

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

AS a strike leader, William D. Mahon is a good Quaker, to judge by an official statement issued by him since he arrived here to conduct the negotiations for a new wage and working schedule between the electric railway employes of this city and their employers. Mr. Mahon devotes ninety per cent of his publicity to decrying talk of a strike and emphasizing that the employes are conservative, struggling to pay on their homes and trying to bring up their children as American children should be brought up. Granting for the sake of argument that every motorman and conductor is paying for a home on the installment plan an increase in wages would lessen the strain. We have yet to learn that any set of employers have granted increases out of pure benevolence or in recognition of the amiability and meekness of their employes.

THE web of evidence is being steadily woven around Aimee McPherson. An affidavit signed by the owner of a resort in San Diego states that Aimee, another woman and two male companions engaged rooms at his place a few days after her disappearance in a bathing suit. A man resembling her radio operator was seen in her company. If her deity brings Aimee out of this mess, he is not as dead as we expected. With the aid of the money Aimee wrung from her religious followers he has a fighting chance.

THE DAILY WORKER was 24 hours late in running the picture of Gen. de Costa as dictator of Portugal. That was his title when the caption was written on Friday afternoon but when the general showed up at his office on Saturday morning there was another fellow sitting in his chair with a big gat on the desk in front of him. He accused de Costa of being a grafter and packed him off to the Azores. There is no democracy in Portugal, yet neither the U. S. government nor the A. F. of L. get excited over its absence.

TALKING of democracy it may be interesting to note that George Lansbury admits in the July 10 issue of his weekly, that the Communist theory of the capitalist state is correct. Lansbury's comment was inspired by a bill introduced in the house of commons, which if passed will permit the government to abolish any board of guardians, that may appear to be unable to properly discharge its duties. The real motive for the introduction of this bill is to prevent the guardians from granting relief or assisting the workers in any way that does not suit the ruling classes.

LANSBURY says: "This crime against democracy is proving as nothing else could prove, that the Communist theory is right and the British governing classes, mouthing their love and admiration for the principles of democracy, have not the slightest intention of allowing those principles to operate, except in accordance with their will." Lansbury is a prominent member of the I. L. P. Even a belated admission of the correctness of the Communist view is welcome. It now remains to be seen whether Lansbury will continue defending bourgeois democracy.

THE provinces of Alsace-Lorraine are causing the French government as much trouble now as they caused Germany before the allied victory restored them to France. While the French capitalists shed tears of pity for the unhappy people who were separated from their beloved France, what they were actually weeping for were the tremendous iron deposits which enabled Germany to reach such a commanding position in the commercial world. In the pre-war days German soldiers kept the populace in subjection. Now French soldiers are doing it. War, what for? For an exchange of masters!

IT looks as if a dark conspiracy to get Sheriff Hoffman in bad, is on foot, in fact on both feet. Not content (Continued on page 2)

\$1,000,000,000 PROFIT YEARLY GOING TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press. Opportunity for at least \$1,000,000 more profits a year is what the development of the automobile means to the American investor class, company reports indicate. Each step in mechanical progress provides the owning class one more field for tribute. The billion-dollar total includes nearly \$350,000,000 in profits to the owners of auto plants, about \$70,000,000 to the owners of parts and accessories factories, over \$500,000,000 to the petroleum kings and probably at least another \$50,000,000 to owners of the rubber industry. It does not take into account the indirect profits on

DAVIS DELAYS PROBE INTO GARY BLAST

Prepare to Whitewash Steel Trust

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Chairman Bynum of the Indiana industrial commission has disclosed to The Federated Press the inner reason for his failure to investigate the explosion in the steel trust's by-product plant at Gary last month, where, according to his own account, 14 workers were killed and 40 injured.

A Fine Concern. "I am going to send a factory inspector down there," he said, when called upon to explain why the steel trust had been able to clamp down a lid of secrecy on the causes of the horror. They are such a fine concern that I did not want to trouble them now, when the inside of the plant is all blown out, but when Superintendent Gleason of the plant has completed his investigation I shall look into it, and I shall make a report.

"Is that the spirit of the law under which your commission was established?" he was asked. "Perhaps not in general, but I have confidence in the company and its report will be straight. Why, the death of these 14 men and the injuries to 40 more will cost the company \$200,000 in workmen's compensation payments!"

Denies Politics. "Hasn't the United States Steel Corporation a strong drag with the state government of Indiana, that they get this sort of treatment?"

"They never have employed me, and they won't. Nor will they influence the governor. But I'll tell you what they have done for me. They have enabled me to transfer 1,000 unemployed coal miners to jobs in their plants, and I am going to get 1,000 more of the 15,000 unemployed miners into their employ."

Bynum was asked whether these miners were not union men, who must sign an agreement when they go to work in the trust's plants that they will not join any union. He said they are union miners, but they will not have to agree to stay out of unions when working for the steel company.

Blame Worker. According to unofficial information given Bynum by a company representative, the fatal explosion was due to the careless act of some worker who left open a cock in the cupola where coke was being heated, and gas which escaped came in contact with flames at a distance. He is assured that an outside covering, with a lock controlled by the shop foreman, is being built over similar containers in the place. He says he is sure the explosion was not due to any experimental process, and that there is no danger of its being repeated. He admits he is only a lawyer—not an engineer nor a chemist.

Dodge Inquiry. The Federated Press sought this interview with Bynum because Secretary of Labor Davis had shown marked reluctance to make even a polite inquiry of Judge Gary's plant superintendent in Gary as to why the 14 workers were killed and the 40 were injured. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, had declared that the federal government has no power to investigate such accidents, except under special resolution by congress. He and Davis had both advised that "you ask the governor of Indiana." Finally Davis had agreed to ask Bynum for a look at Bynum's report. He had refused to announce to his national industrial accident conference that he was going to inquire into the cause of the Gary disaster.

The Federated Press representative waited half an hour in Davis' outer office, hoping to learn that inquiry would be made, and all that time Davis was writing his speech of greeting to the industrial accident parley.

NEEDLE TRADES SECTION OF THE T. U. E. L. CALLS ITS NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR SEPTEMBER 10

NEW YORK CITY, July 20.—The Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League has issued the following call for its fourth national conference to be held in New York City from September 10 to 12, inclusive:

Fellow Workers!—In the last two years the left wing in the needle trades has become a power to be reckoned with not only by the bureaucracy, but by the employing class in the entire industry.

We have seen year by year the bureaucracy of the needle trades—once considered among the most progressive in the American labor movement—moving far to the right into the camp of the Gompersite officialdom and degenerating into aids and "labor specialists" of the employing class, as exemplified by modern Hillmanism and Schachtman's role in the last Furriers' strike.

But while in the rest of the American labor movement the decadence caused by the corrupt, class collaborationist, \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year bureaucracy, is still in strong dominance, causing the loss of nearly two million members in the ranks of organized labor, among the organized garment workers strong sections, under the leadership of the left wing, are once more emerging in fighting array to give battle to the employers in order to regain control over conditions in the industry and secure improvements.

Our setback in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has shown the importance of strengthening our national organization. For the next decisive struggle against the bureaucracy will be a struggle on a national scale. Considerable of the reserves of the bureaucracy are outside of New York, and we must learn (Continued on page 2)

Has Learned to Fight. Thus, fighting unionism once more makes its appearance in the needle industry. The struggle of last summer in the I. L. G. W. U., headed by Locals 2, 9 and 22, combined into the Joint Action Committee, shows that the left wing has learned how to fight the old bureaucracy successfully. The stubborn struggle of the Furriers proves that the left wing has learned a great deal as to how to fight, and WIN, against both the employers and the bureaucracy, even when they are combined.

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DEMAND RELEASE OF 1924 GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS

Protest at Temple Hall on Thursday Night

"Injunctions are a constant menace to the labor movement in Chicago," declared I. L. Davidson, organizer of the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. "In past year every strike that has been called by the trades unions of this city has been met with the most drastic and sweeping injunctions. These injunctions are of such a nature that if these organizations were to obey them and seek to live up to them, they would seriously cripple the union calling the strike. Not only would it seriously cripple the union that called the strike but in most cases it would mean the destruction of the union.

Defy Injunction. "The labor movement must at all times refuse to abide by injunctions

Get the True Story!

The true story as to what really happened at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor will be told at the protest meeting arranged by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at Temple Hall, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St., tomorrow night.

issued by open shop judges. They must defy them.

"In the 1924 strike our organization defied an injunction. A number of our men and women were arrested. Forty-six of them were sentenced to the Cook County prison from 5 to 60 days for refusing to abide by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan's edict.

"Many of the women had children, sick husbands, or aged parents dependent upon them. They went to jail. Most of them are already out. They have served their sentences. Some are still in jail and have many days to serve.

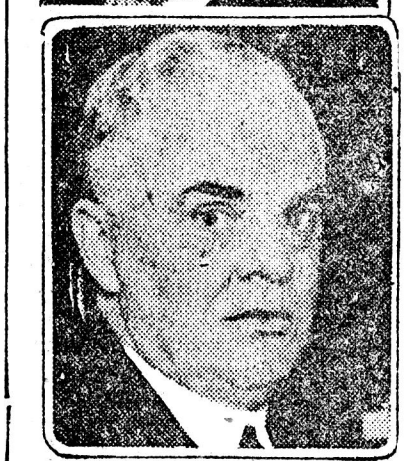
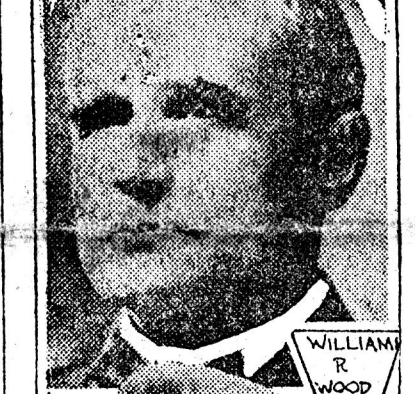
Pardons Criminals. "Gov. Len Small, who has pardoned and paroled thousands of criminals, bootleggers and murderers, refused to pardon the garment strike pickets. He turned down the appeal of the garment workers that went to jail.

"Our union is arranging a protest meeting. This protest meeting will be held Thursday night, July 22 at the Temple Hall, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St. Every real trades unionist in Chicago is urged to attend this meeting and voice his protest against the imprisonment of the garment strike pickets and against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Every real trades unionist should come to this meeting and demand that Gov. Len Small release the jailed strike pickets that are still in jail or are about to enter the jail."

Suppress New Beverage. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The treasury took steps today to suppress the manufacture and sale of a malt preparation known as "Worts." The prohibition unit ordered administrators to refuse permits to breweries to manufacture the preparation pending the outcome of court tests.

G. O. P. LEADERS SET UP HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO FOR NOVEMBER

William R. Wood



CHARLES S. DENEEN

Administration republicans and separatists are worried about how the corn belt revolt of the farmers against the old parties is going to effect the fall elections for both houses. The G. O. P. members have chosen a joint committee to conduct the campaign. It is significant that Chicago, near the corn belt, was chosen as headquarters. Above are shown Representative Wood of Indiana, Senator Phipps of Colorado and Senator Deneen of Illinois, who will be in charge of the campaign.

Britain-U. S. Debt to Remain. LONDON, July 20.—The British government will make no effort to secure a revision of the terms of the debt funding agreement with the United States, despite renewed public agitation, it was stated by the foreign office today.

Wittmore Death Delayed. BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—Richard Reese Wittmore, the "candy kid" bandit, will not die on Friday, the thirteenth. Instead, he will be hanged until dead at 11:30 p. m. on Thursday, August 12, at Maryland penitentiary, it was learned today.

BANKERS FEAR LABOR REVOLT AT FOOD COST

Panic in Air as Franc Hits 49.33

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 20.—Warning of the possibility of "social disorders," arising out of the critical financial situation, was made today by former finance minister Peret in an interview.

"Increasing prices are causing unrest and failures of industrial and commercial concerns," declared M. Peret.

"Unemployment may bring social disorders. They must be avoided at any cost."

Panic in the Air. The fluctuations of the franc have caused such great excitement and engendered conditions favorable for a panic, that the government has issued instructions to radio broadcasting companies to cease announcing exchange prices until further orders.

The downward plunge of the franc continued today. At 2:30 this afternoon, amidst exciting scenes on the bourse, the franc reached a new low record when it sold at 49.33 to the dollar. This low made the franc worth 2.02 cents.

Scarcely Any Value Left. Normally the franc is worth 19.30 cents, but it has declined steadily since the early war days. In 1914-1915 the average value of the franc was 18.80 cents, while in 1920-21 the average value of the franc had declined 6.30 cents, and by 1925 it was down to 4.39 cents, and has continued to tumble reaching today's new low level of 2.02 cents.

The Herriot cabinet is generally reported to be of mediocre talent, for outside of M. Herriot, M. Painleve, and M. Loucheur, none of the leading statesmen appear in the ministry.

Cabinet Must Speak. The cabinet will meet parliament on Thursday when the ministerial statement will have to disclose the financial program of the new ministry. The financial program is today in the state of formation and there are many rumors concerning it, but nothing definite can be said inasmuch as the program has not been formulated.

Finance Minister De Monzie, on the occasion of his last speech on the financial situation, spoke in advocacy of a capital levy. There is no doubt that what the cabinet is opposed to is the Mellon-Berenger debt settlement, but it may trim its sails to meet the exigencies of the situation.

In the lobbies of the chamber today the most optimistic estimate of a possible majority for the Herriot ministry was fifteen votes, and it was admitted that even if this slight majority is attained that it cannot withstand the attacks of the opposition for long.

Secret Inflation. Rumors are rife all over France and one of the most persistent is that there has already been secret and illegal inflation, without consulting parliament.

30,000 PICKETS PACK STREETS OF N. Y.; 400 JAILED

Demonstrate Power to Back Up Demands

NEW YORK CITY, July 20.—Astonished New Yorkers gazed wondering at the class war tactics of the International Ladies' Garment Workers who mobilized 30,000 pickets before the shops in the garment district and packed the streets with strikers from Sixth avenue to Eighth avenue and from 33rd street to 40th street in a demonstration of strength and determination.

Led by Louis Hyman of the joint board, the strikers attempted to parade, but were harried by police at every step, although the picketers held to their purpose of showing the bosses they meant business in their readiness to fight for their demands.

