

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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ILLINOIS LABOR UNDER
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SEN. CARAWAY
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Asks How Much Walker and Farrington Got

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 27. — "I want to know how much money was given to John Walker and Frank Farrington, the men who are said to have handled the labor vote in Illinois," Senator Caraway of Arkansas said on the floor of the senate yesterday while demanding an investigation of the Illinois primaries race between Col. Frank L. Smith, who won the senatorial nomination and Senator Wm. McKimley, who was defeated.

John H. Walker is the president of the Illinois Federation of Labor. Frank Farrington is the president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union. They both supported Smith.
Spent \$3,000,000.
Senator Caraway demanded that the slush fund committee turn its attention to Illinois. He said that Samuel Insull, Chicago traction magnate, gave \$500,000 to the campaign of Col. Frank L. Smith. Caraway charged that Smith spent \$2,000,000 to get elected, while Senator McKimley spent \$1,000,000 on his campaign.

Replete With Fraud.
"The Illinois campaign was replete with fraud, corruption and the buying of votes," Caraway said. "It is openly charged that being chairman of the utilities commission, Col. Smith received enormous contributions from the heads of public utilities in the state."

Turning to Chicago, Caraway continued, "Recently the mayor of Chicago appeared before a senate committee to defend the reputation of his city against the charges of corruption and crime made by Chicago citizens of influence, some of whom were in public office."

"Some rumors that have come to my ears have led me to believe that the conditions in Chicago have their root and foundation in the political practices that prevail there."

"I have made some investigation of the political methods and practices that exist in Illinois, and if my information is correct this body ought to be advised of the facts and take cognizance accordingly."

Reviews Some History.
"I was somewhat impressed with the Illinois situation in 1920 when Frank O. Lowden was governor, with a fine and high type of business organization about him. Opposed to him was 'Big Bill' Thompson, then mayor of Chicago, and a bunch of professional politicians, including Len Small, Fred Lunden and Frank L. Smith. The anti-Lowden gang succeeded in making Small the governor of Illinois, just missing making Smith their United States senator, and Thompson and Lunden became chief patronage dispensers."

Raps At Small.
"Small made Smith the chairman of the public utilities commission, the most powerful body in the state, with jurisdiction over billions of dollars of property employed in the public service."

Samuel Insull.
"Senator McKimley was the head of one of the largest utility corporations in the state and Samuel Insull was the real utility monarch, who is reputed to have poured millions into primary and election campaigns in the last few years."

"I am told that his contributions have not always been made willingly, but as he operated utility properties with a gross income of over \$100,000,000 a year, he found it more profitable to 'come across' whenever he was asked than to refuse to pay and take the chance of losing millions in decreased rates at the hands of unfriendly public officials."

Held To Job.
"I have been astonished to learn that Smith held onto his job as chairman of the utilities commission through..."

(Continued on page 2)

Gary Workers!

The DAILY WORKER is on sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway. Step over for a copy—you'll find YOUR paper there every day.

GET A COPY!

Turn in a subscription and be sure of getting it always.

The Labor Movement Can Aid the Gary Steel Workers

The DAILY WORKER and the Gary Workers' Investigation Committee have received favorable replies to the request for an investigation of the Gary disaster from Senator Wheeler, of Montana; Senator Frazier, of North Dakota; Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

That the Gary holocaust has focused attention nationally on this hell-hole of the steel trust, in spite of the scant publicity it received in the capitalist press, is shown by the offer of these legislators to take some action leading to an investigation if further facts are furnished and a concrete method of proceeding outlined.

Doubtless, with the customary caution of old party politicians, they are waiting also for a stronger demand from the labor unions in Chicago and Gary. With all the discontent in the rural regions, and the exposures of open corruption in the steel trust stronghold of Pennsylvania, it is certain that nothing could be more popular or useful than the evidence of the murderous practices of the steel trust towards the workers, which a real investigation of the Gary disaster is sure to disclose.

It seems to us that the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the State Federation of Labor as well, has the clear duty of demanding officially an investigation of the causes of the Gary disaster and the further inquiry, which is a necessary corollary, into the methods by which the steel trust keeps the thousands of its employees in virtual slavery.

The fact that Gary is in Indiana should not stand in the way. The blood of the workers killed in the Gary disaster has flowed over the state line.

It does not speak very well for the officials of the Chicago and Illinois labor movement that republican, democrat and socialist legislators are in advance of them in preparing the way for an exposure of the steel trust at a time when the organization of the workers in basic industries like steel is the foremost question before the American labor movement.

MEETING GREET'S JAILED STRIKE PICKETS FOR PLACING LOYALTY TO UNION ABOVE JUDGE-MADE LAW

The following telegram was sent to the jailed 1924 garment strike pickets now serving sentences in Cook county jail for defying the injunction issued by Judge Denis E. Sullivan, judicial tool of the bosses, by the workers assembled at a meeting in Temple Hall, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St., protesting the imprisonment of 46 strike pickets and against the use of injunctions:

"Workers in mass meeting assembled at Temple Hall greet the International Ladies' Garment Workers 1924 strike pickets jailed for placing loyalty to union above judge made law. Your telegram to the mass meeting expressing your loyalty to the cause of labor was met with the greatest enthusiasm by the meeting and has increased our determination to struggle against injunctions and for your freedom."

"Benjamin Soll, Chairman."

MEETING URGES LABOR WAR ON INJUNCTION EVIL

"We realize that the only way these girls can be freed is when the organized labor movement of Chicago and all over the country demands their release," pointed out Benjamin Soll, chairman of the meeting called at the Temple Hall, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren, to protest against the imprisonment of 46 International Ladies' Garment Workers strike pickets.

"We have tried our best to release the pickets. We lost in Judge Sullivan's court. We appealed. Again we lost. A committee then went to see Governor Small.

"The Small after listening to the arguments of a committee that went to see him declared these pickets deserved to be pardoned, he has not pardoned them. It does not seem as though he will. We have waited long enough."

Arouse Labor Movement
"We must now seek to arouse the entire Chicago labor movement to the need of demanding the freedom for these girls. The members of organized labor must be aroused to fight injunctions. It is only in this way that these pickets will be released."

Injunction Menace.
Speaker after speaker pointed out the menace of the injunction in strikes showing that regardless of which of the old-party judges took office they were all the same. They pointed out that labor in order to effectively fight these edicts against picketing, must organize strongly on the political field into a labor party. Speaker after speaker brought out forcibly the need of awakening the entire Chicago labor movement to fight injunctions and that a concerted drive against injunctions would mean the destruction of that weapon of the bosses to break strikes for better conditions.

Machinists Union.
"The machinists' union has had many strikes. Their strikes were not lost because the men went back to work or gave up the fight, but because of the injunction issued by the notorious 'Denny' Sullivan," declared Business Agent J. J. Uhlmann of the Machinists District Council.

Uhlmann pointed out that injunctions had been issued so frequently against the machinists union that it had become a common occurrence. He also brought forward that the injunctions are issued against various unions that the Chicago labor movement knows little about them.

Uhlmann then told of how one member of his union, a democrat precinct (Continued on page 2)

30,000 Australian Miners Idle as Engineers Strike

SYDNEY.—(FP)—Engineers and firemen employed at the coal mines throughout Australia are on strike for higher pay. They refuse to accept the last award of the coal tribunal insofar as the marginal rates for skilled labor are not raised in proportion to the increase for unskilled labor. With the enginesmen on strike, work at all coal mines has ceased and 30,000 miners are idle.

