeth like a beast, and says: "You s— of a bi—, work like hell or starve, and don't dare start anything or I'll crush the life out of you."

LET us prove it by calling to the stand Mr. Gary, the head of the steel trust and asking him to tell us what he thinks about the organization of his workers into a trade union.

This is from the speech of Mr. Gary before the annual meeting of the stockholders on April 18, 1921.

"As stated and repeated publicly, we do not combat, though we do not contract or deal with, labor unions, as such. Personally, I believe they may have been justified in the past, for I think the workmen were not always treated justly; that, because of their lack of experience or otherwise they were unable to protect themselves; and therefore needed the assistance of outsiders, in order to secure their rights.

"But whatever may have been the conditions of employment in the long past and whatever may have been the results of unionism, concerning which there is at least much uncertainty, there is at present in the opinion of the majority of both

employers and employees, no necessity for a labor union; and that no benefit or advantage thru them will accrue to any one except the labor leaders."

THIS is how Gary talks for the public. He wants everybody to believe that he recognized the right of his workers to belong to a union, and that he is against trade union organization because it is of no benefit to the workers.

But as soon as Mr. Gary turns his face to the workers, his language changes.

No sooner was the United Steel Corporation organized than its executive committee adopted the following resolution which appears in its minutes under the date of June 17, 1901:

"That we are UNALTERABLY OPPOSED to any extension of union labor and advise subsidiary companies to take FIRM OPPOSITION when these questions come up and say that THEY ARE NOT GOING TO RECOGNIZE IT—that is, any extension of unions in mills where they do not now exist; that great care should be used to prevent trouble, and that they promptly report and confer with this corporation." (My emphasis).

In plain language, this means a DECLARATION OF WAR UPON THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION IN THE STEEL MILLS.

THIS war has been going on since the Steel Corporation was organized. At first the Steel Corporation

went slow, as shown by the minutes of the executive committee for April 20, 1901:

"It is decided that the sense of this committee is that the general policy should be to TEMPORIZE for the next six months, or a year UNTIL WE GET FULLY ESTABLISHED, and that the prevalent condition of labor and labor unions at the different plants should be undisturbed, and that if any changes do occur later, they can be handled individually."

But as the Steel Trust was getting stronger and stronger, its fight against the organization of the workers in the mills became more militant.

THE executive committee of the Steel Corporation was giving orders to the subsidiary companies not to sign any agreements with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. At the same time, it instructed its subsidiary companies to act in such a manner that the "public" would believe that they were acting as individual companies and not under instructions of the Steel Trust.

Here is an excerpt from the minutes of the executive committee of the Steel Corporation of April 20, 1901:

"Mr. Edenhorn thinks it expedient to inform the newspapers and the public generally, that the United States Steel Corporation is not the only employer, but that the individual companies are distinct and separate for themselves; that the labor

troubles of any one company must be settled by that particular company as an individual company and a strike in one must be settled independently of any other company."

THIS is again the face that the Steel Trust presented to the "public." But the Steel Corporation was lying. In the meeting of its executive on June 17, 1901, the question of recognition of unions in a mill not previously recognized was discussed.

The minutes of this meeting state: "It has been suggested in this committee that when the question comes up the president of the subsidiary company should reply that he wished to consider and would make an answer the next day, and in the meantime, he could take it up with the president of this company (the Steel Corporation) and then finally report to the representative that the matter had been carefully considered and the decision reached is so and so.

"To the last proposition the president commented that it would then be perfectly clear that such president had taken it up with this corporation."

It is clear from the examples which we have cited that while the Steel Trust denied its workers the right to organize, the Steel Trust itself used all of its highly organized and centralized power to fight against the workers.

These facts should set the steel workers thinking.

Gold Speaking to Strikers



Ben Gold, leader of the New York fur workers, as seen in action by William Gropper, artist of the New York Daily Freiheit.

COURTS KEEP MOONEY IN PRISON ON GROUND THAT THEIR "RECORD IS CLOSED" AND CASE IS OVER

First place and the cover of the July Labor Defender are given to the Sacco-Vanzetti case which is of immediate urgency because the electric chair will follow if a new trial for the Massachusetts labor organizers is denied. But many readers will read with equal indignation of the Mooney case which Robert Minor describes in subsequent pages.

July 22 will mark the 10th anniversary of the San Francisco preparedness day bomb that killed 10 persons, for which Tom Mooney and Warren Billings were convicted on testimony that was later shown to be perjured and which Pres. Woodrow Wilson's commission repudiated. Mooney's hanging sentence was commuted to life by the governor of California when international protests flooded in. It is one of the scandals of the alleged progressivism of Sen. Hiram Johnson that he has never dared to say a word about the case.

Minor gives the reason in his article in the Labor Defender: "No one seriously claims any more that either Mooney or Billings are guilty of murder but only that they fought the chamber of commerce open shop drive.

"There are only two arguments: one that Mooney is a bad fellow who ought to be in jail anyhow for the trouble that he made in the struggle between labor and capital in California; the other is that there is no legal way to get Mooney and Billings out because 'the court did not err' in any technical way and 'cannot take legal cognizance' of the con-

Connecticut Raises Over \$12,000 for Passaic Strike Relief

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—The Connecticut State Committee for Passaic Strike Relief has just completed a drive for \$10,000 and has launched a new drive for an additional \$5,000. Already \$2,000 has been subscribed to the new \$5,000 drive.

The committee has arranged a flower day in New Britain in which committees from New Haven and Hartford are to co-operate.

In the \$10,000 drive the following cities raised close to \$1,000 each: Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Ansonia, and Stamford. Good work was also done by the labor forces in New Britain, New Britain, Naugatoc and New London are rapidly working up to the \$1,000 mark.