Four hundred strikers who took up the position of shock troops or who collided with the police on the sidewalks, were carried away to jail by busy patrol wagons, which, however, had no effect on discouraging the demonstration.

Most of those arrested were fined \$5 for "blocking traffic," one striker, Herman Kaft, getting two days in jail for striking a policeman.

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CHICAGO STREET CAR CRASH INJURES 25 AT KEDZIE AVE. CROSSING

Twenty-five persons were injured, five seriously, when two street cars, crowded with men and women going to work, crashed at the intersection of Kedzie Ave. and West 38th St. here today. The impact was so severe that both cars were hurled clear of the crossing.

One More Garment Strike Picket of 1924 Goes To Jail

Louis Sokoloff has entered the Cook county jail to start serving a 50-day jail sentence for defying the anti-picketing edict issued by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan during the 1924 dressmakers' strike.

CAPITAL LEVY LOOMS IN NEW HERRIOT RULE

Treasury Empty And Franc Crashes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 20.—"I have formed a cabinet and will present it to President Doumergue at 10:30 tonight," declared Edouard Herriot, radical socialist leader who Saturday overthrew the Briand-Caillaux cabinet in the chamber of deputies of which he is president.

Meanwhile, the franc continued its precipitous decline when the Paris bourse opened Monday morning. The first quotation at 9:05 in the morning was at 45.22 to the dollar. Five minutes later it went to 47.27. At 9:30 it was at 48.30, the lowest point ever reached by French money, and still the end is not in sight.

Capital Levy the Question. Who will compose Herriot's cabinet, will be known tomorrow but reports are that they will be from the left bloc, with perhaps the participation of the left center. It is known that Herriot adheres to the program of a levy on capital to stop the financial collapse, but so strong are the wealthy in the chamber, that some doubt exists if a capital levy can carry. It may get a small majority of the socialists who refuse to enter the cabinet unless a capital levy is on the program.

Government Broke. Few realize the completely bankrupt condition of France. The national treasury has in it only \$13,640,000. Against this a total of \$13,420,000 must be paid out on July 31, in pensions and compensations. In addition \$1,350,000 is due to be paid the United States on August 1.

On August 25, France must pay England \$5,000,000 and other sums of like magnitude. This places France's government in the position of a penniless beggar who owes everybody. As a beggar the American bankers now speeding to France may insist on their own terms for any loans or credits and a Dawes' plan for France looms.

Briand Fishes. Briand, however, has gone fishing in Normandy. If Herriot falls he may return, without Caillaux, to whose ambitions some lay the opposition that overthrew Briand. Briand then may again ask a dictatorship.

Churchill's Pink Spectacles. Liberal member Runciman said, "I will acquit the chancellor of playing the part of Shylock and will suggest that he would much better fill the role of a peddler of pink spectacles." Churchill, in reply to the storm of criticism, said that "Nothing that has happened during the last week (referring to the French collapse) has weakened my hope that the settlement with France will receive a measure of general approval by the house and the country. A great state cannot be put in the county courthouse. I cannot get a single penny from Russia."

Seeking an injunction and \$239,000 damages from the subway strikers.

Even the New York World, democratic capitalist paper, editorializes that "the right of labor to organize its ranks is much more important" than the theoretical property right of the employer in his amicable relations with loyal and strike-breaking employes. The employers' supposed right to protect this property is the basis for the Interborough suit, as it was for the Danbury hatters' case.

Scabs Get \$24 a Day. Strike-breakers are getting \$1 an hour—but for 24 hours a day, including sleeping time. Strikers ask \$1 an hour for an 8-hour day. Outside of motormen, the subway workers have a 10 and mostly 12-hour day. All work seven days a week, with one day off in two weeks to a month. A skilled motorman gets \$36 a week maximum. Other grades of workers get correspondingly less, since motorman is considered the highest job.

Organized labor in New York is roused, with a considerable section of the middle-class by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s severe action in

HURL ATTACKS AT AMERICA AS WORLD SHYLOCK

Capitalist Finances in Insoluble Fix

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 20.—Upon the question of interallied debts, the house of commons yesterday plunged into a hostile criticism of the financial imperialism of the United States such as has been seldom heard, coupled with equally sharp attacks on Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, for being a bad manager of British finance to the benefit of America.

A labor party member, the Rev. C. Stephen, dramatically exclaimed: "Can't Be Solved."

"The franc is going to hell and the pound is going after it. The French debt agreement is one more confession of the fact that the international finance problems are insoluble."

Captain Wedgewood Benn, who raised the question, attacked the French debt agreement and declared that Churchill should have gotten lower tariff concessions and some step toward disarmament.

"Mussolini talks of peace in the shadow of the sword. The French are building up their air force in competition with the United States."

Lloyd George Wants Cancellation. Lloyd George openly declared that the agreement to pay Britain's debt to the United States was a mistake which had brought Europe into the present muddle.

Phillip Snowden, who held Churchill's place in the labor government, raised statistics on the tory treasurer: "The chancellor cannot claim that he made a good bargain with France or Italy. He has been beaten at every point. The United States made much better bargains. In 15 years it will be taking \$400,000,000 a year from Europe. It will cost one day's labor by 320,000,000 workers in Europe to pay annual tribute to the United States.

"No Mutual Advantages."

"Under our settlement, America, the richest country in the world, whose national income is increasing at the rate of \$10,000,000,000 a year, whose capital wealth is increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000,000 a year, who came into the war nearly three years after the outbreak of hostilities and whose slogan—'No material advantages'—was emblazoned on her banners—America is willing to take the whole reparations paid by Germany and not one European ally will be getting a single penny. This position cannot permanently continue.

"Unless something like a Dawes plan can be devised for France I would not give very much for the terms that are embodied in the agreement with the French minister."

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MID-WESTERN FARMERS MEET IN DES MOINES

Plan Attack on Cal and Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20.—A joint conference was scheduled here today between the Mid-West corn conference committee of 22 and the corn belt committee of 28 to lay down a farm relief program for congress, which it is declared shall be fought for untiringly until the desired end is accomplished—agriculture elevated to the economic plane of industry.

The corn belt committee of 28, composed of leaders of the 24 major farm organizations of the United States, claiming a total membership of nearly 1,000,000 growers of various products, met yesterday behind closed doors.

Attack Administration.
There was apparent a disposition, particularly among the "dirt" farmer members of the committee yesterday to show no quarter to the administration. Particular criticism was directed against Secretary Jardine.

Secretary Mellon's letter, issued during the fight on the McNary-Haugen bill, taking the stand that the home market would have to seek the European level was condemned by many members of the corn belt committee yesterday as the most "treasonable assault yet made upon agriculture." It was pointed out that it would impose a condition amounting to penance upon the American farmer, and if considered seriously, "should surely force an opening up of the tariff schedules."

Appoint Committee.
The committee appointed yesterday to draft this resolutions in behalf of the corn belt committee was composed of William Hirth, Columbia, Mo.; H. G. Keeny, Omaha, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union; James E. Manahan, St. Paul, manager of the Equity Co-operative Exchange; Charles E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau and A. W. Ricker, Minneapolis, secretary of the National Producers Alliance.

Brookhart Weakens.
DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20.—Republicans of Iowa gathering here today in preparation for the state convention tomorrow found themselves confronted with the unusual spectacle of the insurgent leaders of the party offering counsel of charitable dealing with the administration at Washington.
Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, whose victory in the primary over Senator A. B. Cummins has been regarded in Iowa more as a rebuke of the Iowa farmer to Secretary Jardine and the president than a personal vindication, is "stepping softly," it was declared by observers today.

Needle Trades Section of T.U.E.L. to Meet in Conference, Sept. 10

(Continued from page 1)
how to concentrate our efforts for the conquest of the centers outside of New York and of the national union machinery. In this connection the struggle for amalgamation will play a great role and must be undertaken with renewed vigor.

The Strikers.
The cloakmakers' strike raises before the left wing some of the most complicated problems of the industry, chief among these the problem of the establishment of union control over the jobbers. The successful prosecution of this strike is now the chief problem, and every ounce of energy and ability must be concentrated upon this decisive struggle. The national conference will have to serve as a rallying center to mobilize support, moral, financial, organizational, for the fighting cloakmakers.

The conference has to take into consideration basic and important changes in the industry, consolidation of the employers organizationally and financially, new production methods and machinery, changes in tendency and composition of the various union bureaucracies, experience in strike methods and strategy, new aspects of the united front policy in the light of our experience. All this must receive reevaluation and crystallization at this conference.

Must Organize Ourselves.
The Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L., which has acquired tremendous moral influence amongst the needle trades workers, has, however, not yet succeeded in organizing all of its adherents, due to the impression among many workers that the league is only for Workers Party members. We must make clear that the Trade Union Educational League is an organization based upon a progressive platform and all workers who agree with its simple program, irrespective of party affiliation or sympathies, are welcome into its ranks.

For a Party of Labor.
The role of the capitalist government, local, state and national, and the collaboration of the bureaucracy with the capitalist parties to defeat

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Letter of Vanzetti.

Addressed to the Mexican workers through one of their number in that country, we give below the letter written by Bartolomeo Vanzetti on May 12, which shows the spirit of Vanzetti and his comrade Nicola Sacco, doomed to die in Massachusetts as victims of a frame-up against them because they were labor organizers and foreign-born workers: A Spanish version of the letter appears in an adjoining column of this issue:

"Dear Comrades:—Today the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts denied our application for a new trial. This news will reach and surprise you like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. You know this country far too well not to understand what the denial means.

"Let us have no illusions! Only the workers of the world, and all of you, our comrades, are able to save us from the electric chair and give us liberty.

"Courage, comrades, and let not our fate sadden you. We know how to be men even until death. Our motto yet is and will be: Give us liberty or give us death.

"With fraternal greetings to all the workers of Mexico, and to our comrades of that country, I am yours fraternally,

Bartolomeo VANZETTI.
P. O. Box 93, Hanover, St. Station, Boston, Mass.

Garta de Vanzetti.

Dirigida a los trabajadores Mexicanos y a todos los trabajadores del mundo, cuyo contenido esta bien claro. Su salvacion, dice el bien, depende de la accion unanime de los trabajadores. Hay que obrar, pues, antes que sea demasiado tarde; de los trabajadores depende la salvacion de esas dos victimas del capitalismo yanqui; Sacco y Vanzetti van a morir.

Mayo 12 de 1926.
Mi querido camarada:

Hoy todo el tribunal de la suprema corte del estado de Massachusetts nego nuestra apelacion para un nuevo jurado. Estas noticias te llegaran y sorprenderan como un rayo en un cielo raso. Tu conoces a este pais demasiado bien para no comprender lo que la negacion significa.

"No hay que formarse ilusiones" Solamente los trabajadores del mundo y todos ustedes, camaradas nuestros, pueden salvarnos de la silla electrica y darnos libertad.

Animo, camarada, y que nuestra suerte no te entristezca. Sabremos ser hombres hasta la muerte. Nuestro lema todavia es y sera: "Dadnos la libertad o dadnos la muerte."

Con recuerdos fraternales a todos los trabajadores de Mexico, y a nuestros camaradas de este pais, soy tuyo fraternamente,

Bartolomeo VANZETTI.
Direccion: P. O. Box 93, Hanover Street Station, Boston, Mass., E. U. A.

County Hospital Patient Seeks to End Life; Fears Blindness

Fearing blindness, Mrs. Gertrude Anderson, 30, a patient at the county hospital, plunged four stories in a vain attempt to end her life. She landed in a flower bed, recently spaded. The soft earth broke her fall. She sprained her ankle.

LaFollette Memorial Legion Is Organized

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The LaFollette Memorial Legion of Chicago, organized to "memorialize the life of Robert Marion LaFollette," was granted a charter here. Incorporators were named as C. J. McCowan, George Meade, T. P. Bonfield, Rose Gordon and Z. J. Clusman, all of Chicago.

Terrific New England Storm.

BOSTON, July 20.—Emerging from one of the worst storms in recent years, New England began a checkup today of the havoc wrought by lightning and a 100-mile-an-hour wind that killed seven persons and took a property toll of approximately \$1,000,000. Lightning bolts claimed four lives. Two persons were drowned, and one was crushed to death by a falling tree.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

the left wing in internal union and economic struggles, raises before us not only the question of tactics and methods to minimize these dangers, but the political problem of developing political working class ideology and its organizational crystallization into a labor party instead of the unions remaining a kite to the capitalist political machines.

On the basis of the foregoing, the following agenda, subject to amendment by the conference, is submitted for consideration and discussion by all the groups:

1. Jobber-Contractor Problem.
 2. Amalgamation as an Immediate Task.
 3. Struggle for a Forty-hour Week.
 4. Strike Strategy in the Present Period.
 5. Organization of the Unorganized.
 6. Class Collaboration, Political and Industrial.
 7. Wage Reductions, New Machinery and Methods of Exploitation.
 8. Right Wing Opposition.
 9. Shop Delegate System.
 10. Centralization Tendencies Among the Employers.
 11. Labor Banking and Insurance.
 12. Broadening the T. U. E. L.
 13. Labor Party.
 14. Finance, The Needle Worker, Labor Press and Propaganda.
- The conference will be held in New York City on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 10, 11 and 12, 1926. All members are expected to contribute 50 cents, receipted by a stamp, to defray the expenses of the conference.

Representation.
Representation will be on the basis of one delegate for each group of 10 and one additional delegate for each additional ten members or major fraction thereof, provided that no group shall have more than 10 delegates. Credentials should be sent to the secretary of the national committee and the delegates report to the league headquarters. All resolutions or articles pertaining to the subjects on the agenda will be printed in the Needle Worker and the left wing press, and should be forwarded to the secretary.

National Committee Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L.
Joseph Zack, Secretary,
108 E. 14th St., New York City.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)
with putting roving thorns into the nimble heads of Messrs. Druggan and Lake and later on turning the jail into a soft drink parlor, those evil spirits finally decided to blow up the jail. Uneasy lies the head on which sits a crown desired by somebody else. Yet there are people who would accept Hoffman's job when it is vacant! In fact Hoffman may be crazy enough to seek it again.

ANOTHER puzzling phenomenon is why anybody should be willing to essay the task of organizing a cabinet in France. Yet scores of applicants are rapping at the president's door whenever a cabinet bursts up. This happens now almost weekly. A French politician who did not star in at least half a dozen cabinets is considered a nonentity. Herriot pulled off a good stunt when he stepped down from his chair and in a few paragraphs made the sweat stand like dew drops on Caillaux's bald head and made old Briand chew his mustache. Incidentally the deputies were influenced by Herriot's oratory and arguments. Something that never happens in the American congress.