STRIKE MAY TIE UP N. Y. CLOAK SHOPS

Mass Meeting to Back Joint Board Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, June 27. — A giant mass meeting of the New York membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at Madison Square Garden Tuesday is expected to be the mobilization of the workers in that industry for battle on the picket lines of the New York market when 40,000 trade unionists vote approval of their joint board's action in rejecting the recommendations of the mediation commission appointed by Governor Smith and support the nine demands, made by the joint board on the employers' industrial council, by a vote to strike.

The strike, which may be called at once and with vigorous action, such as brot victory to the furriers, fought thru to a victory against the bosses, will take place over the nine demands, without the granting of which the union has declared "the industry will inevitably go back into the disgraceful system of sweating and semi-starvation." These demands modified by the developments of two years during which the governor's commission was "investigating," are:

1. Limitation of contractors to be worked on basis of commission's recommendations.
2. Upward revision of the minimum wage increases recommended by the commission.
3. The guarantee of 36 weeks' work a year.
4. The forty-hour week.
5. Examination of employers' books by union representatives to check up on observance of agreements.
6. Recognition of the designers' and examiners' unions.
7. A labor bureau to equalize work.
8. Limited use of labor saving machines, specifically basting, felling, button sewing and pressing machines.
9. No so-called "reorganization" rights for employers.

Commission Ignored Real Issue.
The governor's commission, while it tried to placate the workers by granting some minor concessions, simply ignored the really vital demands, such as the demand for sufficient employment each year to permit them to earn a living and for measures of control over the work that would stabilize it and prevent unending competition between workers driven like slaves in the contractors' sweatshops.

The 36 weeks' work guarantee and the 40-hour week are particularly the outstanding demands along with methods to enforce them by a limitation of contractors.

Tuesday's meeting at Madison Square Garden will show that the workers in the cloakmaking trade, no less than in the furrier shops, are determined that their demands shall be granted or the shops of New York will be closed by a picket line of 40,000 workers until they are granted.

The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out!

WORKERS RAISE VOICES AT NEGRO CONGRESS HERE

Labor Speaker Ahead of Chicago Millionaire

Sharp contrasts of opinion were shown coming from representatives of different social classes at the sessions of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People conference when James W. Ford, a labor representative, followed by Julius Rosenwald, millionaire head of the Sears Roebuck company, and later by A. Phillip Randolph, organizer of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, gave the convention views of the questions relating to the equality between the races.

Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare of the city of Chicago, presided at the session. In a speech she gave some statistical information regarding the Negro in industry.

James W. Ford, a local leader of the American Negro Labor Congress, followed with a very vigorous speech reminding the conference that the people with whom they were dealing are almost entirely wage workers in the city and in the agricultural districts. Ford demanded that attention be given to the question of equality of the Negro as a worker in industry especially emphasizing that equality in doctors' associations and lawyers' club was not sufficient, but that the Negro masses must have equality in the workshops where they are employed.

Industrial Equality.

This means equality in the kind of employment at which Negroes are now forbidden, it means equality on Saturday night in the pay envelope and above all, equality in the trade unions.

Ford regretted that the convention was giving practically no recognition to the biggest field of life of the Negro masses.

After Ford came Julius Rosenwald, who was introduced by James Weilton Johnson, secretary of the executive council.

After Rosenwald came Randolph, who made a speech telling how organization of the porters had been accomplished. He described the modest support which he had received from the labor movement. He declared that it was absolutely essential that the black and white workers join hands for the benefit of labor as a whole.

Race Riots.

He pointed out that race riots are made possible because of the friction that is generated between white and black workers. He declared that it was necessary to change the minds of those that were involved in such rioting if the rioting was to end. Those who participated in race riots are largely people of the working class. Organization of black and (Continued on page 2)

POLICE AND AMERICAN LEGION SEEK TO DISRUPT I. W. A. STREET MEETINGS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, June 27.—Attempts to break up the open air meetings conducted by the International Workers' Aid for the benefit of the Passaic textile strikers has taken place by the police and a member of the American Legion.

When Sylvian A. Poljack of the International Workers' Aid was addressing a meeting of several hundred workers at the corner of Lenox Ave. and 116th St., he was stopped by a policeman and told "if you don't get off that platform at once, I'll lock you up."

Poljack protested to the officer, but to no avail. He then telephoned to the local station house who sent two sergeants and two patrolmen to the meetings. They told Poljack that he could not continue the meeting because "he did not have a permit from the chief inspector." The police drove the crowd away and that they had killed the meeting for the evening.

In this they were mistaken. The platform was moved to Madison Ave. and 116th St., a distance of several blocks, where Poljack, after saying a few words, introduced Nancy Sandosky. She told the assembled workers about the attempts of the American Legion to break the strike by opening a relief store, where, before any worker was given relief, they had to promise to go back to work.

A member of the American Legion who was in the audience started to make a disturbance to break up the meeting. He was hustled out of the crowd by the workers.

Urge Support By World Labor to British Strike

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special Cablegram to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 27. — An appeal issued here by the Communist International to the workers of England and of all countries emphasizes that the British miners' strike is in the greatest danger in view of the agreement of the miners' leaders with the General Council for the postponement of the conference of the executive committees, and in view of the refusal to criticize the policy of the General Council which frustrated the general strike.

The assertion in which it is alleged that the agreement was due to the necessity to support the miners' strike and to create a single front in the trade union movement for the purpose of resisting the die-hards' attacks on the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is false. As a matter of fact, the agreement enables the leaders of the General Council to gain time and slightly to raise its shaken authority and, under the guise of a campaign for the defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to prepare for the failure of the miners' strike. The declaration of the leaders of the transport and railroad workers, that, in the matter of the effective aid to the miners, they are tied by the agreement with the owners which was concluded after the general strike, proves the falsity of the assertions of support of the miners' strike by the General Council.

"Whoever wishes to aid the English miners' strike should not cover up the crimes of the General Council leaders, but must appeal to the wide circles of the working masses and must prepare for the extension of the miners' strike, attracting new detachments of workers for possible direct participation in the strike."

The Communist International urgently demands that all of its sections increase the campaign for effective aid to the British miners' strike in view of the insufficiency of the assistance hitherto given. The Communist International emphasizes the necessity to accomplish the cessation of the export of coal to England and to surround the miners' strike which is of tremendous political importance to the workers of the whole world, with the atmosphere of international proletarian sympathy and support.

SOUTHEASTERN CHINESE ARMY PLANS ATTACK ON CHANG'S SHANTUNG FORCE

SHANGHAI, June 27. — A new civil war looms in China. Sun Chuan Fang, overlord of the Southeastern provinces is preparing for an attack on Chang Tsung Chang's Shantung troops. He is believed only to be waiting the inevitable defeat of the Shansites by the Kuo Min Chum in the Northwest before making the attack.

FOSTER SPEAKS TONIGHT ON NEW RAIL LABOR LAW

All Railroad Workers Especially Invited

The delegates to the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor meeting here today, are particularly invited to attend the meeting tonight at which William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, will speak on the new Watson-Parker railroad law and what it means to railway labor.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the local section of the T. U. E. L., whose regular meeting date on the first Wednesday of each month has for this occasion been merged with the Foster meeting tonight, at which the new rail law, which has aroused wide interest among labor unionists generally and particularly the railroad workers.

Foster will analyze the new law and the motives of its supporters, among whom are such open shop chiefs as Attorney of the Pennsylvania railroad and Ralph M. Easley of the Civic Federation. The speaker will also deal with the condition of rail labor thru the last few years and the present tasks confronting the workers in that industry.

The Chicago section of the T. U. E. L. under which the meeting is arranged will hold its next regular meeting the first Wednesday in August. All unionists are invited by it to attend tonight's meeting especially devoted to the railroad workers. The meeting tonight is at 8 p. m., in Italian Hall, 645 North Clark street. A good crowd is expected.