THINKING more seriously of the contents of the two paragraphs above, it is more pleasant to be sheriff even in Chicago or juggling with French cabinets than slave in a factory or dig coal in a mine, or in fact do thousands of other disagreeable things that must be done if sheriffs and premiers are to live in luxury.

Billion Dollars in Profits to America's Automobile Profiteers

(Continued from page 1)
making a grand total of \$4,210,175,000, not counting oil, fuel and other operating expenses.

The 1925 profits of some of the larger concerns were:

Profits from Automobiles.	
1925	
Chrysler Corp.	\$17,126,000
Dodge Bros.	23,868,000
Ford Motor Co.	79,890,000
Franklin Mfg. Co.	2,019,000
General Motors Corp.	106,485,000
Hudson Motor Car Co.	21,379,000
Hupp Motor Car Corp.	2,919,000
Mack Trucks	9,468,000
Nash Motors Co.	16,256,000
Packard Motor	12,191,000
Paige Detroit Motor	2,438,000
Reo Motor Car Co.	5,422,000
Studebaker Corp.	16,620,000
White Motor Co.	5,276,000
Willys-Overland Co.	11,423,000
Yellow Truck & Coach	2,331,000
Briggs Mfg. Co.	8,142,000
Electric Storage Battery	8,626,000
Fisher Body Corp.	15,244,000
Stewart-W. Speedometer	7,544,000
Timken Roller Bearing	5,088,000
Standard Oil companies.	416,624,102
Goodyear Tire Co.	21,005,898
U. S. Rubber Corp.	17,309,870

Clear Profit.

These are profits remaining for division among common stockholders after payment of interest and all other charges and taxes. There are 14 manufacturers of parts and accessories not included in the table whose 1925 profits averaged about \$1,500,000 apiece. Independent oil companies made profits of at least \$100,000,000. The three giants, Standard Oil, General Motors and Ford, accounted for about \$600,000,000 of all the profits. The auto industry, says D. R. Young in the American Bankers' Association Journal, furnishes employment to 3,466,000 persons, including 351,000 in car and truck factories, 350,000 making parts and accessories, 120,000 in tire factories, 196,000 vehicle dealers and salesmen, 140,000 supply and accessory dealers, 115,000 garage employes, 480,000 repair shop employes, 475,000 chauffeurs, 800,000 truck drivers and 241,000 employed indirectly.

I. R. T. STRIKERS' DEMANDS BEFORE NEW YORK MAYOR

Strikers Ask Unions of N. Y. to Aid

NEW YORK, July 20.—The strike against the Interborough Rapid Transit company and its company union took a new turn today when the Consolidated Railroad Union, the real union built up by the strikers, announced its intention of the strikers, with their wives and children marching in a body to the city hall to demand that Mayor Walker intervene in the strike and protect the public from the many accidents occurring in trains run by scabs.

The demonstration will take the form of a parade, with the 2,000 marchers bearing banners descriptive of a part, at least, of what they think of the company union.

In addition, the strikers have addressed an appeal to the organized workers of Greater New York which reads as follows:

To Organized Labor of Greater New York.

The strike of the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit company is the concern of every member of organized labor in Greater New York. For years the conditions existing upon the trains of the elevated and subway lines of this greedy corporation have been a foul blot upon the labor movement of this city. Many sincere workers in the cause of organized labor had despaired of the traction workers ever again becoming a part of the great labor movement because of the fact that all of us were tied to the company union which existed only for the purpose of preventing us from receiving decent wages and conditions.

Too Patient.
We have been patient and long-suffering. We have been working unacceptably long hours—56 hours per week in some departments, 84 hours per week in other departments—7 days per week for all employes. Some of our men have not had a single day off in five years.

While the cost of rents, food and every other necessity of life has advanced in price our wages remained stationary because we could not throw off the weight of the company union and fight for our rights.

Revolt Against Company Union.
At last conditions became so unbearable that we were forced to go out. Within a few days we split away from the company union which is the tool of Hedley and the corporation, and went on strike. As you know, all the resources of the powerful company were hurled against us. Even the press was induced to public false statements regarding our ranks breaking. We are fighting for increased wages, for a shorter work-week, for one day off in seven with pay, for time and one half for overtime.

In the face of all odds we are remaining out and are fighting to extend the strike so that all workers on the traction system may receive some portion of wages that are recognized as essential to a decent standard of living.

Need Financial Aid.
We had no previous organization except the company union, therefore we were without resources with which to fight. But we know that the long established labor unions in New York want to see this a good union town. You want to see the workers in all industries organized, especially the workers on the traction systems of Greater New York.

We need your aid in this fight. Foremost of all we want your moral support. We want you to refuse to ride the I. R. T. lines while we are out. We also need financial support to enable us to put up an effective fight against this powerful corporation.

Can Win if Helped.
If all organized labor, or even a good part of it in this city gets behind the strike we can make it so effective that in a short-time we can force Hedley and his gang to grant us the very reasonable demands we have asked for and which even our enemies concede we are entitled to.

Adopt resolutions and send contributions to
CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD WORKERS UNION, 155th St. and 8th Ave., New York City.

Franc and Lira Drop in New York.
NEW YORK, July 20.—Reflecting the heavy selling of francs and lire in the European markets today, the French and Italian currencies declined to new low levels at the opening of the American exchange.

Explosion Kills Volunteer.
CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 20.—Captain Lewis R. Edmonds, 38, of Somerville and Hull, Mass., died this afternoon from injuries received in a premature bomb explosion during maneuvers of the 101st engineers, Massachusetts national guard, here today.

Workers and Farmers to Develop Struggle as Factories Invade Texas

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

FACTORIES lead farms in Texas," is the interesting news that comes from the "Lone Star State."

It is just another signpost indicating that "The South" is being industrialized, which means that capitalism is breeding those forces that accelerate the class struggle and its own abolition.

J. Perry Burrus, president of the Texas State Manufacturers' Association, is proud of the showing. Last year the value of Texas agricultural products was put at \$1,000,000,000. The total value of manufacturers amounted to almost as much. This year the value of agricultural products dropped a little, while the output of manufacturers has increased. Petroleum products make an especially good showing. It is predicted that the excess of manufacturers over agriculture this year will reach the \$200,000,000 mark.

Thus the largest state in the union thrives in profit-taking under capitalism much more than it ever promised under the old slave-holding regime that antedated the civil war. It took more time than in some of the agricultural northern states but the process of industrialization goes on in "The Solid South" as well as in "The North."

The smokestacks of industry have become numerous within the borders of Texas only within the last 20 years. At the beginning of this period, in 1905, the value of the manufactured products of Texas totalled only \$150,528,339, the capital invested in manufacturing being a paltry \$115,664,871, and the number of factories, 3,158.

Most of the manufacturers originally grew out of the handling of farm products. Texas surpasses all other states in its cotton seed oil and cake products. During the period 1900-1905 the value of its flour and grist mill products doubled. Then there came slaughtering and meat packing; lumber and timber products; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railway companies; printing and publishing, foundry and machine shop products and lesser industries. It was upon these beginnings 20 years ago that Texas increased its manufactured products nearly seven times. During the period from 1890 to 1908 the value of mineral products increased eight times.

It was not until the civil war that Texas could boast of any considerable railway mileage. In 1860 there were only 307 miles of railways in the state. By 1908 this had gone up to 13,066.

Texas is populated by the "native-born." Of the population in 1900 we find that 94.1 per cent was native-

Rich Tourist's Taunt at Paris Poor Starts a Riot on Montmartre

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 20.—Two battles in Paris streets between Americans who scoffed at the falling franc and flaunted their own wealth in the faces of Paris poor, who feel the bread being taken off their table by the precipitous fall of the franc and the equally precipitous rise of food, brought the police to the rescue of the tourists.

On the Montmartre, a "rubber-neck wagon" of tourists was greeted by scornful remarks about the foreigners, when an American shouted boasts of how many francs he could get for a dollar. The gendarmes rescued the tourists after the crowd had mauled them, and arrested six Frenchmen for the drubbing they had given the tourists.

Pennsylvania Foreign-Born Council to Fight for John Tapolsanyi

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 20.—The Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Connellsville coke region branch has held its fourth successful conference.

Among the important matters before this conference was the case of John Tapolsanyi for cancellation of his certificate of naturalization at the district court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania at the city of Pittsburgh. The delegates at the conference representing thousands of workers in this vicinity, unanimously decided to support Brother John Tapolsanyi morally and financially. A series of protest mass meetings are to be organized in this section.

Railroad Employment.
WASHINGTON, (EP)—Employment on American railroads is running considerably ahead of a year ago, according to the wage report of the interstate commerce commission covering railroad operation in April. The report shows 1,783,411 railroad employes in that month, a gain of 37,768 or 2.2% over April 1924.

FARM BLOC IS OUT FOR POWER, SAYS NORBECK

N. D. Senator Predicts Break in Party Lines

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The American farmer, "coming into his own" as a politician, will use the November elections to give the "farm bloc" a new balance of power in congress, Senator Peter G. Norbeck, republican of South Dakota, an agricultural leader, predicted today on the eve of leaving for the west to open his campaign for re-election.

"The battle of the men behind the plows for economic relief," Norbeck said, "will plunge across party lines and center upon issues and the candidates who support them." The movement in the west, he added, will grow "until the farmers will have sufficient voting strength to decide the presidential elections of the future."

Balance of Power.
"Agriculture now holds the balance of power between the two great political parties," said Norbeck. "There has been but one example of its strength. In 1916 agriculture elected a democratic president by giving him the republican states of the northwest. Even then agriculture was unorganized."

"Now the farmers are coming into their own. They are gradually being organized into a political unit. They know more about men and issues and are voting their convictions down the line. Possibly in the next presidential campaign and certainly by the succeeding one, agriculture will be well organized and it will be the deciding factor in presidential elections.

The man who can win the presidency in the future must have the support of agriculture, no matter upon what ticket he runs.

Expect Increase in Strength.
"In the meantime, the farmers will concentrate on electing a congress favorable to its interests. In the next year, I believe, a great increase of strength will be shown in the farm bloc, sufficient to make it a balance of power in congress."

Norbeck pointed out that in the last session of congress, although the farmers were unable to get their pet measure enacted, they were able to defeat all substitutes.

"The fellows up for re-election this fall were particularly careful how they voted," he added.

Shatter Party Lines.
"Party lines have been gradually breaking down in the northwest for the last fifteen years. Our people look at the men and the issues instead of the party labels."

Negligence Caused Deaths of Workers Near Navy Arsenal

DOVER, N. J.—(FP)—Appalling disregard by national officials for the lives and safety of working people in a crowded section of this state is revealed in a survey of the conditions which led to the blowing up of the huge navy arsenal at Lake Denmark. The arsenal covered 500 acres and comprised 500 buildings. Instead of isolating this vast collection of potential death in some unpopulated area on the southern coast of this state, the navy arsenal was established in the thickly populated north, and nearby at Pocatiny is a great army arsenal.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

PICNIC

to be given by the
Scandinavian Workers' Educational Society
to be held at

NORELL'S GROVE, Bridgeport, Conn.
ON SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1926
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Shirtmakers' Picnic

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been conducting a vigorous campaign in Philadelphia for several months upon the non-union shirt shops. Several organizers were assigned for this work and thru their efforts several hundred shirtmakers, cutters, pressers, and operators have joined and organized a Shirtmakers' Local 153, A. C. W. of A., which is functioning at the present time.

This newly organized Local is giving a picnic Saturday, July 24, at Maple Grove Park and extends its greetings and invitation to all who work in the shirt industry, and in other trades.

Come to the picnic and help to build a strong Local of the shirtmakers for the future! Don't forget the day of enjoyment out in the open air. There will be games, prizes, good music, dancing, and refreshments on the grounds. One of the main attractions of the picnic will be a base-ball game between the New York shirt cutters and the Philadelphia shirt cutters. There will be several hundred Amalgamated members from Baltimore and New York as visitors, so come and get acquainted.

With fraternal greetings, we remain
SHIRTMAKERS' LOCAL 153, A. C. W. of A.

PILSUDSKI PRESS BUSY CREATING WAR HYSTERIA

All Army Leaves Are Cancelled for Year

WARSAW, July 20. — All military leaves for the remainder of the year have been cancelled at the order of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski following a conference of the military chiefs here.

Plan to Distract Attention.

This move of Pilsudski is looked upon by the anti-Pilsudski forces as an attempt to raise a war scare and if need be to enter into a war in order to distract the attention from the real political situation in Poland and to avoid issuing a statement as to his political policy. Pilsudski has been losing rapidly in favor among the workers and in the Diet.

German-Lithuanian Conspiracy.

The Pilsudski press is printing lengthy articles of a conspiracy between Germany and Lithuania to attack Poland. The Pilsudski press in dispatches states that the Lithuanian army is preparing to move onto Vilna and that the troops are singing the "March on Vilna."

Other dispatches tell of Soviet border patrols firing on Polish sentries. Conservative journals, opposed to Pilsudski, that have correspondents at the places from which the alleged press dispatches are sent have been unable to find a basis for the news in the Pilsudski press.

A report purported to have been made by the pacifist Herr Foerster at a secret meeting of a socialistic club in Berlin disclosing that as Germany under the Versailles treaty was denied the right to manufacture or store war materials she has made an agreement with Lithuania to have ammunition plants and warehouses in being printed. At any future time that Germany may war with any one of the powers, Lithuania would produce munitions for Germany. Lithuania's reward is to be the return of Vilna and the territory seized by Gen. Zeligowski under the Pilsudski regime in 1921.

Press Ridicules War Scare.

The opposition press have ridiculed this statement of the Pilsudski press and declare that as feeling between Lithuania and Poland has been bitter since 1921 that Pilsudski is attempting to capitalize it in a warscare and make more secure his hold on the Polish state.

Twenty More Face Trial for Plotting Against Kemal Pasha

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20. — Twenty more men are now awaiting trial at Ankara on charges of plotting to overthrow the Kemalist government. Thirteen plotters have been already executed.

Among the twenty that are to be tried are many that are credited with having brought Turkey into the world war and to have instigated the massacres of 1915.

Djavat Bey, former finance minister and his colleagues Enver Tallaat and Djemel Pasha; Reouf Bey, Kemal Pasha's first premier, are among those that are still to be tried.

German Financier to Join in Conference

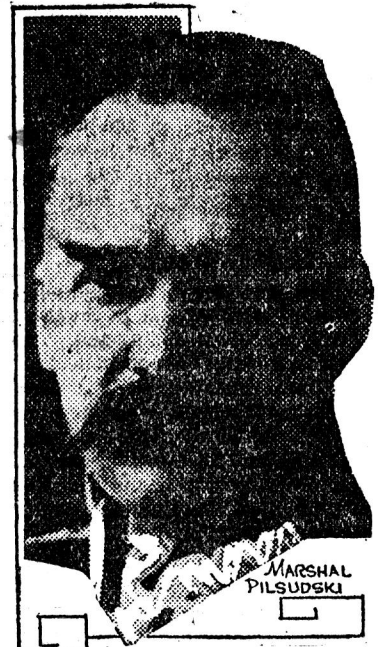
BERLIN, July 20. — The German press announces that Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German reichsbank, will leave for Paris in the near future to take part in a general financial conference with Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, secretary of the treasury, Andrew Mellon, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent general for reparations.

YOU CAN EAT WELL IN LOS ANGELES

at GINSBERG'S VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT 2324-26 BROOKLYN AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Only \$12.00 for Two Weeks' Course Domestic Science School at Illinois State Fair

PILSUDSKI AND AIDS TOOLS OF BRITAIN IN ANTI-SOVIET INTRIGUE



Secret telegraph dispatches, withdrawal of army leave, war propaganda and an Anglo-Polish agreement point to the fact that Pilsudski and his supporters are carrying out British designs in their veiled threats of war against "foreign aggressors"—which means the Soviet Union. Above is Marshal Pilsudski and below are Minister of the Interior Modzianowski and Premier Bartel.

League of Nations Is Crooked States Italian Newspaper

ROME, July 20. — Italy is getting cheated out of its share under the Dawes reparations plans, La Voce D'Italia complains in an editorial. It is asserted that from September, 1925, to August 31, 1926, Italy has coming 84,847,000 gold marks (\$21,211,750) and in the last ten months, ending June 30, Italy was supposed to receive 70,700,000 gold marks (\$17,875,000). "We have only received 58,985,000 gold marks (\$14,746,250), which is 11,000,000 gold marks (\$2,750,000) below what we have coming," the newspaper protests. "Last year we were supposed to receive 66,700,000 gold marks (\$16,625,000) but we only received 35,000,000 gold marks \$8,250,000."

Japanese Governor Is Beaten by Citizens

TOKIO, July 20. — Fifteen thousand persons staged a huge demonstration at Nagano, 10 miles west of Tokio against the retrenchment policies of the governor, Umetani. They stormed his residence, threw him from the balcony to the ground and beat him. The demonstrators then wrecked the house of the chief of police and sacked the plant of a local newspaper that announced the demonstration.

Open "Investigation" of Naval Arsenal Blast

WASHINGTON, July 20. — Construction projects involving expenditure of more than \$7,000,000 were announced today as a part of the new housing program of the army. Despite the many cantonments and barracks built during the world war the army is facing a serious housing problem, it was declared.

Illinois Mines Work But Two Days a Week

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP)—During May 1926, 151 Illinois coal mines averaged only 10.8 days work. The 47,204 miners employed produced 3,745,011 tons of coal. Thirteen men were killed and 1,363 injured.

BLAST ALL HOPE OF INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES

Islands Are Valuable as Rubber Plantation

MANILA, P. I., July 20.—All hopes that the Philippines may get complete independence thru mere asking, were blasted in a speech made by Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, who was sent to study the economic situation in the islands by President Calvin Coolidge. In his speech Thompson stressed the undeveloped resources of the island and urged them to pass legislation not restricting "outside" capital from developing the island.

Resolution.

In answer to Thompson's speech a resolution was introduced which declared that if the United States granted the islands their independence they would pass legislation removing the barriers to foreign corporations. The present law limits corporations to 2,500 acres of land.

Unlimited Island Wealth.

"Future commercial development in the Pacific," declared Thompson. "Your geographical position will make you the center of this development. The surface of your vast natural resources are hardly scratched. The islands have unlimited wealth, commercial possibilities and rich undeveloped resources. The natural wealth about to be developed intelligently for the benefit of the people of the islands, under no circumstances will be exploited to satisfy greed or ambition.

"I hope you gentlemen in your wisdom will find a way to open primarily for the benefit of your people the public lands in the rubber section. The eyes of the world are upon you. You are marked for the next great advance. You require capital, but before the invitation to capital you should pass such laws as will preserve the rights of the people as well as safeguarding the rights of those who are willing to support progress financially. I am here to get the facts and will make recommendations which I trust will promote a better understanding between the Americans and the Filipinos. I hope this understanding will lead to a development of a great and prosperous people to be the model government of the Far East as the American government is the model of the West."

Rubber Plantations.

Governor General Wood's message to the joint session of the senate and house stressed the possibility of having vast rubber plantations on the island and urged the legislative bodies to work towards that end. "Within the limits of the archipelago very large areas are in every way adapted for rubber production," declares Wood's report. "These are now covered by forests, jungles and congo grass, giving small or no returns. I believe if industry is developed and well handled the Philippines can produce enough rubber to fully supply their own demands and those of the United States. Rubber production will facilitate very greatly the economic development of the islands. I am confident that Filipino laborers, if well treated and reasonably well paid, can be secured in sufficient numbers to work the plantations successfully and push the development of the industry. Once the details of producing rubber are understood, Filipino planters will be as successful in growing rubber as they are in growing crops, hemp and sugar. I recommend that legislation be enacted to permit and encourage the growing of rubber on a large scale."

MANILA, P. I., July 20.—Governor General Leonard Wood denied reports that he had resigned.

Rumors that he had resigned had been circulated since the visit here of Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, who is making an economic survey of the Philippines for President Coolidge.

County Jail Wall Is Dynamited in Thwarted Attempt at Freedom

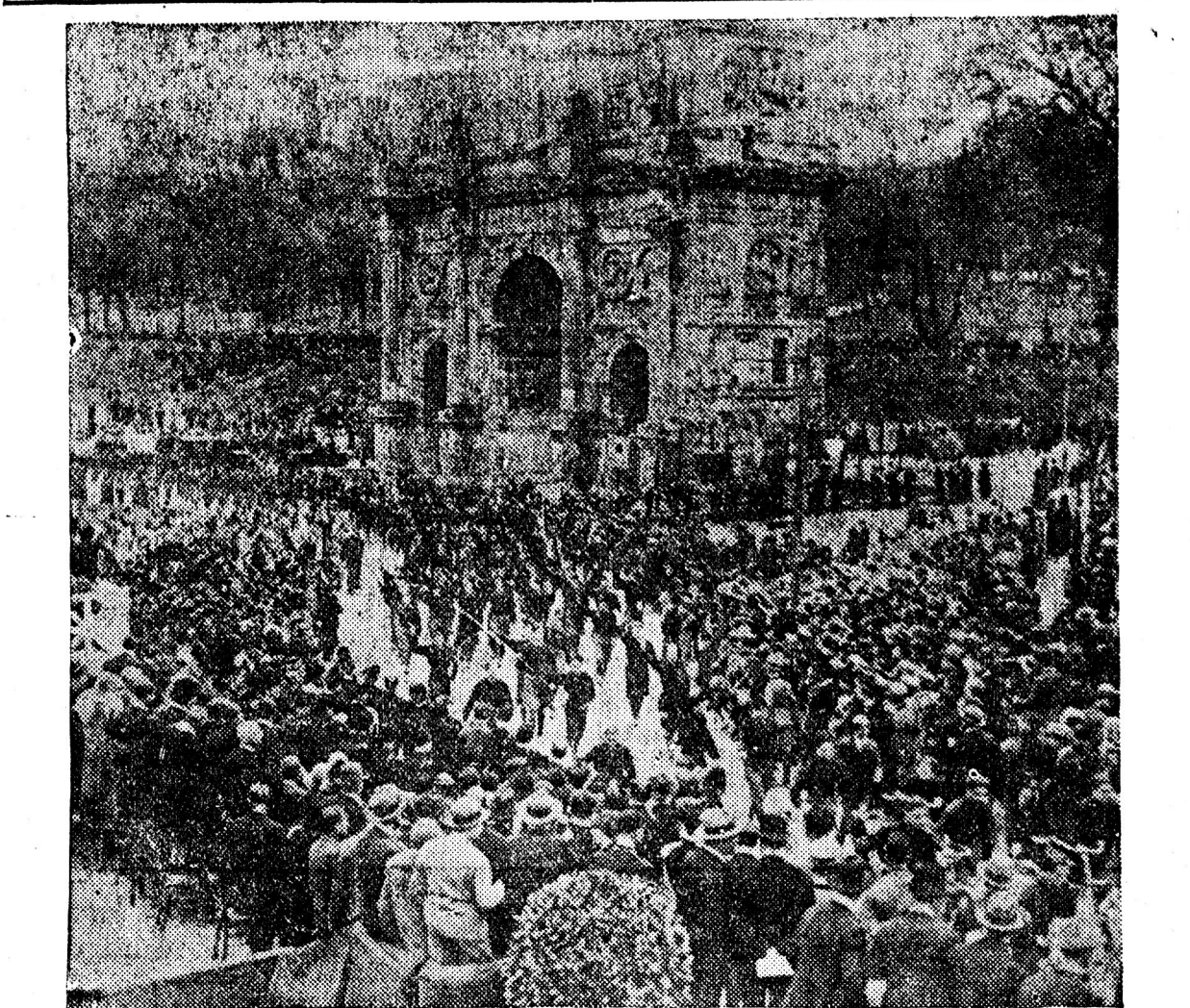
Henry J. Fernekes, "Midget Bandit" was in solitary confinement today charged with dynamiting a wall of the county jail in an attempt to gain his freedom. Fernekes, five times a murderer, is now awaiting death on the gallows.

The explosion that rocked the jail late yesterday tore a gaping hole in the wall of what is known as murderer's row. Had the charge been a little heavier, the blast would have penetrated the 12 inch wall of brick and concrete.

Blame Alienists for Breakdown of Courts

DENVER, Colo., July 20. — Highly-paid mental disease experts and psychologists that specialize in court cases were blamed for the breakdown of the American judicial system by Henry W. Taft, brother of Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court, before the American Bar Association convention here. Nothing was said in his speech about judges that throw all possible influence to free criminals being tried before them for a stated sum.

Mussolini Imitates the Caesars



Young Italian black-shirts are shown on review before Mussolini in the shadow of the Arch of Constantine. The youths are giving Mussolini the Roman salute as did Constantine's legionaries. All this is part of the theatricals that always accompany a dictatorship. But workers, who have 9-hour laws and anti-union regulations to contend with are not taken in by this stage-play.

RAISE FUNDS IN CHICAGO TO AID MUNCIE EDITOR

Appeal Before Indiana Supreme Court

A drive is now on in Chicago to raise \$5,000 to aid George R. Dale, Muncie, Indiana editor, to carry his appeal to the United States Supreme Court in a fight to determine whether a newspaper is in contempt of court when it prints the truth.

Dale was sentenced by Judge Dearth, an alleged member of the Ku Klux Klan, to 3 months on the penal farm and fined \$500 because of an editorial written by Dale in which he assailed the grand jury, the jury commissioners, the sheriff and the county prosecutor in his trial on a charge of violating the Indiana liquor law. The charge of violating the liquor law was later dropped. Dale in his editorial charged that the liquor law violation charge was a frame-up and an attempt on the part of the Klan to "get him" for his assaults on the hooded order.

Emmet Cavanaugh, manager of the Superior Packing Company, was one of the first to send Dale \$500 towards his legal defense and promised to aid in raising enough funds to fight the case in the United States Supreme Court. The case is now before the Indiana State Supreme Court. Attorneys for Dale are bringing forth the argument that the decision of this court upholding the contempt of court sentence of Judge Dearth is unconstitutional.

General Electric Co. Subsidiary Gets Lease on Muscle Shoals Power

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Secretary of War Davis has renewed the government's contract with the Alabama Power Co., a branch of the General Electric trust, for the Muscle Shoals power disposal until next December or until congress otherwise disposes. The base rate is one-fifth of a cent per kilowatt hour, and is modified so as to bring the government a rental of \$145,000 based on the June delivery. Instead of \$119,000 paid in that month. The trust engineers convinced the army engineers that power produced at steam plants was costing less than the government experts had at first reported. So the trust got a lower rate than the department had at first demanded.

Seven Kansas Prison Guards Quit as Head Breaks His Promises

LANSING, Kansas, July 20.—Seven of the fourteen guards, who were prisoners during the mutiny, in the penitentiary coal mine have quit their jobs because, as they say, "the authorities failed to fulfill promises of no punishment and better food." "At the time things looked scary and we were glad to inform our captors we would stand by them," Duncan is reported to have said. Forty of those in the uprising have been placed in solitary confinement.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

WINS PARIS PRIZE IN ARCHITECTURE



Carl E. Landefeld, of New York, is the winner of the 19th Paris Prize Competition of the Society of Architectural Beaux Arts. The subject on which the prize competition was made was "A natatorium in a park."

PROBE ILLINOIS ELECTION FRAUDS MONDAY, JULY 26

\$3,000,000 Spent in the Senatorial Fight

The senatorial investigation into the Illinois primary election of last April will be opened here July 26, Senator James A. Reed, republican, of Missouri, advised Edwin A. Olson, United States attorney at Chicago.

Senator Reed, chairman of the committee which will conduct the inquiry, wired Olson that nominees and others affected by the probe have been informed of the definite date set for its initial session.

It is stated that more than \$3,000,000 was expended by various candidates for the senatorial nomination.

Vatican Seeks to Float Loan in U. S.

ROME, July 20.—Scarcity of ready cash in the coffers of the Vatican has forced the Pope to contract for a loan in the United States in order to build the Congregation Propaganda Fide.

Due to the severe economic crisis that has struck the world the amount of cash finding its way into Rome is growing smaller and smaller. The amount of cash finding its way to the Vatican is not known. The Pope to whom all money is paid is not responsible to anyone. No reports are made. The last report of the Vatican budget was made in 1870. In this way the Pope alone knows the state of the treasury. At the time of the death of Pope Pius IX, the Vatican had about \$6,000,000 in various investments. Since that time it is believed that the investments of the church have grown much larger.