BRITAIN TRIES TO CHECK LOSS OF HER EMPIRE

Imperial Council to Discuss Defense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, June 27. — British imperialism, faced with a rapid decline of its grip on the business of the world, the its power are yet vast and far flung, is preparing a scheme to check the dissolution of the empire by defensive movements to be adopted at the coming October imperial conference.

The cabinet is now preparing all questions to submit to the empire premiers, all hinging around the defense of the empire. This question is divided into three phases: (1) Defense of Britain, the heart of the empire; (2) Defense of the imperial routes between the home country and the colonies; (3) Defense of the dominions and colonies.

The first problem is, so rumor goes, to be settled as much as any imperialist puzzle can be settled, by an alliance with France or with Italy, preferably France, because France has about all the territories it can handle, while Italy wants much more and would demand what it wants as a price of support.

But if the alliance is made with France, Italy will be sure to make trouble on the second question of imperial routes, particularly the Mediterranean sea, which is the backbone of British communications with her colonies and dominions.

Italy, realizing that her own imperialist ambitions can be limited by British hostility, and very ruinously ignored by any Franco-British alliance, is trying to find a solution between the clashing interests of Italian and British imperialism and is offering small favors to prevent England making its alliance with France. This is the reason Mussolini recently asked Britain to get its will on the Mosul treaty.

More Illinois Militia.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 25.—Illinois is to have a new company of militia, which will be sworn in at Sterling next Monday evening. The unit will be designated as O. M. 12th Infantry.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

BECAUSE of the fact that July 4th falls on a Sunday and July 5th is a legal holiday, subscriptions mailed before midnight on Tuesday, July 6, will be credited in the subscription campaign. This will make it possible for all contestants to utilize the meetings and picnics of July 4th in their final efforts to boost their scores during the campaign.

REP. UNDERHILL IS ANTI-LABOR INSURANCE TOOL

Sacco-Vanzetti Enemy a Butler Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, June 27. — (FP)—Rep. Underhill of Massachusetts, who has recently gained press notoriety by claiming that the Sacco-Vanzetti defense agitation is a Moscow plot, has for years been a cinder in the eye of organized labor at the capital. He is the leader of the opposition—regular republican and bourbon democrat alike—to the workmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia which is backed by the American Federation of Labor.

Insurance Company Man.
This measure, patterned after the state-fund insurance plan of workmen's compensation legislation in Ohio has the active hostility of the private insurance companies. Underhill has introduced, session after session, his own bill which gives the field to these private interests.

Butler Machine Member.
Underhill has frequently been charged with close intimacy with the insurance companies' lobby. He plays their game. He has had the support of the Butler machine which has steadily opposed the granting of a new trial to the prisoners.

His recent outburst is estimated at the capital as an awkward attempt to exploit anti-Communist fervor in behalf of the Butler senatorial candidacy, and incidentally to help in putting to death two labor radicals.

Seattle Conference.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—Final preparations are being made here for the holding of a big conference, representing all labor organizations in the city, for the support of Sacco and Vanzetti, says John Stovel, secretary of International Labor Defense of Seattle. The conference will take place at the Labor Temple on Monday night, June 28th. The speakers at the conference will include Carl Brannin, well-known labor journalist, John C. Kennedy, of the Seattle Labor College, and James P. Thompson, former class war prisoner and well-known organizer for the I. W. W. The Seattle labor movement has been on record for Sacco and Vanzetti from the beginning of the case.

New Haven Meeting.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—A mass meeting at Hermanson Hall, 158 Crown Street, will take place here on Monday night, June 28th. Among the speakers will be Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Arturo Giovannitti. All workers are urged to attend in order to voice their protest against the possible execution of the two innocent Italian workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Grand Rapids Picnic.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 24.—A picnic, for the benefit of the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti will be held here on Sunday, July 11th, by International Labor Defense. The picnic grounds are at Miller's Grove, 60th avenue and Beloit Road. The grove can be reached by taking a Third-Burnham street car marked "7th Ave." or "Woodlawn," and riding to 60th avenue and George; walk two blocks to the park. Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, will speak at the picnic on Sacco and Vanzetti. Refreshments, music and dancing, together with games and sports, will be features of the picnic. Admission is 25 cents.

SEND IN A SUB!

WHAT AMERICAN LABOR THINKS OF PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

The following editorial on the strike of 16,000 Passaic textile workers appeared in the June issue of the Granite Cutters' Journal:

The continued resistance of the textile workers in Passaic, N. J., is inspiring. Lying propaganda, the hatred and opposition of the constituted authorities, and the want that must be among the strikers and their families have been powerless to break the solidarity of the strikers. It is said that the strikers are existing on a dole of \$1.67 per week. This money is being contributed by sympathizers. The arraying of churches and Slavic societies on the side of the strikers is a recent development in Passaic. Altho belated, this manifestation of public sympathy will have a wholesome effect. It ought to silence those who have been charging that the strike is the result of Soviet influence. The fact is going to be recognized some day that agitators cannot bring on strikes and that the real cause of strikes lies in working conditions. A peculiar thing about this accusation of foreign influence is the absence of similar statements concerning the owners of the mills. The entire ownership of the mills where the employes are on strike is vested in German capitalists. It is doubtful if American citizens own one dollar's worth of stock in the mills and the managers residing in Passaic are not American citizens. To say the least, waving the flag over the employers in this case seems to be a very foolish proceeding.

Farrington and Walker Under Fire

(Continued from page 1)
out his primary campaign and will do likewise during the campaign for election this fall.

"Small, with the aid of the Chicago crowd, including the state's attorney of Cook County of which Chicago is the seat of government; the Chicago sanitary district, whose board is appointed by the governor, and the Chicago machine, was re-elected governor in 1924, notwithstanding the supreme court has decided he owes the state over \$1,000,000 in interest on funds he had collected and retained on state money he had unlawfully used for his own gain while it was in his custody as the treasurer of the state."

Payroll Army.

"I want to know whether the charge is true that an army of state payrollers and a like army of federal job holders deserted their offices, and at public expense went into the highways and byways of Illinois to nominate a candidate for United States senator. If it is true, as charged, that John Flanagan boasted of lining up the railroad and public utilities, many of whom he represented, to contribute to a senatorial primary fund, we want to know it as a part of our information in determining the course of railroad legislation in this body.

Bought Negro Vote.

"A man by the name of Dan Schuyler is said to have spent vast sums to collect votes in the so-called colored wards and foreign language groups in Chicago. I find only a few years ago this man Schuyler was under indictment for making false income tax returns, that his real defense was that the money he was shown to have received from Insull and other corporations was really only contributions to the Thompson-Crowe-Barrett-Lundin campaign fund.

National Scope.

The senate's investigation of the Pennsylvania \$3,000,000 primaries has assumed national proportions. Senator Reed announced that the funds used in political campaigns everywhere would be looked into with particular reference to money raised by wets, dreds, the ku klux klan, the anti-saloon league and the churches.

To Unseat Vane.

The basis for a battle to unseat Rep. William S. Vane for his part in spending \$615,000 to win Pennsylvania's recent \$3,000,000 senatorial primary, was laid today while the senate "slush fund" committee returned to an investigation of the funds used in America's costliest election.

New Election Rule.

A resolution by Senator LaFollette,

WORKERS RAISE VOICES AT NEGRO CONGRESS HERE

Labor Speaker Ahead of Chicago Millionaire

(Continued from page 1)
white into trade unions will help to remove this condition of mind.