It is admitted here that America is furnishing more money than all of the rest of the world put together.

TEXTILE UNION ENDS ITS MEET IN LAWRENCE

Will Support Passaic Workers' Strike

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 20.—The closing of the four day session of the eleventh convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives marks the end of one of the most successful annual meetings of this union, according to expressions of both officials and delegates leaving for their local fields of activities.

The convention was called to order by President James Tansey, and after hearing the report of the credentials committee which favored the seating of all delegates numbering 68, Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the Passaic textile strike relief committee, addressed the convention.

Strike of National Importance.

"This strike is not only of local significance," said Wagenknecht. "Its influence is reaching out into every part of this country. The bosses in Lawrence had already posted notices of wage cuts in the mills, but when the strike started in Passaic these notices were taken down and the mill owners in the East have not dared to cut the wages. If we win all the country will be stronger. We need relief to keep up the fight and the Passaic strikers will fight to the finish with the unions backing them as they have done up till now."

The convention voted the speaker an expression of appreciation and pledged continued support to the heroic men and women who have fought so bravely in Passaic.

J. O. Bentall, editor of the Textile Strike Bulletin, was seated as fraternal delegate from the united front committee of textile workers.

The report of the president and of the secretary showed marked progress of the organization during the year. The American Federation of Textile Operatives is in a healthy condition and is forging ahead in its work of strengthening the union and getting the unorganized drawn into it.

A resolution urging special attention to the organization of the unorganized was heartily supported, and plans laid for an intensive campaign in this direction.

A sizzling resolution against the company unions was adopted, condemning the entire principle as unsound and not in the interest of the workers.

For Labor Party.

A strong resolution for a Labor Party was unanimously adopted amid much enthusiasm. It was evident that the convention has lost all respect for the old parties and that the delegates were ready to push forward to the establishment of a party of the workers.

James Tansey was re-elected president and William E. G. Batty was unanimously re-elected secretary. A strong executive board was chosen and work for the coming year mapped out that promises much progress and a big advance among the textile workers.

Fatal Hong-Kong Storms

LONDON, July 20.—Heavy storms have swept Hong Kong, causing heavy damage to property, according to a central news dispatch today. Many of the streets are submerged by flood conditions which have followed the heavy rainfall. It is feared that there has been some loss of life.



Don't Keep Your Nose to the Grindstone All the Time.

Turn Out to the Fifth Annual Party

CHICAGO PRESS PICNIC AUGUST 1

A joint picnic of The DAILY WORKER and 22 other working class papers in all languages,

AT RIVERVIEW PARK

There will be Russian Dancers



Gay, colorful folk dances of workers

FOOT-BALL GAME

Workers' Sports Club

vs. Roosevelt Athletic Association

NO EXTRA CHARGE MADE TO SEE THIS GAME

GAMES OF ALL KINDS



SPEAKERS:

WM. Z. FOSTER C. E. RUTHENBERG

ADMISSION

50 CENTS AT THE GATE, 40 CENTS IN ADVANCE—and every ticket good for

15 CONCESSIONS

in the Amusement Park.

TICKETS SOLD at Workers' Book Store, 19 S. Lincoln St., and The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

SPEND THE HOT SUMMER DAY AT **FLAXMAN'S FARM!**

Come to the **PICNIC** on **SUNDAY, JULY 25**

arranged by Karl Liebknecht Branch No. 153 W. C., and Fruit & Grocery Clerks' Union.

DIRECTIONS: Take car 50 on 5th St. Stop at Church Lane and walk two blocks to the right.

NOT A LOCKOUT BUT A STRIKE, SAY UNIONISTS

Cleaners and Dyers in Fight on Wage Cut

NEW YORK, July 20.—Union cleaners and dyers assert that their strike has brought 100 per cent organization of the trade. Jacob Effrat and D. Hoffman, general managers of the cleaning and dye house drivers' local No. 813 and of the cleaners, dyers and pressers' local No. 17797, respectively, deny that the workers are locked out, as the master cleaners' association states.

The 10,000 workers are on strike "solely because we want to obtain union shop conditions thruout the industry." The union officials say that 40 per cent of the workers were on a non-union basis before the strike. Less than 5 per cent remain operating, they declare.

The strikers aim "to make working conditions uniform and stable." They ask a 44-hour week for all shops and payment on piece work.

Employers are trying to force a 20 per cent reduction of wages and say they will lock out workers in 75 more than the present 100 plants affected, bringing the total of workers out to 25,000. The union is maintaining picketing and officials express their confidence that they will succeed in their plans.

Workers' Club Is Formed by South Slavs

Despite the hot weather a goodly number of South Slavic workers responded to the call to meet and form a workers' club. At this meeting the "Milan Glumac" was formed.

Comrade Bojanovich was requested to address the meeting. In his speech he pointed to the necessity of organizing a workers' club which should be a center of South Slavic workers in Chicago, regardless of their political and religious views.

He further emphasized that the workers' club is the best place that the workers will have the chance to educate themselves on various subjects and especially on the class struggle.

After Bojanovich's speech, Chairman D. Krusch requested the secretary of the provisional committee, Krasich, to read the constitution for the workers' club, which was adopted unanimously with a slight correction. Following the adoption of the constitution an executive committee of nine members was elected, which is empowered to rent a suitable meeting place and to call the next meeting.

Enthusiasm among the workers was very high so that the future development of the club is very bright. Eighty-four joined the club at the meeting.



Workers (Communist) Party

Chicago Women's Passaic Relief Conference Tonight, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

TO ALL WOMEN MEMBERS OF LOCAL CHICAGO, W. P.
Dear Comrade: The Passaic relief work, which must be built on as broad and non-partisan a base as possible, requires the special attention of the women members of our party at this time.

Special plans are under way for mobilizing the women workers and the housewives of Chicago for the Passaic relief work.

To discuss these plans, as well as the local woman's work in general, a meeting of all woman party members is being called for Wednesday, July 21st.

Please be sure to come and help discuss these questions. A concrete program of action will be presented. Suggestions from the comrades, growing out of their experiences in work among women and women's organizations will be very welcome.

Come! Participate in the meeting. Make your contribution to the woman's work of Local Chicago.

Remember: Wednesday, July 21, 8 p. m. sharp, at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Fraternally yours,
ARNE SWABECK, Local Secretary.

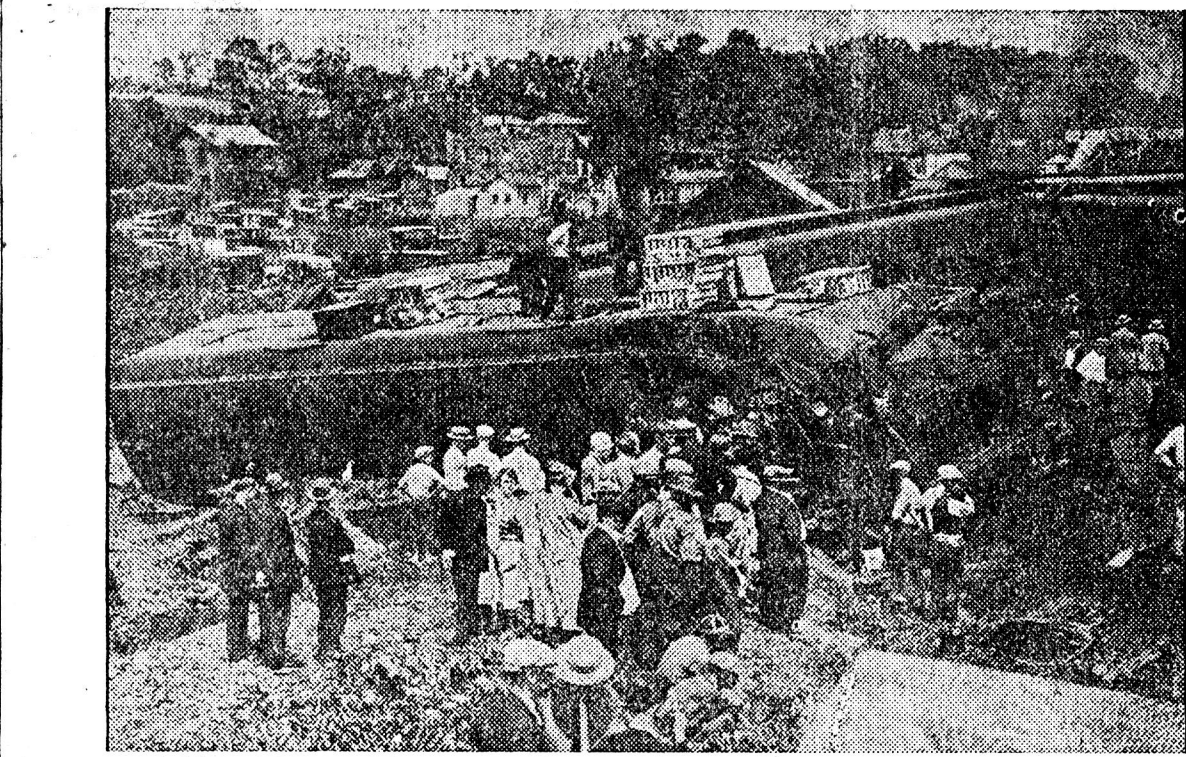
WHY A MEMBERSHIP DRIVE?

THE Workers (Communist) Party of America has no interests separate and distinct from those of the American working class. It does not exist to exploit the American working class for some selfish purpose of its own. It is here to fight for the immediate demands of this working class and to lead the American workers to their final emancipation.

Who is to lead the American workers in their immediate and ultimate struggles? Naturally, the most advanced, the most devoted, the best elements in the American working class, organized into a political party so as to make possible a unified leadership. Such is the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

But the American working class is a large working class, divided over a vast geographical expanse, composed of many nationalities, engaged in hun-

Train Wrecks Are on the Increase



With almost clock-like regularity the news has been recording wrecks of both small and large consequence. Most of the wrecks seem to be on the "Flyers," fast trains run at extra speed by trainmen who risk their lives and the lives of their passengers trying to keep on the company schedule. Above is shown the wreck of the Pittsburgh-Detroit night express at Summitville, O. Below is the debris of the "Cape Codder," a summer special of the New Haven line.



Kids' Pennies Build Non-Union Candy Into Sixth U. S. Industry

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—One big unorganized industry now claims sixth place among the largest of the country's industries. This is the candy business, according to speakers at the 27th annual convention of the confectionery salesmen's organization. One chain store concern made \$2,000,000 on candy sales alone last year.

"The kid with the penny is the greatest buyer," the salesmen declare. The biggest profits come from the cheapest, adulterated candies into which go ingredients of very doubtful food value.

1,000 Men Fight Back California Forest Fire

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 20.—While 1,000 men fought desperately thruout the night to check the advance of the flames, Northern California was the scene of three raging forest fires of huge proportions and six minor blazes, according to reports received here today.

Two hundred men who battled the blaze until they were near the point of exhaustion, were successful in their efforts to check the fire that threatened the town of Eckhard, Volc county.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Nucleus 27, Chicago, To Hold Meeting On "Company Unionism"

On July 27, Tuesday, Nucleus No. 27 will hold an open meeting on the subject of "Company Unionism"—How to Combat It; the talk to be delivered by a very prominent railroad worker who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, especially in the railroad industry.

Street Nucleus 10 Chicago, Will Hold Meeting on Thursday

Street Nucleus 10, Chicago, regular meeting will be held Thursday, July 22, 7:30 p. m., at the Lithuanian Liberty Hall, 1401-3 S. 49th Court, Cicero. Every member of the nucleus must be present.

Why a Membership Drive?

the Workers (Communist) Party and thus put the party in a better position to carry out its tasks. All militant and devoted fighters of the workers in this country should join the Workers (Communist) Party; should see that it is the duty of the Workers (Communist) Party to increase its membership; should realize that for the Workers (Communist) Party to refuse to make a drive for more members would be betrayal of the interests of American workers; that it is the obligation of the party at all times to organize and crystallize the best elements of the working class within its ranks. By joining the Workers (Communist) Party they not only enable the party to fulfill its duty to the American working class, but they are thereby doing that which is in their power for the carrying out of the fight of workers for a higher standard of living and for final emancipation from the yoke of capitalism.

AMALGAMATE IN GIANT BRITISH SHIP COMBINE

Britain Fights for Rule of Sea

LONDON, July 20.—A colossal consolidation of ocean shipping has just been completed here by an amalgamation conference of representatives of the Furness-Withy, Cunard, Brocklebank, Anchor Line and Royal Mail interests, covering about \$500,000,000 of North and South Atlantic lines.

The capital at first intended to purchase the White Star line will now be put into the new combination.

The consolidation is supposed to be the answer to the growth of American shipping competition, altho the British do not mention this, but say instead that the growth of German shipping lines and Italy's ambitious ship-building program are challenging Britain for the control of the bulk of sea trade.

Union Pickets Jailed by Scab Eating House

Individual pickets silently walking with banners in front of Brennan's non-union restaurant in the Chicago loop were arrested by police, Local No. 865 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union reports, but not booked at the station. They were released, the cooks' secretary says, because the police know that picketing in the manner followed is perfectly legal and interference with it illegal. Brennan's pays its waitresses \$5 a week, the union says. The union scale for waitresses is \$18 for a 8-hour day.

SEND IN A SUB!

WHERE IS RUSSIA GOING?

ARTICLE II.
By HARRISON GEORGE.

IN a previous issue we recounted five points of argument set forth in an article written by anarchist workers and published in the press of the Industrial Workers of the World, attacking the Soviet government of workers and peasants. We stated that we would show one and all of these points to be anti-labor and even anti-labor. W. W. Point No. 1 was: "That the workers' revolution in Russia has been betrayed by political bureaucrats."

Aside from its other harm, the above assertion can succeed only in making the I. W. W. appear as the laughing stock of the world's labor movement. Certainly the Russian workers, who still have the arms in their hands with which they forced back the combined armies of the greatest imperialist nations, if they could take time from their jobs of building the new society within the shell of the old to listen to this faint voice from afar telling of their "betrayal," would break into storms of uproarious laughter.

ACCORDING to the statistics of November, 1925, the workers of Soviet Russia are organized into 23 industrial unions with a total membership on that date of 7,846,789, including 2,024,117 new members joining during the previous 18 months. On January 1, 1926, the figure reached 8,303,000. American wage workers could stand some of this sort of "betrayal."