Class Conciliation Plea.
Randolph then proceeded to make a class conciliation plea pointing to the Watson-Parker bill, which he thought was an example of the recognition of organized labor and the "legitimate rights to organize."

Mr. Randolph showed his lack of knowledge of the role of the labor movement by highly praising the Watson-Parker bill which is in fact disruptive to the labor movement, but which he thought was a concession to labor.

Randolph described the purpose of the labor unions as being collaboration of workers with employers for the improvement of industrial service to the public.

George M. McClellan spoke very interestingly on the teaching of the Negro.

Home Conditions of Negro.

Miss Elizabeth Griffin spoke on conditions of the Negro in their homes declaring that low wages and bad conditions of work were responsible for miserable homes.

Miss McDowell read a paper from Mrs. Pannady of Portland, Ore., in which it was pointed out that the present migration of Negroes was in to the states of Oregon and Washington.

Miss Kathrine M. Johnson of Brooklyn spoke on the question of the dissemination of books and literature of the Negro people.

Criticize Agenda.

Lovett Fort-Whitman, president of the American Negro Labor Congress, made a few criticisms of the agenda and pointed out that it was insufficient and overbalanced as it made practically no allowance for labor organization problems and the problems of the farmers.

Monday Session.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is expected to arrive Monday morning. He will preside over the business session in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33rd and Indiana Ave.

Addresses will be made by Dr. Dubois, Mrs. F. P. Brown of Chicago, Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook of Kansas City, Miss Martha Brown of Baltimore and Archie L. Weaver of Chicago.

Coming Elections.

In the afternoon the subject will be the supreme court decision excluding the Negro from voting in Texas. L. W. Washington of El Paso will speak. The attitude of the Negro toward the coming congressional and state elections will also be discussed.

William English Walling, renegade socialist, who became an ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson during the world war and is now seeking to foist the Gompers policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" on the Negroes, will speak on "Nonpartisan Voting" at the mass meeting to be held at the convention hall in the evening. It is also announced that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will also speak at the evening session.

SHOP CRAFTS TO DISCUSS PARKER-WATSON R. R. LAW

Department Convention to Take Up Problems

The unions composing the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L. will meet here in convention for the first time since 1922 today to discuss wage demands and determine what their attitude should be toward the new Watson-Parker railroad labor law, under which they are supposed to take action in regard to forming regional boards of adjustment.

The whole matter of what the law means to labor is expected to come up and find considerable discussion, since by no means all unions and unionists regard the law as friendly to their interests. In fact a great many are completely opposed to it as a company union, class collaboration plan.

Representation in the convention will be on the basis of one delegate from each railroad system of the following international unions: International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, Switchmen's Union of North America, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

"L" Crash Injures.

Three persons were injured today when a southbound Jackson Park elevated train on the South Side crashed into a string of cars being switched about at the Jackson Park station.

GARFIELD POLICE BEAT STRIKER IN CITY JAIL CELL

Jack Rubenstein Is Attacked by Brutal Cops

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GARFIELD, N. J. June 27.—Jack Rubenstein, one of the leaders of the Passaic textile strike was severely beaten in the Garfield jail by the police. He had been arrested for "disorderly conduct." After he was thrown in a cell he was beaten by police officers.

When he was released yesterday, Rubenstein's face was battered, his shoulders bruised and his right eye swollen. A physician ordered him to bed.

The beating was denied by Police Chief John A. Forss who said, "I don't care if a doctor found a broken leg on Rubenstein, he didn't get it here."

Rubenstein had been arrested ten times in the past 22 weeks. He is one of the picket leaders. Two other arrests were made yesterday. They were Mrs. Mary Sabo and Thomas Regan. Mrs. Sabo was fined \$12 for an alleged refusal to obey a police order to "Move on." Regan will be arraigned today.

Charges Against Walker and Farrington Concern Whole Working Class

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, are charged with getting and spending a good bit of the huge corruption fund raised by the public utility interests of Illinois to give Colonel Frank L. Smith the republican senatorial nomination.

It is declared that Samuel Insull, one of the biggest light and power kaisers in the nation, personally raised \$500,000 for the Smith campaign fund, and that \$100,000 more came from E. H. Rollins and Sons, Chicago investment bankers, interested in a \$20,000,000 utility merger pending before the public utilities commission headed by Senator Candidate Smith.

It is part of this money, that totaled far into the millions, that Walker and Farrington are charged with spending in their political activities for the enemies of the workers, not the money of the workers, raised by themselves to fight their own battles. But this slush fund was to be used, and was used in an effort to corrupt working class voters into casting their ballots for Insull's candidate.

It is very important that this condition be realized by all workers, since it was their officials, that they had put in power, who tried to line them up for Mr. Insull's Smith.

Mr. Insull has always bitterly fought labor. He is head of the Commonwealth Edison Co. that was on the electrical workers. He is the biggest figure in the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co., that is conducted on an "open shop" basis. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago Elevated Railways, that never rests in its struggle with the Street Carmen's Union. He is also a dominating figure in the surface lines and the phone trust, in Chicago, at the same time being interested in traction and power interests thruout the entire middle west. These huge interlocking interests have but one policy and that is to keep wages down for the workers and prices up for the consumers.

The exposure of the relations between Insull and Smith was made by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, a democrat. It was very evidently called forth in an effort to discredit the republican nominee, Smith, in his struggle with George T. Brennan, the democratic boss, who wants to go to the United States senate as a prelude to the nomination of Governor Al Smith, of New York, as the democratic candidate for president in 1928.

Brennan's predecessor was Roger Sullivan, who helped make Woodrow Wilson, but who was also one of the dominant public utility kaisers of Chicago, close ally of Samuel Insull, who now supports a republican candidate. When Caraway, therefore, attacked Smith as the agent of the public utility interests, he could just as easily have put Brennan in the same boat and sunk the together. But old party politics isn't played that way.

Frank L. Smith made a good candidate for the republican "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan and that he followed the instructions and gathered together 250 votes for Sullivan, who has now issued an injunction against the union in a strike in which this precinct captain is participating.

"The workers must get together and put in men that will serve the working class and not the bosses," declared Uhlmann.

For this very reason all labor should recognize him as its class enemy. It is significant, however, that the only section of labor organized in the trade unions that fought Mr. Insull's Smith was the Street Carmen's Union. In speaking of the wage and hours' struggle in 1922, this union, thru resolutions adopted at a mass meeting April 5, 1926, officially declared:

"At the conclusion of this hearing, when the employes' representatives presented a statement of the employes' position to the commission, Frank L. Smith told them that the employes would have to accept a reduction in wages, and he attempted to get them to agree to a wage reduction of 12 cents an hour, from 80 cents to 68 cents. He insisted that 68 cents an hour was a fair wage for the street carmen of Chicago at that time, when the cost of living was abnormally high and prices on the whole had not receded much from war standards. Our representatives refused to concede to this, and the result was that Frank L. Smith, and the members of the Illinois Commerce Commission entered an order reducing car fare, which was reflected in the employing company attempting to cut the wages of employes nearly 19 per cent, and to take away their basic eight-hour day and other favorable labor conditions. The way was paved for the company to pass the decrease in revenue to the employes by the action of Frank L. Smith and the commission. Volumes of unreasonable and unfair evidence against the wages and labor conditions of the employes were permitted to go into record by Chairman Smith. As a result the strike against the wage reduction and abandonment of the eight-hour basic day took place in August, 1922, involving 20,000 of our members in Chicago and affecting all its citizens. Among the politicians that forced that strike on the electric railway employes and citizens of Chicago, Frank L. Smith was as responsible as any."

Not only the street carmen, but all labor, must join in the demand that the Farrington-Walker-Olander-Fitzpatrick officialdom of labor explain this alliance with the Insull-Smith combination of great business with republican politics. The primaries may be over but four months lie ahead before the general elections. There is yet time for the workers and farmers to unite their power and turn their strength against the capitalists and those labor officials who accept bags of gold from the employers' corruption funds to bribe workers to fight against their own interests.

The charges hurled at Farrington and Walker are the concern of the whole working class.

MEETING URGES LABOR WAR ON INJUNCTION EVIL

Militant Action Needed to Free Chicago Girls

(Continued from page 1)

captain, was instructed to collect votes for the republican "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan and that he followed the instructions and gathered together 250 votes for Sullivan, who has now issued an injunction against the union in a strike in which this precinct captain is participating.

"The workers must get together and put in men that will serve the working class and not the bosses," declared Uhlmann.

Must Fight Injunctions.
"The entire labor movement should fight injunctions. It is the job of the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor to get behind this present campaign and put it over with all their power.

"If every organization that had an injunction issued against it would get together and protest this hall would not hold them. We would fill not only this hall, but also the Coliseum. Then they would not be so free with injunctions."

Cheer Released Pickets.

Seven of the released garment strike pickets sat on the platform with the speakers. These seven pickets elected three of their number to speak. The speakers for these pickets who were released, because they had served their sentences were: Sara Schneider, Fannie Goldberg and Minnie Seidel. Their expressions of loyalty to the union and their determination to defy injunctions if used in future strikes, were greeted with thunderous applause and cheers.

Telegram From Pickets.

A telegram from the garment strike pickets in Cook County was read amid great applause. The meeting decided to send a telegram expressing its sympathy and solidarity with those that are still in jail.

Among the prisoners that sent the message urging the entire Chicago labor movement to fight the use of injunctions in labor disputes are: Mrs. Eleanor Sadowski, mother of a 10-year old boy and Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz, mother of 4 children. Mrs. Cieslakiewicz's 15-year old daughter is a cripple and needs her mother's care continually.

Jail Better Than Scab Shops.

Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz on entering jail declared, "I would rather go to jail than go to work in a scab shop." Freda Reicher, who is the representative of the prisoners, returned to Chicago from a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado to serve her sentence. Ida Rothstein, head of the Women's Department of the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, I. L. Davidson, organizer of the joint board, and J. Levine, manager of the joint board, pointed out the necessity for the entire Chicago labor movement to get behind the drive to free the jailed pickets and to fight the issuance of injunctions.

Organization Drive.

"The attempt of the bosses to kill the organization campaign by insisting on the pickets going to jail has failed. Many non-union workers have not only joined the union, but they have declared their willingness to aid in the organization drive and to go to jail if necessary for organizing the industry," declared Davidson.

A telegram from Professor Robert Moras Lovett of the University of Chicago, now in New York, was read, in which he regretted his inability to speak at the protest meeting.

A letter was read from Mary McDowell, urging the garment workers to carry on their fight until the conditions prevailing in New York market were established in Chicago.

Learn Two Lessons.

"We should learn two lessons," declared Maud McCreery, "from this situation. We ought to learn that there are no friends of labor on the capitalist party tickets.

"The other lesson we must learn is that we are not going to solve the problem until every man and woman in the industries belongs to the organization. And not only must they belong to the organization and hold cards, but they must be responsible, militant, fighting members of the organization.

"Until every one of us will violate these injunctions," continued McCreery, "and they find it necessary to put up Billy Sunday tents to hold all of us, they will continue to issue injunctions."



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 2 P. M.

(Postponed from June 5th)

FIFTH FREIHEIT EXCURSION

Wonderful Day Evening Trip

TICKETS \$1.10. All Tickets of June 5th Will Be Good on July 10th.

AT FREIHEIT OFFICE, 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

CHINESE MOTION PICTURE

FIRST IN CHICAGO

EIGHTH STREET THEATRE, Wabash Ave. and Eighth St.

"THE LOVER'S DREAM," acted and produced entirely by Chinese. Titles in English and Chinese. American and Chinese music and song. TONIGHT 6 TO 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO-BAY CITIES PICNIC

Eastshore Park, Richmond

(Take Key Ferry and San Pablo Car)

July 4th, 1926

Speaking—Refreshments—Dancing—Games

ADMISSION 35c. Auspices of Workers (Communist) Party.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

SIX DOLLARS A WEEK THE WAGE OF SALES GIRLS

Unorganized Exploited Without Mercy

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., June 27.—Florida may have its real estate boom, California may boast of its climate, Boston of its baked beans, but there is one thing in which few states can rival West Virginia, and that is the intensity of the exploitation of the young workers.

The G. C. Murphy Co. of this city conducting a 25c. store, prides itself on placing one of the cheapest values on human labor anywhere.

Six Dollars A Week! About 13 or 15 girls are employed as sales ladies. They slave from 8 a. m. until 5:30 p. m. and on Saturdays until after nine o'clock at night, at a salary of six dollars per week.

Saturday, being unusually busy, extra help is secured to take care of the trade. These girls receive only one dollar for working from 8 a. m. until after 9 p. m. If, however, they work from noon until nine o'clock they receive 85c. This leaves them only 15c. for working Saturday mornings!

The girls' sales for the day must reach a certain amount. Any girl whose sales do not equal that figure is reprimanded severely. No means of sitting or resting is provided for the girls as the bosses do not want them to "loaf."

Company Prosperous. During the rush seasons, when business is unusually good, some of the girls sell a considerable percentage over their rate, but receive nothing for it, not even a word of appreciation.

This company shows every sign of prosperity and has been able to greatly enlarge its store within the last year or two. Its profits are derived by underpaying girls of school age, who are unorganized—placing their labor value on a par with almost nothing. This is only typical of most labor conditions in West Virginia.



The June issue of the American Worker Correspondent is out! Get a bundle to sell at the picnic! SEND IN A SUB!

Helping His Class with His Pen



By Fred Ellis in the June issue of the American Worker Correspondent.

THE GARY POST-TRIBUNE CATERS TO WISHES OF THE STEEL TRUST

By a Worker Correspondent.

GARY, Ind., June 27.—An example of how the Gary-Post-Tribune caters to the steel trust was shown in the way they handled the protest meeting of Gary workers in Turner Hall. The hall was packed with workers who came to protest at the way the coroner and the Gary authorities hid the facts as to the cause of the blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co.

The reporter for the Gary Post-Tribune was at the meeting. He saw the crowd. He felt the sentiment of the workers.

Demand Congressional Probe. At this meeting the workers voiced their sentiments against the fake investigation into the explosion in one of the plants of the steel trust. The workers unanimously adopted a resolution demanding a congressional probe of the blast.

The Gary Post-Tribune reporter listened to the speeches. He took notes of what was said and done. After the meeting he came to the speakers' platform and took the names of the speakers.

On the Monday after the meeting many Gary workers bought the Post-Tribune to see what it had to say about the mass meeting and the demand for a congressional investigation. There was not a single line about the meeting or the decision of the workers.

Does Steel Trust Bidding. The steel trust wanted that news suppressed. It did not want it published. The Gary Post-Tribune took

its orders from the steel company. It kept that news out of its columns.

The workers cannot expect the Gary Post-Tribune or any of the other papers that take their orders from the steel company to print their side of the story.

Write to The DAILY WORKER.

The workers have a paper that will print their side of the story. That paper is—The DAILY WORKER. Every Gary worker can write his story to The DAILY WORKER. His story will not be thrown into the waste basket. It will be used to show the workers' side of the story in the mills of the steel trust.

STRIKE AGAINST SPEED-UP PLANS OF COTTON MILL

Tie Up Berkshire Firm at Adams, Mass.