According to Bulletin No. 4 of the Central Council of Trade Unions, the length of the workday for all industries thruout the Soviet Union was an average during 1924 and 1925, of 7.6 hours, as compared with a day of 9.6 hours before the war, and revolution.

Real wages (as distinct from money wages) are somewhat more difficult to figure, largely because under Soviet rule the workers get many things, such as rent, light, theaters, transportation, etc., at very low rates, and some things are free. But Bulletin No. 4 of the Central Council of Trade Unions says, after a list of the main items of diet shown from 1924: "The amount of calories consumed by workers in 1924 constitutes 99.9 per cent of the pre-war consumption, fats, 123 per cent and carbohydrates 95.8 per cent. Thus already in 1924 the workers' diet had reached the pre-war level of caloric value and considerably improved in quality and assimilability. In particular, the consumption of meat and fats had greatly increased. The latest figures are unavailable. Taking into account the considerable increase in wages during 1925, it can safely be said that the workers' diet has further improved since 1924."

WHAT these wages (money wages) have increased is shown by statistics given in William Z. Foster's recent pamphlet, "Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926." It says: "Average wages in industry are constantly on the rise. On October 1, 1924, wages (money wages) amounted to 67 per cent of pre-war rates; on October 1, 1925, 82 per cent; and on December 1, 1925, 96 per cent."

The result of this may be seen in the higher standard of living (real wages) of the 1,113,000 members of the unions of Moscow province, taken for example, reported at their provincial congress of the trade unions on February 29, 1925. It says, in the Trade Union Bulletin No. 3, of the Central Council: "In the province

wages have increased 25 per cent. Real wages have increased 11 per cent. Compared with the pre-war level, real wages of Moscow workers amount to 128 per cent."

If one doesn't wish to acknowledge facts, one may say that the above is only "what Communists say." But how can even the anarchists disregard the reports of scores of workers' organizations from countries outside the Soviet Union, delegations whose memberships total several hundreds, for the most-part rank and file workers from the shops and a great majority not Communists? Some of these were socialist workmen who were hotly opposed to Communism in their home country, yet coming from Soviet Russia unanimously acclaiming that the Russian workers are the freest on earth, have full control of the national economy, are rapidly improving their material and cultural life and have a bright future ahead.

To allow the anarchists within the I. W. W., even tho they be workers and believe what they say, to spread their nonsense about the "betrayal" of the Russian workers, in view of the general knowledge among American workers of the real situation, has two direct results: (a) To workers who know better, the I. W. W. officially vouching for such fairy tales appears either ridiculous or anti-labor, in both cases no organization for sensible workers to join. (b) To workers who do not know the truth and who believe what the anarchists say, their statement appears solely as a discouragement (for those who have none too much of this quality) against any struggle whatever against capitalism and particularly against any attempt to overthrow it. If this is not aiding the bourgeoisie we would like to know what is.

THERE is a large body of opinion in the I. W. W. that resents any attack on the Soviet Union; a great number, perhaps a majority, feels that there should be no attacks of this nature and are increasingly convinced that the I. W. W. should send over a delegation of its own representative of the more important industrial unions to investigate and report impartially on the situation of workers in the Soviet Union. This attack will undoubtedly increase this sentiment.

We emphasized that the membership of the I. W. W. is not responsible for the present anarchist attack on Soviet Russia. We must add, however, that they will be responsible if they permit it to go on unchecked. It speaks of a "political bureaucracy" as existing in Soviet Russia, supposed to suppress the will of the workers. Did the anarchist bureaucrats in the I. W. W. ask the consent of the membership to launch this attack on Soviet Russia? They did not! Do they dare to take the question to a referendum vote of the I. W. W. members on the proposal, "Shall the I. W. W. adopt a policy of hostility toward the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics?" and allow equal space to members in the press for and against during three months before voting?

As long as the anarchists in official positions use such positions to attack the Soviet Union, shutting off members from reply and ignoring even the fair and reasonable proposal to send a delegation of rank and file workers, we fall to see any difference between "political" and "industrial" bureaucrats. In fact anarchism, even in the I. W. W., is politics, and capitalist politics, at that.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO LABOR MOVEMENT MUST BACK LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION IN FIGHT ON INJUNCTIONS

By I. L. DAVIDSON.

Organizer Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

THE fight of the Ladies' Garment Workers in the City of Chicago against the injunction menace is not only a fight of that organization. It would be an error for organized labor to think that after these men and women who are now serving in the Cook county jail are freed that the struggle against the injunctions will be over. The injunction issue is important to all organized labor and should arouse mass activity against it as long as there is a judge who misinterprets the law by using injunctions in labor disputes.

Here are two recent occurrences, aside of many similar ones in the past, which will prove our contention. The machinists' district council decided upon an organization drive and after a few months of activity—just as their drive began to be effective—the employers applied for an injunction. Without a moment's hesitation this writ of injunction was issued. Similar is the case of the Waiters' and Cooks' Union, who had an injunction issued against them shortly after they started an organization drive.

Can organized labor remain silent and leave this matter rest? The answer to this question raises another question. Can organized labor decide not to carry on organization work? Unquestionably, the answer is "no," regardless whether the worker or the official of the union belongs to the progressive or so-called conservative group. Labor cannot afford, if it wants to uphold its right of existence, to permit this injunction menace in labor disputes.

There is one thing that must be understood, and that is that we cannot get any justice from those who are interested to interpret justice for the employing class. The best proof of this is the recent action of Governor Len Small. The governor, before the last election, posed as a friend of labor and made numerous statements to this effect in some of the press. In fact, the official labor bodies, seeking the favor of Len Small endorsed him and his slate for office.

What Has Governor Small Done for labor since he is in office? Here is a case that arouses the protest of every freedom-loving person. If this case were a private instead of a labor case, I am convinced that it would not take Governor Small more than twenty-four hours to decide to pardon these men and women who have left children as young as seven months at home, and as many as three, four and five. Some have left mothers and fathers who are ill. Others left families dependent upon them.

"FREIHEIT" OFFICE WORKERS DEMAND ADMITTANCE TO UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 20.—The following statement made by the office workers of the Jewish daily, "Freiheit," protests attempts being made by officials of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Auditors' Union to bar them from membership in the union:

"In the interests of workers' organizations, we, the office staff of the Freiheit, a Jewish workers' daily newspaper, hereby issue the following statement thru the labor press:

Demand Admittance.
"As class-conscious and organization-conscious office workers, we sought admission to the office workers' union in New York—the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, 12646, of the American Federation of Labor.

"When we found out that the union had begun an organization campaign, we again made a request to the above mentioned Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union by letter on March 23, 1926. In response, Mr. Bohm, the secretary of the union, came and took note of the names of the staff and the salary received by each and promised to report to us within a week.

"Two months passed without any reply from the union. We again addressed a communication repeating our request and reminding of the promise to reply. As in the case of the first letter, Secretary Bohm again came. In the course of his conversation with our representative he said: "Between me and you, I am in favor of taking all of you into the union, but Bright is opposed to it, because— you know . . . we have nominations in September and elections in October. . . ." When our representative told him that this was not a matter of personal opinion of his or Bright's, he asked for an extension of another week for a final reply.

"That week never came.
Bright Objects.
"After waiting another month, we called up the union office and our representative spoke to President Bright, who informed him that at the last membership meeting, on June 21, 1926, he reported to the membership that the following proposition was offered to the Freiheit office staff:

"That the union will accept the Freiheit office staff as members at large, which, he explained, would regard our office staff as union, but that we would not have the right to attend meetings, and would not have the right to voice nor vote in the union. In plain English, the Freiheit's office staff would be given the privilege of paying dues, without enjoying the elementary rights of union membership. We told President Bright that no such proposition was made to us. 'Well,'

These men and women have committed no crime. Their only "crime" was to speak to their fellow-workers of the non-union shops during the time of the strike that they join the union and help them to better conditions. No one can claim that this is a crime against the community. No one can charge that they have interfered with law and order in this city. Governor Small has not yet answered the strong appeal made to him by representatives of the clergy and of the liberals of this state. He did not even find it necessary to answer the people who appealed to him and to reply to the numerous telegrams sent to him as to what his intentions are in these cases.

Labor cannot depend on friends like Len Small and others of his class. There is only one way in which labor can fight against the injunction menace in labor disputes. That is by mass activity. It is the duty of every worker in this city to rally to the support of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their fight against injunctions and for the release of their members. Their members are serving in prison not only for what they have committed during their 1924 strike, but are serving because of lack of action on the part of organized labor in this situation. The Ladies' Garment Workers have begun their fight. They call upon all workers for their unanimitous support.

Attend Protest Meeting.
The protest meeting which has been arranged for Thursday, July 22, at the Temple Hall, Marshall avenue and Van Buren street, at 8 p. m. must be filled with workers of all trades. The protest against injunctions and the imprisonment of workers for violation of the injunction must be heard as loud as organized labor can make it, so that the city and state authorities and judges who are on the bench of justice will take note that organized labor will not stand for any misuse of the law. To be silent means to endorse these acts of a judge. Trade union workers, come to the mass meeting and demand the right of free speech, free press, free assemblage and the right of organizing without the interference of injunctions.

he said, 'you either accept membership at large or nothing.'

Full Membership Rights.
"We are self-respecting workers, and our answer to such shameful proposition is 'we must be taken into the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union as regular members with all rights.'

"In addition to the above, we want to call attention to the labor movement that while the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union is ostensibly conducting an organization campaign, our office staff remains unorganized. All the members of the Freiheit staff of compositors, stereotypers, pressmen and mailers are organized into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We, the office workers, remain the only section of the Freiheit workers' staff still non-union.

"What will organized labor say to this double-handed method of a small American Federation of Labor union, which, with one hand calls for new members and with the other hand shuts its door against them?"

"We wait for a reply.
"The Office Workers Staff of the Freiheit, Jewish Daily."

Veteran's Bureau Recognizes Soviets

Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans' Bureau, has announced that evidence submitted in support of claims for benefits under the World War Veterans' Act and Adjusted Compensation Act by claimants resident in Russia or claimants whose dependents are resident in Russia will be accepted by the bureau as valid when such documents are certified under the signature and seal of Soviet officials whose official status is attested by a diplomatic or consular officer of a friendly government stationed in Russia.

While such evidence may be collected thru the cooperation of the American Red Cross, delivery of the evidence to the Veterans' Bureau must in every case be made thru the state department in order to secure the certification of the official status of the Soviet officials.

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

3,000 MINERS ON STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Picket Lines Seven Miles Long

PURSGLOVE, W. Va., July 20.—The call issued July 5 by the United Mine Workers, District 31, including twelve counties of northern West Virginia and affecting 40,000 miners, marks a deciding turning point in this important coal section.

For more than three years this section has been the scene of continuous strikes. In 1923 it was close to 90 per cent organized with more than 25,000 miners in the United Mine Workers of America.

Open-Shop Drive.

In April, 1924, the coal operators started this open-shop drive and in June the Bethlehem Steel Corporation broke its agreement. It was followed by the Consolidated Coal Company, which controlled about 60 per cent of production of the entire field. From this date until April, 1926, every strike has resulted in the defeat of the union.

On April 1 the James Pasley interests, which operated the three mines with over 1,000 men, broke their agreement, and were followed by the Pursglove Mining Co., with 1,000 men. This was later followed by the Gilbert Davis Co., with 600 which was the last union mine in the Scotts Run section.

1917 Scale.

The companies had worked for two years under the Jacksonville agreement. On April 1 they posted notice of a 20 per cent reduction, which meant the 1917 scale.

Miners Strike.

To this the miners responded with strikes which completely tied up production. In the three months up to July 1 the operators, with non-union miners, reached less than 20 per cent of production. With the strike of July 5 this production has been reduced to 5 per cent.

Non-Union Mines.

In the mines that were operating as non-union it is conservatively estimated that by July 18 the strike will become more than 75 per cent effective as hundreds of miners are joining the union daily.

Mass Picketing.

It is a real strike with only 3,000 men with women and children on the picket lines. The picket lines at times reach seven miles—the entire length of the field.

The spirit of determination of the miners is good. These miners realize that they must win now or be completely driven from the field.

Pope Disturbed by Loose Money Stolen from Vatican Desk

ROME, July 20.—Great excitement prevailed in the Vatican today when it was learned that an office of an official of St. Peter's Cathedral had been burglarized and \$700 stolen. The Roman police were called in to investigate.

The Pope, it is understood, is greatly annoyed by the laxity in caring for funds, which was exposed by the burglary, the stolen funds having been taken from a desk drawer, which was easily opened.

Another Useless Pageant of Peace



Aristocratic women of England were the initiators of this peace pageant in Hyde Park, held as a protest against future wars. But at that very moment the miners were fighting for their lives in Wales and the English coal fields. The women said nothing about this war. The only ones who will be able to stop the next war are the British miners who are fighting a severe battle now, and the rest of the workers in England when they again demonstrate their power thru a show of solidarity such as they displayed during the general strike.

NEW ORLEANS CARMEN REJECT OPENSHP PLAN

Matter Will Now Go to Arbitration

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—By a vote of 900 to 658 the street carmen's union rejected the contract offered by the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., which would permit the company to employ nonunion men alongside the closed shop men. The only question at issue was the open shop clause, the union having indicated its willingness to renew the old contract.

The contract submitted by the company provided that new employees could join the union or not at their own discretion; old employees could continue membership and the union could function as at present. Ed Wilson, president of the union, denounces the proposed contract as a direct step toward the open shop.

No interruption is anticipated in the traffic department and the matter will be referred to arbitration. For the past year the New Orleans Public Service, which controls the transportation and lighting system of the city, has been selling stock to its employees on the easy payment plan in addition to a life insurance policy, which ceases on the termination of employment.

Parkersburg Hears Union Band

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 20.—The Parkersburg Union Band is playing at all the public summer concerts arranged by the city.

"CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE" FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE UNITY OF 16,000 PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., July 20.—The textile baron's starvation offensive having been defeated by the splendid support organized labor has given the 16,000 striking textile workers, the mill bosses are now attempting to cut off strike relief. Astoundingly impudent as it may sound, the mill owners have injected themselves into the American labor movement.