By a Worker Correspondent. ADAMS, Mass., June 27.—Half of the working class population of Adams, Massachusetts, is on strike since Monday when 1,800 workers of the Berkshire Cotton company struck against the speed-up attempted by the company when it tried to make the speeder tenders work three frames instead of two.

A week before forty workers had struck when the demand was made on them. The management told them they were fired. Monday the Polish Weavers' Union declared the strike general and pulled out practically the entire force. So few were left that the mill has announced it is closing down.

Only on the first day of the strike did the company try to keep up operations, and then only in the forenoon. All this time the Polish Weavers' Union kept pickets at the gates. Within an hour the company announced it would suspend operations. All the workers came to the mill as usual, but very few went inside.

The American Federation of Textile Operatives has sent in J. R. Simpson of Fall River to take charge of the strike. The workers declare that operating three frames for the same amount of wages is in effect a wage cut and neither good work nor decent wages is possible with the three frame speed-up system. The company makes umbrella cloth, rayon and fine cotton goods.

McKeesport I. L. D. Holds Picnic July 4

(Special to The Daily Worker) MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 27.—McKeesport International Labor Defense will hold a picnic July 4 at Peter Paletic's Farm on Long Run Road, a short distance from Olympia Park. Robert Minor, editor of the Workers Monthly, will speak.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Will share apartment. Modern. \$15.18 Forest E. Apt. C. 6. Detroit, Mich.

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL AID RECEIVES AID FROM MUNICIPALITY OF BERLIN

In recognition of the effective and splendid relief activity carried on by the Workers' International Relief on behalf of the hunger-stricken men, women and children of the working class, the municipality of Berlin, adopted a resolution providing for a 3,000 gold mark annual subsidy for the Workers' International Relief organization.

To the workers of America it will be interesting to learn that the International Workers' Aid, with its national headquarters at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill., and known as the Workers Red Cross of America, is affiliated with the Workers' International Relief and functions as its American section.

Fred G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the American section, stated that in most of the European countries thousands upon thousands of dollars are being raised thru their respective national relief committees for the striking British miners. In Soviet Russia alone the trade unions and the working class in general have raised close to \$1,500,000. He further states that the first \$4,000 from America was sent to England ten days ago, and the second \$1,000 is being sent today. He expects that the American workers will raise at least \$25,000 for their British brothers and their dependents.

The International Workers' Aid urges immediate action and asks that all donations be forwarded at once to either local or national offices of International Workers' Aid at 1553 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

BANK FAILURE DIVIDES LABOR FROM PARASITES

Worker Depositors Get Their Own Committee

YORKVILLE, Ohio, June 27.—Mayor Oliver, Jewish mayor of Yorkville, supported by the Ku Klux Klan and the Steel company, applauded a Ku Klux speaker who stated, "If I stole \$300,000, and you arrested me, I wouldn't give you a cent of it." This took place at a meeting of the depositors of the defunct Union Savings Bank, at Yorkville, Ohio, on Saturday, June 19, which was called by a committee to take steps to protect the depositors.

An Inside Job. On May 14, the vice-president and secretary of the Union Savings Bank, W. E. Jones and Thomas Jones, respectively, were discovered to have made away with anywhere from \$350,000 to half a million dollars of the bank funds. The bank is now in the hands of the state bank examiner, who has not yet been able to make a full examination of the books.

The depositors in this bank are the workers in the mines and mills of Yorkville and vicinity, the union locals, and the fraternal organizations, any money in sick benefits. The miners in this section of the country are working only one or two days a week; consequently their position is desperate.

Mayor Gets Worst of It. Mr. Oliver tried to break up the meeting at the beginning. He had the city policeman with him, and tried to arrest a worker, one of the members of the committee that called the meeting. When he ordered the cop to take the worker to the lock-up, the meeting went into an uproar, and the mayor was very soon silenced. The meeting then proceeded in orderly fashion.

There had existed a committee of the different nationalities of the workers. A part of this committee consisted of men who are not only depositors but also stockholders in the bank, including Oliver and Walter Jokovich, board member of Sub-District No. 6 of the United Mine Workers of America. Jokovich was once a member of the Communist Party, but was expelled from it in 1923. Today he is one of the most reactionary members of the miners' organization.

Jokovich tried to pose as a martyr in the bank crash by stating that he was liable to lose \$2,000. He also told of the numerous steps he took to get in touch with the bank examiner and other officials in order to protect the depositors, which information, however, he had never disclosed to the group of South Slavic depositors, whom he was supposed to represent, but was compelled to reveal at this mass meeting of depositors, which was called by a new committee.

A clear division between the working class depositors and the depositor-stockholders took place at the meeting, and the miners and mill workers will be on their guard, and the committee will be compelled to do everything possible to protect them.

Harvester Bandits Get 10 Years. Thomas Shupe and James Gentile, International Harvester company bandits, today were sentenced to ten years to life for robbery in March. The pair was found guilty of the \$8,000 robbery by a jury several days ago.

WORKINGWOMEN'S MEET PLEDGES AID TO PASSAIC

From Permanent Relief Work Committee

PASSAIC, N. J., June 27.—Wholeheartedly pledging their organizations to the work of supporting the children's kitchens, the delegates from women organizations in the states of New Jersey and New York, present at the "Feed the Children" conference at Kanter's Auditorium, unanimously voted for a permanent delegated conference as the best means of assuring continued support for the kitchens.

The "Feed the Children" conference was called to order by Leona Smith, who read the conference call to the assembled delegates. Mary Heaton Vorse, of Council No. 8, New York, United Council of Workingclass Housewives, was elected chairman; Leona Smith, vice-chairman; and Bertha Kuppersmith, of the general relief committee, secretary.

The conference was addressed by Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Mrs. Kate Gitlow of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, on relief for the strikers and their families. All three were vigorously applauded by the delegates and the strikers present.

Among those taking part in the conference were: Helen Yeskevitch, of the Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance of America; Mrs. Raskin, of Council No. 1, Passaic; Mrs. Schwartz, of Council No. 6, Williamsburg; Mrs. Bloom, Council No. 2, Newark; Karoly Murray, of St. Anthony of Padua Hungarian Society, Passaic; Mrs. Fishman, of Council No. 5, Coney Island; Mrs. Berg, of the Community Welfare Club of Passaic, N. J.; Anna Bresnac, Frances Janicks and Francis Ribardo of the United Front Committee; Mrs. Cohen, of Brownsville Council No. 7; Mrs. Black, of the Mothers' Club of Henry street; Mrs. Epstein, Council No. 3, Bronx; Mrs. Gordon, of Council No. 4, Williamsburg; Mrs. Roseman, Council No. 1, New York City; Mrs. Paukysts, Lithuanian Workingmen's Alliance; Sarah Sherman, of Trenton, N. J.; Leona Smith, Mary Heaton Vorse and Mrs. Kate Gitlow.

The conference went on record "to support any move for the protection of women in industry, particularly the textile. It declares itself in favor of such legislation as will protect women against night work, against working when pregnant, against long hours, low wages and unsanitary conditions." Leona Smith was unanimously elected secretary of the permanent conference, which is to hold regular meetings for the furtherance of plans in support of the kitchens. One delegate was elected to the permanent conference from every organization represented at Saturday's "Feed the Children" conference.

PASSAIC POLICE ASSAULT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Arrest Mother with 3 Children

PASSAIC, N. J., June 27.—The end of the twenty-first week of the big textile strike was featured by an attack by Garfield Cossacks on a crowd of 200 women and children who had gathered in Wood street, Garfield. This is in the center of the strike district and not far from the Forstmann & Hoffman mill.

The police charged into the crowd, swinging their clubs onto the heads of women and little children. They wound up their orgy by locking up Mrs. Anna Marut, who had her baby in her arms and two little girls clinging frantically to her skirts. The police cossacks locked up all four, but were later forced to release them upon a physician's order.

After being placed in a cell, Mrs. Marut complained of feeling ill and City Physician Ernest Casini was called to examine her. Dr. Casini found the woman's heart action irregular and her pulse low as a result of the atrocious treatment to which she was subjected by the Garfield cossacks. He advised that she be taken to her home. She was then released.

The strike is still a 100% strike. The striking textile workers are prepared to battle to victory. They must have support of all the workers.

Jardine on Carpet for Teaching How to Beat Own Rules

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine was requested today by the senate to tell of his reported connection with the faculty of a Chicago school teaching scientific grain price forecasting. According to a resolution offered by Senator Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas, and adopted by the senate, Jardine was advertised by the school as a member of the faculty. The school, Caraway charged, "teaches methods beating the rules and regulation which Jardine himself sets for the duct of grain exchanges."



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his young son, "Bunny," to Beach City. In the hotel they meet Ross's lease-hound, Ben Skutt, who has arranged for Ross to meet a group of property owners, Ross and the boy when the discord is at the highest point. He attempts to get them to sign a lease with Ross. Bunny is sitting near the window taking it all in. A boy appears at the window. He tells Bunny he is Paul Watkins and the lady of the house his aunt. He ran away from home, but he is afraid his aunt will send him back. Bunny sneaks Paul into the kitchen and Paul eats his fill. The two become fast friends. In the house, however, things go wrong. The meeting breaks up in a row and Dad and Ben Skutt come out disgusted. However, Dad is drilling in nearby Prospect Hill. The roads are bad. Dad goes to a local official. He makes arrangements for the roads to be quickly repaired and slips a roll of bills into Mr. Benziger's hand. As they go out, Bunny tells Dad about Paul, the run-away son of a family of "Holy Rollers." Several days later Bunny is playing in the "field" when he meets Mrs. Groaty, Paul's aunt. She said she received a letter from San Paulo enclosing 25 cents in stamps for the food he took and saying that he was hitch-hiking and not to look for him. The roads were fixed and Ross works his men night and day to get his derricks up in the new field. After three weeks of fast work the first drill begins "spudding in" on Mr. Bankside's leased land. "All aboard for China," the foreman says, and as the owners drink a sip of champagne in honor of "Ross-Bankside No. 1," the drill is already a half dozen feet under ground.

VI

Far down in the ground, underneath the Ross-Bankside No. 1, a great block of steel was turning round and round. The under surface of it had blunt steel teeth, like a nutmeg-grater; on top of it rested a couple of thousand feet of steel tubing, the "drill-span," a weight of twenty tons pressing it down; so, as it turned, it ate into the solid rock, grinding it to powder. It worked in the midst of a river of thin mud, which was driven down through the center of the hollow tubing, and came up again between the outside of the tubing and the earth. The river of mud served three purposes; it kept the bit and the drill-stem from heating; it carried away the ground-up rock; and as it came up on the outside of the drill-stem, it was pressed against the walls of the hole, and made a plaster to keep the walls rigid, so that they did not press in upon the drill-stem. Up on the top of the ground was a "sump-hole," of mud and water, and a machine to keep up the mixture; there were "mud-hogs," snorting and puffing, which forced it down inside the stem under a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. Drilling was always a dirty business; you swam in pale grey mud until the well came in, and after that you slid in oil.

Also it was an expensive business. To turn those twenty tons of steel tubing getting heavier every day as they got longer—that took real power, you want to know. When the big steam engine started pulling on the chain, and the steel gears started their racket, Bunny would stand and listen, delighted. Some engine, that! Fifty horsepower, the cathead-man would say; and you would imagine fifty horses harnessed to an old-fashioned turn-table with a pole, such as our ancestors employed to draw up water from a well, or to turn a primitive threshing-machine.

Yes, it took money to drill an oil-well out here in California; it wasn't like the little short holes in the East, where you pounded your way down by lifting up your string of tools and letting them drop again. No siree, here you had to be prepared to go six or seven thousand feet, which meant from three hundred to three hundred and fifty joints of pipe; also casing, for you could not leave this hole very long without protection. There were strata of soft sand, with water running through, and when you got past these you would have to let down a cylinder of steel or wrought iron, like a great long stove pipe; joint after joint you would slide down, carefully riveting them together, making a water-proof job; and when you had this casing all set in cement, you would start drilling with a smaller bit, say fourteen inches, leaving the upper casing resting firmly on a sort of shelf. So you would go, smaller and smaller, until, when you got to the oil-sands, your hole would have shrunk to five or six inches. If you were a careful man, like Dad, you would run each string of casing all the way up to the derrick-floor, so that in the upper part of the hole you would have four sets of casing, one inside the other.

All day and night the engine labored, and the great chain pulled, and the rotary-table went round and round, and the bit ate into the rock. You had to have two shifts of men, twelve hours each, and because living quarters were scarce in this sudden rush, they kept the same bed warm all the time. A crew had to be on the job every moment, to listen and to watch. The engine must have plenty of water and gas and oil; the pump must be working, and the mud-river circulating, and the mixing-machine splashing, and the drill making depth at the proper rate. There were innumerable things that might go wrong, and some of them cost money, and some of them cost more money. Dad was liable to be waked up at any hour of the night, and he would give orders over the telephone, or perhaps he would slip into his clothes and drive out to the field. And next morning, at breakfast, he would tell Bunny about it; that fellow Dan Rossiger, the night-foreman, he surely was one balky mule; he just wouldn't make any time, and when you kicked, he said, "Alright, if you want a 'twist-off.'" And Dad had said, "Twist-off" or no "twist-off," I want you to make time. And so, sure enough there was a "twist-off," right away! Dad vowed that Dan had done it on purpose; there were fellows mean enough for that—and, of course, all they had to do was to speed up the engine.

Anyhow, there was your "twist-off"; which meant that you had to lift out every inch of your two thousand feet of pipe. You pulled it up, and unscrewed it, four joints at a time—"breaking out," the men called that operation; each four joints, a "stand," were stood up in the derrick, and the weary work went on. You couldn't tell where the break was, until you got to it; then you screwed off the broken piece, and threw it away, and went to your real job, "fishing" for the remainder of your drill-stem, down in the hole. For this job you had a device called an "overshot," which you let down with a cable; it was big and heavy, and went over the pipe, and caught on a joint when you pulled it up—something like an ice-man's tongs. But maybe you got it over, and maybe you didn't; you spent a lot of time jiggling it up and down—until at last she caught fast, and up came the rest of your stem! Then you unscrewed the broken piece, and put in a sound piece, and let it all back into the hole, one stand at a time, until you were ready to start again. But this time you went at the rate Dan Rossiger considered safe, and you didn't nag at him for any more "twist-offs."

(To be continued.)