The textile barons have not invaded the labor movement in person. They are far too clever for that. The newly organized committee of strike-breakers, calling itself the "Citizen's Committee" is doing the work for them. And this committee of paunch-bellied bankers and merchants is using a letter from Henry F. Hilfers for their purpose. Under the lying and diabolical heading "Strike Is Lost" they have inserted page advertisements in the local press, in which they copiously quote the Hilfers' letter on the Passaic strike.

Strikers Refuse Judas Kiss.

This page advertisement first appeared in the papers, Saturday, July 10, two days after the textile strikers in a huge mass meeting at Belmont Park, Garfield, N. J., had given an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the leaders of their union, and crushingly repudiated the Judas friendship which these parasites had offered in another page advertisement addressed to "our fellow citizens, the textile workers of the Passaic industrial zone."

Bosses Desperate.

This deliberate lying on the part of the bosses' tools, and their use of the Hilfers' letter to support their falsehood, show to what limits the textile bosses are driven in their desperation. This is the crucial period of the big strike. Faced by the solidarity of the 16,000 textile strikers and the splendid support given by organized labor, the bosses see themselves defeated unless they can devise some means of crushing the strike.

Police mob-law, judicial tyranny absurd frame-ups and vicious lies against the leaders of the strike, having failed to affect the solidarity of the strikers, the bosses are now attempting to isolate the 16,000 heroic strikers who are struggling against the open shop and company unionism. The other bosses are chipping in to help the mill barons. All the bosses realize that the success of the striking textile workers in holding out against the mighty mill barons is stiffening the morale of organized labor and giving encouragement and

Hoover and Mellon Fear a European Economic Boycott

WASHINGTON, July 20.—(FP)—With Secretary Hoover advising American manufacturers that they will hurt their market if they label their product "Made in America" when producing goods for export, and with Secretary Mellon asserting that America has been more lenient with France in the debt settlement than England has been with France, Washington is beginning to realize the extent to which Europe is showing resentment at the New American imperialism.

Hoover is looking to just one thing—expansion of American business in the foreign market, and extension of American investments in the foreign field. If labeling American goods will hurt their sale, he would keep the label off. But at every suggestion from France that the Washington government is a shilly-shally, Secretary Mellon becomes nervous and begins to repeat his denials. He is terribly afraid that the plan of the Federal Reserve Bank group to become receivers for bankrupt France and Belgium and Italy, and incidentally Poland and Roumania and Czechoslovakia, will be spoiled by "foreign sentimentalism."

2,000 Textile Mill Strikers Stubbornly Fighting a Speed-Up

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 20.—For the fourth week the 2,000 workers of the Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co. of Adams are holding firm their strike against speeding up. Speeder tenders refused to operate three frames instead of two. Under leadership of the Polish Weavers' union the workers quit. James Tansey, of Fall River, president American Federation of Textile Operatives, told strikers in mass meeting that the speeding up would mean a 50 per cent increase in their work and only a doubtful 10 per cent raise in their earnings.

Two Officials in Grain Inspector's Office Are Ousted

Two employes in the office of the state grain inspector were ousted as a result of revelations in the election vote fraud inquiry now under way.

The men had been implicated in ballot frauds in their home wards, where they had served as polling place officials. Their names were not made public.

NEW YORK LABOR GREETSS PASSAIC STRIKERS' TOTS

Police Bar Youngsters from Mass Meeting

NEW YORK CITY, July 20.—(FP)—Passaic youngsters took New York without a blow. Building workers, truckmen, warehouse men, bakers eating their lunches outside the big National Biscuit Co. plants, street car men, wives of workers at the windows of their tenements, and workers' children in the streets—all cheered the bus-loads of Passaic youngsters as they passed. The band boomed and the kids sang strike songs.

Sandwiches and ice cream at the Hotel Workers Cafeteria were passed around by union members. The buses and trucks of children and parents—over 800 all told—called at some of the union offices from which help has come: Joint Board of Dress and Cloakmakers; Joint Board of Furriers which is taxing each of its 12,000 members \$1 for Passaic; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Amalgamated Food Workers; and then to the labor papers.

Barred From Mass Meeting.

But the youngsters couldn't come to the big meeting at the end in Union Square. New York police didn't want them "exploited"—even for their own milk and bread fund! So the groups started on their different ways for glorious vacations; some to the International Workers' Aid camp at Bernardville, N. J.; some to Mohegan Colony, Peekskill, N. Y.; some to the Modern School Association camp at Stelton, N. J.; and others to Chatham Camp, Floral Hill, N. J.

"Have you ever been in the country before?"

A bashful little Italian girl shrunk smilingly against her older sister, the gleam of her eyes telling how eagerly she was looking forward to camp. The older girl remembered the city. The family had lived here before father began the terrible work at Lodi dye works. The older girl looked 15, thin pale and tired, shoulders slumped forward inviting consumption.

One tiny little boy in a freshly ironed blue shirt stood among the group going to Mohegan Colony up the Hudson. When his back was turned, you'd guess he was four or five. But when he turned his old little face to you and told you "eight years old" it was a shock!

A bright blonde-haired, brown-eyed Slovak girl who looked nine or ten said she was 12! And so it was around the group. The youngsters were lively, seemed to have great endurance for they were still singing and cheering as they started the last lap of the journey with Harry Kelly and the attentive, fatherly striker who marshalled them about.

The Passaic youngsters are sufficient answers to the so-called Citizen's Committee, to Passaic health officer Dr. John N. Ryan, and any others who deny that the strikers' children need bread and milk—are undernourished. Even a random group of the kiddies shows many of them underweight, undeveloped, suffering from malnutrition and anemia. They need bread and milk and sunlight and fresh air. They are living testimonials of their parents' "starvation wages."

U. S. Bets Its Workers \$400 Each They Can't Stand Pace 30 Years

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Members of unions affiliated with the joint conference committee on civil service retirement pensions have received from their chairman, R. H. Alcorn, a statement of the changes in the new law as compared with the old. Pension Commissioner Scott has issued similar information to the heads of all departments.

Laborers who formerly could not retire on pension until 70 years of age will now be pensioned at 65. Employees engaged in hazardous occupations, and those who have served 15 years in the tropics, will be pensioned at 62. Sea post clerks and village letter carriers will be eligible for pensions at 65.

How small will be the pensions for workers in the lower grades of salary by the official tabulation. Employees whose average annual pay for the final ten years of their service has been \$600 will get only \$200.04 annual pension, if they served only 15 years. If they stayed on the job 30 years they will get \$399.96 a year.

Those getting \$900 a year salary as their final ten-year average will get pensions of from \$300 to \$600 according to their years of service. Those drawing \$1,500 a year average for the final ten years will get from \$500.04 to \$999.96 annual pension.

Benld Miners Give \$1,000 to British

BENLD, Ill.—(FP)—Wholehearted support to the striking British miners was given by Local 730 of the United Mine Workers at Benld. It voted a \$1,000 donation to the British relief fund and in addition concurred in the recommendation of the executive board of Dist. 12 to make a contribution of \$25,000 from the district treasury.

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lasse Hourning" Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellow." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has fired up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Dad decides to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Eildo valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They get their camping outfit ready and the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp. In hunting for quail on the Watkins' ranch, Bunny and Dad find oil oozing out of the ground. Dad, after satisfying himself that there is oil on the land, decides to buy the Watkins ranch. Dad goes into the house with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, leaving Bunny to do as he pleases, while Dad wheedles the farm from the Watkinses.

"Now, Mr. Hardacre," said Dad, "let's you and me talk turkey. I want to buy some land, if it can be got reasonable. Of course as soon as people find you want it they begin to boost the price; so let's get that clear, I want it just enough to pay a fair price, and I don't want it no more than that, and if anybody starts a-boostin' you just tell 'em to forget it and I'll forget it, too. But all the land you can buy reasonable, you buy for me, and collect your commission from the seller in the regular way, and besides that, you'll get a five per cent commission from me. That means I want you to be my man, and do everything you can to get me the land at the lowest prices. I don't need to point to you that my one idea is to buy quick and quiet, so people won't have time to decide there's a boom on. You get me?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hardacre. "But I'm not sure how quickly it can be done; this is a pretty small place, there's lots of talk, and it takes time to put through a deal."

"It won't take no time at all if you jist handle it my way and use good sense. You don't mention me, and do the buyin' for an unknown client, and you buy options for cash—that means, if the people are hereabouts, you close the deals right off."

"But that'll take quite a bunch of money," said Mr. Hardacre, a little frightened.

"I got a little change in my pocket," said Dad, "and I brought a cashier's check for three thousand, that I can turn into cash in the mornin'. You see, Mr. Hardacre, I happen to be jist crazy about quail shootin', and I had the idea that if I found plenty of quail, I'd get a little land to shoot over. But get this clear, I can shoot quail on one hill jist as well as on the next—and don't let nobody mistake me for a quail!"

Dad took out of his card-case a letter from the president of a big bank in Angel City, advising whomever it might concern that Mr. James Ross was a man of large resources and the highest integrity. Dad had two such letters, as Bunny knew—one in the name of James Ross and the other in the name of J. Arnold Ross; the former was the one he used when he bought oil lands, and no one had ever yet got onto his identity in time!

Dad's proposition was this: He would make a contract with Mr. Hardacre, whereby Mr. Hardacre was authorized to buy ten-day options upon a long list of tracts, of specified acreage and at specified prices, paying five per cent upon the purchase price for each option, and Dad agreeing to take up all these options within three days, and to pay Mr. Hardacre five per cent on all purchases. Mr. Hardacre, torn between anxiety and acquisitiveness, finally said he guessed he'd take a chance on it, and if Dad threw him down, it would be easy for him to go into bankruptcy! He sat at his rusty typewriter and made two copies of the agreement, with a long list of tracts that were to cost Dad something over sixty thousand dollars. They read that over twice, and Dad signed it, and Mr. Hardacre signed it with a rather shaky hand, and Dad said fine, and counted out ten one hundred dollar bills on the desk, and said for Mr. Hardacre to get to work right away. He would do well to have his options all ready for the other party to sign and Dad thought he had some blanks in the car—he wasn't jist sure, but he'd see. He went out, and Mr. Hardacre said to Bunny, quite casual and friendly-like, "What is your father's business, little man?" And Bunny, smiling to himself, answered, "Oh, Dad's in all kinds of business, he buys land, and lots of things." "What other things?" And Bunny said, "Well, he has a general store, and then sometimes he buys machinery and he lends money." And then Dad came back; through a stroke of good fortune he happened to have a bunch of option blanks in his car—and Bunny smiled to himself again, for he never yet had seen the time when Dad did not happen to have exactly the right document, or the right tool, or the right grub, or the right antiseptic and surgical tape stowed way somewhere in that car!

(To be continued.)

SATURDAY

JULY 24 ISSUE

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A splendid little play by the author of "Fairy Tales for Workers' Children." Translated by A. Landy.

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Woman Members Attention!

A special meeting of woman members, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, will take place on Wednesday, July 21, 8 p. m.

at FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Be sure to attend and help get the women's work of Chicago started.

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What About It, Mr. Green?

The attack by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor upon the strike of the underpaid textile workers in Passaic has had repercussions in many quarters. The statement of the executive council has been considered, and rightly so, an invitation to the textile barons to do their worst and an assurance that no matter what new atrocities they and their private detective agencies may invent for and inflict upon the struggling men, women and children of Passaic, the executive council of the A. F. of L. will look on, remain silent or openly approve.

We have stated in these columns from time to time that certain sections of the middle class are more open in their hostility to big capital, as represented by the textile industry, for instance, than are the agents of imperialism in official positions in the ranks of organized labor.

The *Milwaukee Journal* editorially confirms this opinion of ours in its issue for July 11 when, under the title of "What About It, Mr. Green?" it deals with the Passaic strike, the textile barons, the tariff on textiles and sundry other questions. The *Journal* says:

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, condemns the leadership of the textile strikers at Passaic. For months, under the direction of the "United Front Committee," these workers have been protesting against wages that were a disgrace even before the textile manufacturers imposed a 10 per cent cut. The manufacturers have raised the cry that they would not deal with the strike organization because the movement is Communist. And now the executive council of the American federation gives them aid by declaring that because the leaders of the United Front Committee are identified with the Communist movement in the United States, "it is reasonable to conclude that they are interested in advancing the cause of Communism."

It may be—and the federation officials ought to know—that these leaders are down-in-the-bottle Communists. But the rank and file of the strikers are interested only in getting decent wages. If in their desperation they have turned to leadership that is tainted with Communism, is that so surprising? About a year ago Mr. Green himself denounced the textile manufacturers of New England. He said that altho government had given them special protection against foreign competition, on the theory that they needed it to pay decent wages, no other industry in the country had made such a record for slashing wages. And Mr. Green threatened that the American Federation would attack the textile tariff in the next congress.

The next congress has come and gone. Where was Mr. Green? Delegations of strikers, ministers and leading citizens from textile towns pleaded with congress to investigate the deplorable conditions in the mills. Where was Mr. Green then, and his threat to attack this tariff under which mill labor and consumers, alike, are exploited? An economist retained by the strikers has accumulated figures on wages, the labor cost in goods, and the profits. They show, he says, that the special privileges granted these manufacturers by government are "entirely absorbed by the mill owners in indefensible prices and profits."

With wages such that fathers and mothers have to alternate on day and night jobs to live; with conditions so bad that babies have been born at the looms; with Mr. Green forgetting in December what in August he said his organization would do, is it any wonder that these workmen should turn to any available leadership? That it is unsound and dangerous leadership is only the more reason for labor leaders who understand this to give the right kind of help. And if they do not, who more is to be blamed if these textile workers go astray than men to whom labor looks for leadership, men who denounce conditions, as Mr. Green did, but fail to do anything about it? Are we to believe that the leaders of American labor have fallen victims to the fleshpots, too?

As to the statement of *The Journal* relative to the "unsound and dangerous leadership" of the strike. The strikers do not think the leadership is "unsound and dangerous" or they would not have followed it for six months in a strike which for organization, solidarity and militancy has never been excelled in American labor history.

The rank and file of organized labor does not believe that the strike leadership is "unsound and dangerous" or they would not have contributed to the strike with a wholehearted generosity which also makes a bright spot in the not too brilliant history of organized labor of the United States.

That the strike leadership is "dangerous" we are willing to admit. It is dangerous to the textile barons and to their agents in the labor movement.

That is why it has been condemned by the high priests of the American labor movement, the mill owners and the Passaic chamber of commerce. But it is exactly this kind of a "dangerous" leadership that the American working class needs—it is this kind of a "dangerous" leadership that will organize the millions of unorganized workers in the basic industries while the Greens and Wolls sit close to Wall Street's Washington lobbyists, denounce the struggles of underpaid workers and perfect plans for "worker-employer co-operation" while the bosses yell approvingly.

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



The General Council's "4th of August"

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

THE more clearly we see the picture of the English strike and the part played in it by the general council, the more clearly we realize that this was the general council's "4th of August."

What was the significance of August 4th, 1914 to the majority of the leaders of the Second International? At the critical, decisive moment, when so much depended on the general staff of the labor movement, the general staff of the Second International, almost in its totality, went over to the camp of the enemy, to the camp of the bourgeoisie. The alliance of the leaders of the working class with the bourgeoisie against the main mass of the working class,—that was what the 4th of August meant. The great crisis which had arisen dissipated all illusions, phrases, idle talk, show, everything superficial and revealed facts as they are; the leaders of the Second International proved to be agents of the bourgeoisie within the labor movement. Secret things were brought to light. When the imperialist war broke out, the leaders of the social democratic parties and the reformist trade unions revealed themselves as public purveyors of workers as cannon fodder to both groups of imperialists. It is just at such moments that the leaders of masses of workers ought to have done their duty by them. But they "did their duty" by the imperialists and the kings, their real masters.

Have the reformist leaders changed since then? How would they behave if a fresh imperialist war were to break out? Would they now do their duty towards the workers?

Of course not! We have had some experiences, and they were not without importance: the attitude of the social democratic leaders to the Russian October revolution, the part played by such shining lights of social democracy as Scheidemann, Ebert and Noske in the all-decisive days of the revolution in Germany (end of 1918, beginning of 1919), the treacherous behaviour of the social democratic leaders during the occupation of the Ruhr, the attitude of the social democratic leaders to the events in China, to the wars in Syria and Morocco, etc.

The newest and most important example is the behaviour of the English general council in the days of the great general strike in May, 1926. This was not a foreign war. It was "only" a war within the country, class against class. The working class had every prospect of victory, the objective situation was entirely in their favor. The army of the workers flung themselves into the fight. But the staff! It waited a few days, chose the most opportune moment (for the bourgeoisie) and . . . despicably betrayed the cause.

If a new imperialist war were to break out tomorrow (of let us say a war on the part of England against the Soviet Union), the present general council under Thomas would undoubtedly fly to the bourgeoisie and serve the capitalists of their "own country with loyalty and devotion: if they played their "own" working

class false in a fight such as that in May, 1926, they would be all the more likely to play the workers of the Soviet Union and of other countries false, all the more likely to betray the English workers in the complicated situation of the beginning of a new imperialist war.

The treachery of the general council in May, 1926 can (and should) only be compared with the treachery of August 4th, 1914. It was all the more infamous firstly because it was not the first but the second time that it was guilty of betrayal, and secondly because it was done in "peaceful" circumstances, when the guns were not yet firing, when there was nothing of the chauvinist frenzy which always accompanies the beginning of a war with a "foreign" power.

Let us examine more closely into the part played by the general council in the days of May, 1926. THE first aim of the conservative government was to challenge the miners alone, to isolate them and to vanquish them completely. The second task which the conservative government set itself was, as far as possible, to hit the trade union movement and the growing revolutionary spirit with which it was pervaded, with the object of bringing confusion into the movement which was becoming more radical, of disintegrating it, provoking some, encouraging others with words; in short, to demoralize the rising labor movement.

Both these aims were more or less common to the government and to the bourgeois leaders of the labor movement. Thomas, Clynes, MacDonald, Henderson & Co., These can now no longer be any doubt that this group of leaders was, from beginning to end, in the hands of the government, was a partner in its game, some simply as venal agents of the bourgeoisie, the others because of a certain political trend which pursued its own aims.

"The general council," writes Brailsford, the English reformist "did not want the general strike. The absence of any preparation proves this. It hoped and even believed to the last minute that the government would ultimately come to terms. . . . The general council glided automatically into the strike.

"Up to the very last moment, none of the leaders actually believed in the possibility of a strike. Thomas and his comrades believed that it would somehow or other be possible to come to an understanding with the government," writes the Manchester Guardian.

The movement of the masses grew beyond the strength of the leaders. The fighting spirit of the masses of English workers was underestimated both by the government and by the trade union leaders mentioned. They were playing with fire. Forces came into play which could no longer be restrained by them.

The general strike began and demonstrated the enormous, incalculable forces of the English working class. Thomas, MacDonald, Clynes, Henderson & Co. placed themselves at its head, apparently to the satisfaction of Baldwin. To place oneself at the head in order to behead, is a "method" which has already been tested out more than once.

From the first moment it was evident that the chief danger to the strike lay in the leaders of the general council—Right as well as Left. The first word of the Comintern was: "The leaders of the general council are the chief danger."

The organization shown by the masses was marvelous. In the course of the first week the strike developed continuously on an ascending line. The masses started committees of action which actually developed into something resembling district soviets of deputies of workers. Under the influence of the masses, the trade unions began to assume responsibilities, such as the control of the "free" bourgeois press, the formation of a sub-commission for electricity whose task it was to distribute electric power thruout the country, the appointment of commissariats, etc.

These were highly important beginnings of something new. These were already elements of a certain dual power, promising phenomena of revolutionary constructive work of the masses. The workers began to fraternize with the troops. The workers began to drag the genteel bourgeois out of the motor cars. The workers began to put out of gear the strike-breaking motor buses which made their appearance in the London streets. The attitude of the working class was such that there seemed every reason to hope that events would develop entirely in favor of the proletariat.

The proletarian army however had no staff, or rather it had a staff which harbored treachery in its very heart. Altho the victory of an army need not be exclusively due to its staff, it is at any rate difficult for it to be victorious in opposition to its staff and in the case in question it could only have carried off victory by opposing its own staff.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

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WITH THE STAFF

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

HIS SECOND COMING

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 20. — Preaching but a few steps away from the office in which he shot and killed D. E. Chipp, wealthy lumberman, the Rev. J. Frank Norris today filled his pulpit as usual at the First Baptist church. He chose for his text:

"There is therefore no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus," from the first verse, eighth chapter of Romans.

The last we heard of Christ Jesus he was associating with some kidnapers in the Mexican desert, according to a certain lady friend of his in Los Angeles. Now he's progressed as far east as Texas where he's mixed up in a murder. If he gets as far east as Kansas City, we're going to lock up our female preachers and buy ourselves that bullet proof vest.

GENERAL BOURGEOIS.

Self-determination may be all right, but when the territory is already staked out by an imperialist power, such as France in Alsace-Lorraine, it's quite another matter. The districts in question want to have autonomy, so say some who signed a manifesto to that effect, and an additional effect was the discharge from service of all government employes who signed it. And the charge that the movement was instigated by "German gold" was made by none other than our old friend—General Bourgeois.

Now You Tell One

John D. will give quarters away on his next birthday instead of dimes.

DOUBTFUL DEPUTIES

"I am only following the dictates of my conscience," said Premier Briand a few minutes before he became premier. Did they doubt that he had a conscience or that he was following it? Or perhaps it was suspected of being in bad order?

All for Bill

"Mildred's terribly in love, isn't she?"
"Pls say she is." Why, she's stopped smoking, and she stopped drinking; all for Bill's sake."
—Detroit Free Press.

PANGS OF POVERTY.

"The harsh truth," says H. G. Wells, "is that there is now an overproduction of willing beauties and heroines; the market is more than glutted. Every prosperous man, every successful adventurer, finds there are charming, cultivated, unscrupulous young women alert for him at every turn."

This proves our former contention that H. G. Wells is a bourgeois economist, and a vulgar economist at that (look up your Marx, boys); for the slightest observation has convinced us, who are exploited by our bosses and our wives, that the problem is not one of over-production, but under-consumption. . . .

We were going to say some more about monopolization of natural resources and labor being entitled to what it produces, but our program of immediate demands calls only for nationalization of the mines. Anyhow, our wife (speaking editorially in the plural) won't let us.

Our Candidate For French Premier

DANVILLE, Ill., July 20.—William B. Dodds, private citizen, today protested the stand of William B. Dodds, receiver for the Dodds Coal company and won his point in federal court. Both Dodds are the same Dodds. Dodds is singular and so is the situation.

As receiver, he couldn't refuse a \$4,000 bid for the coal company, which, however, as a citizen, he told the court he knew to be worth at least \$14,000. The court authorized Dodds, the citizen, to tell Dodds, the receiver, that it was too dod-gasted low and reject the bid, even if it was the highest received.

Labor Day Parades and Injunctions

Labor Day Parade Urged by A. F. of L.—President Fitzpatrick Shifts the Issue—How He Fought Injunctions—Foell and Friend—"Friends of Labor"—The Left Wing Program.

By ARNE SWABECK

LABOR Day parades were once accepted by the American trade union movement as an established tradition. It was a good tradition. It is therefore strange to record the fact that John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a few weeks ago tried to do his part to finally discard this tradition.

At the meeting on June 28th the Chicago Federation of Labor had before it action upon a letter from President Green of the American Federation of Labor urging that the various central councils organize Labor Day parades. Considerable discussion developed. Progressive delegates including those definitely known as left wingers, spoke in favor of organizing the parade.

The left wing delegates proposed that a great labor day parade be organized as a prelude to fight the injunction menace, to protest the imprisonment of over forty members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, women, mothers, who were thrown behind the bars as a result of an injunction and to strengthen labor's ranks by organizing the thousands of unorganized. They emphasized the splendid effect of the great mass demonstration of some 140,000 workers organized by the initiative of the Chicago Building Trades Publicity Committee in 1922 in the fight against the Landis award. This magnificent demonstration resulted in giving the "open shop" campaign of the so-called citizens' committee, of employers and bankers, a severe setback.

At the conclusion of the debate President Fitzpatrick made one of his so-called statements ridiculing the proposals for a labor day parade. He attempted to shift the issue by making a most bitter denunciation of the efforts of the left wing to urge the labor movement forward to fight the attacks of capitalism, filled with filthy attacks at a moment when the

issue for discussion was the unification of the ranks of the workers in a great labor day parade.

President Fitzpatrick pretended that he and others at the judicial elections in 1923 had proposed a method to defeat Judge Dennis E. Sullivan and said that those who now demand a demonstration against the injunction judges (literal statement—Swabek and his associates) at that time on the floor of this federation spoke in opposition to that method and therefore got the judge elected. He continued endeavoring to review the history of the labor party movement and the support given by the Chicago Federation of Labor to elect governors, senators and congressmen, etc., but accused the left wing of having destroyed everything which had thus been built up.

It would perhaps be well to refresh the memory of President Fitzpatrick and those who may agree with his statement precisely as to what happened in connection with the points set forth by him. At the judicial elections in 1923 the committee on injunctions of the Chicago Federation of Labor under the pretense of defeating Judge Sullivan recommended a full slate of candidates picked from among the republican and democratic entries.

The left wing delegates then stated unequivocally that this is no way to defeat injunctions and injunction judges, that the candidates appearing on the democratic and republican tickets are pledged to the program of these parties and are the candidates of the employers and the bankers always ready to do the bidding of their masters.

The left wing delegates proposed support of labor candidates and mass violation of injunctions.

The correctness of this contention proven when Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, tired of issuing injunctions against the trade unions, left for a vacation and Judge Foell, one of those who had been recommended by the

Chicago Federation of Labor, took up the task of enforcing injunctions and persecuting the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Just recently it was further reported in the Chicago Federation that Judge Hugo M. Foell also one of the so-called "good judges" recommended by the Chicago Federation, issue a sweeping injunction prohibiting picketing by the Cooks and Waiters' Union on strike against about 150 restaurants.

The need of labor rallying its forces in mass demonstration against injunctions and not to rely upon any capitalist judges, no matter what friendliness they may profess is sufficiently proven.

As far as the labor party movement is concerned whatever support has been given in the past by the Chicago Federation of Labor, its officials or by any trade unions is distinctly to their credit. Deeds always speak for themselves.

However, while the left wing is not immune from mistakes it definitely showed its willingness to further strengthen and build the movement for a labor party, while the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor refused to go along and have since repeatedly registered themselves in opposition to this movement.

The issues facing the Chicago trade union movement today are clear. No denunciations, no attacks of the left wing will shift these issues and will certainly not contribute to the solution of the problems. The left wing delegates in the Chicago Federation of Labor have taken their stand proposing that the organized trade union movement demonstrate and rally its forces to defeat the injunction menace, to keep labor's militant fighters out of jail, to organize the unorganized and to enter the political field independent of the old capitalist parties. There have been plenty of experiences to show to the trade unions that this is the correct direction for the labor movement to travel.

Venezuelan Labor Union Meet Shows Class Solidarity

NEW YORK, July 20. — A new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was demanded in a telegram sent to the governor of Massachusetts by the Venezuelan Labor Union at their annual meeting. The union is composed of several hundred Venezuelan workers living in New York City.

Fights Dictator.

M. Flores Cabrera, after his election as president, called on all the members to assist the workers in Venezuela in their struggle against the dictator Juan Vicente Gomez, who is supported by United States capitalists.

Gomez has prevented organization by the workers of Venezuela for 15 years, imprisoning and exiling their leaders. Cabrera himself was imprisoned for years by dictator Gomez.

Greets British Miners.

As first president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, with which the Venezuelan Labor Union is affiliated, a rising tribute was paid to Samuel Gompers. A protest against the jailing of Juan de Garcia, Juan Ibero Santiago and R. A. Martinez in Porto Rico was approved.

The union sent a cable to Herbert Smith and A. J. Cook of the British Miners' Federation, wishing the miners a complete victory in their struggle. Besides Cabrera, the officers elected are: Ricardo A. Martinez, vice-president; B. Suarez, secretary.

Plead Not Guilty.

BOSTON, July 20. — Arraigned in superior court here today on criminal charges growing out of the death of Edith Louise Greene, 18, victim of the Mattapan Box tragedy, Dr. Thomas E. Walsh, and his wife, Mrs. Marion A. Walsh, 28, entered pleas of not guilty.

Dr. Walsh was indicted by a special grand jury for alleged illegal surgery on the girl, whose dismembered body was found in two boxes and a gunny sack, and whose wife was charged with being an accessory before the fact.