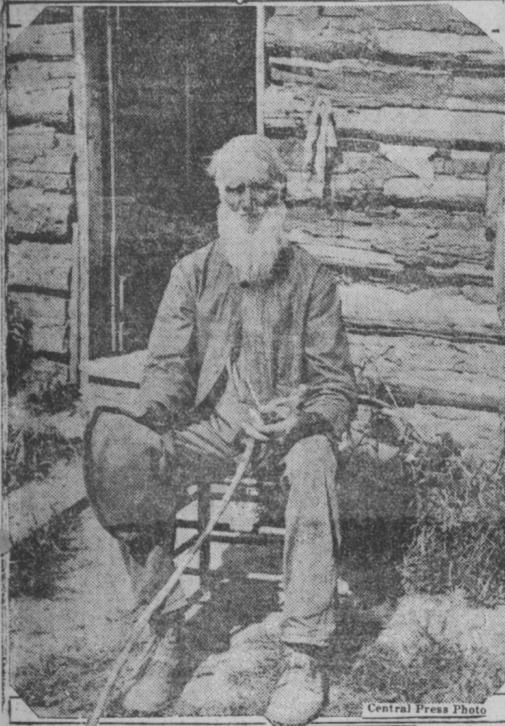
Latin Labor Appeals to Green in Protest of Peruvian Corvee

WASHINGTON, June 27.—(FP)—A strong appeal from the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor to President Green of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, that he protest the labor conscription or corvee law in Peru, has been received at P. A. F. of L. headquarters here.

This appeal originates in the Peruvian Typographical Federation of Labor, whose secretary and president are under sentence of deportation, because they printed and circulated a manifesto denouncing this form of term slavery. Under the law, all workmen may be compelled to labor twelve days each year without pay, on public works.

Argentine, Peruvian and Mexican labor have united, in asking Green to assist in protesting to the Peruvian government.

"John D.," Exploiter, 87, Rich--Ben Hodge, Worker, 109, Poor



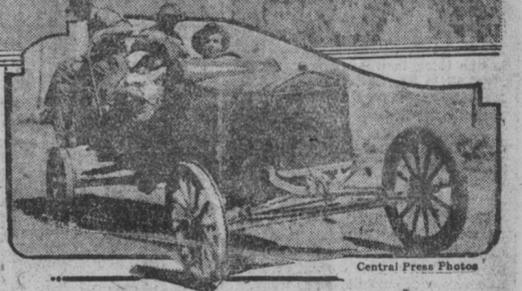
Central Press Photo



Hard on Unemployed—If what Herbert Brown, ocean meteorologist says about future weather is correct. He has studied ocean currents and predicts that 1927 will have but two seasons,—winter and more winter. It may also be hard on the crops.



Harvest Slaves are moving into Kansas and Nebraska to cut wheat for Chicago grain brokers' profit. This job means 10 hours work at meager wages. When the farmer markets his grain he gets stung too. Whole families follow the harvest in battered Fords as shown here. Most of the hands ride freights.



Central Press Photos

Ben F. Hodge is Older Than John D. Rockefeller—He is shown here on his 109th birthday while Rocky appears at the left as he was on his 87th. Hodge is a Kansas farmer who spent a century or more at hard toil. Rocky is one of the richest men in the

world and since he struck oil in Ohio has made others work for him. This comparison doesn't do much credit to the legend about working hard and getting rich. There cannot be many millionaires. The rest must be the exploited under capitalism.



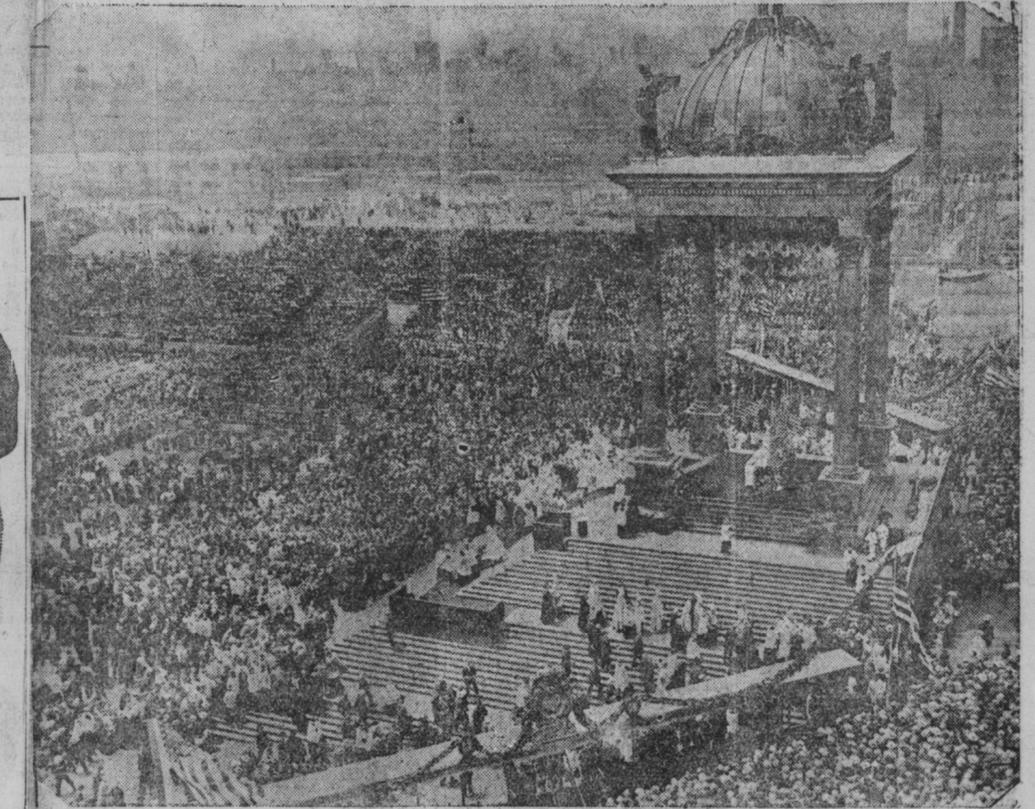
Hiroshi Ando—A student of Waseda University in Tokio, has successfully completed experiments with a radio movie. With his apparatus scenes photographed in one city may be projected on a screen in another.



Col. Charles Hill—Will take Col. A. Williams' place in San Diego. Williams was fired after General Butler charged him with drunkenness. Actually, all part of army bureaucracy intrigue.

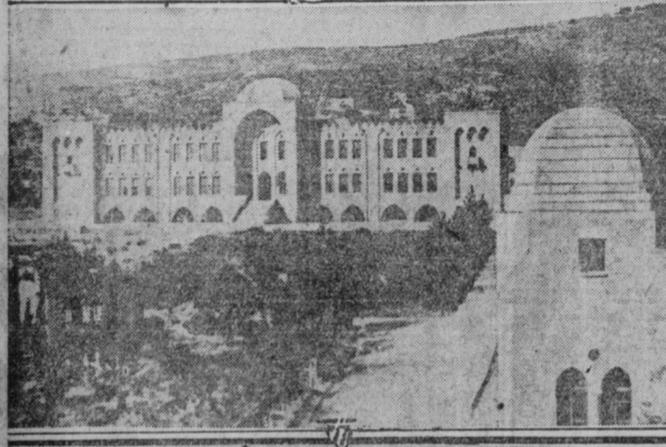


Jack Walton—Ousted governor of Oklahoma who strung the farmers along in that state by pretending to be against the old parties is now trying to get into the senate.



Out of Date—In the above picture you see the smoke stacks of modern industry serving as a background for an altar and ceremonies that belong to the dark ages. Hundreds of thousands are sitting in the great stadium dazzled by the rites that are survivals of feudalism. Such was the Eucharistic Congress. American capitalism welcomed this medieval revival with open arms. And the catholic church took advantage of American imperialist

hegemony by holding its big propaganda festival in the United States. The church is trying to extend its international influence. Capitalism does not object because it needs propping up by peddlers of dope to keep the workers asleep.



Central Press Photos

Jerusalem is Being Displayed as a homeland for the Jewish race by an autonomous swish republic recently set up in the kaine by the Soviet Union. Above are

two scenes in Palestine, one of a college paid for by American money and the other of immigrants landing. The trouble with Palestine is that Britain owns it.



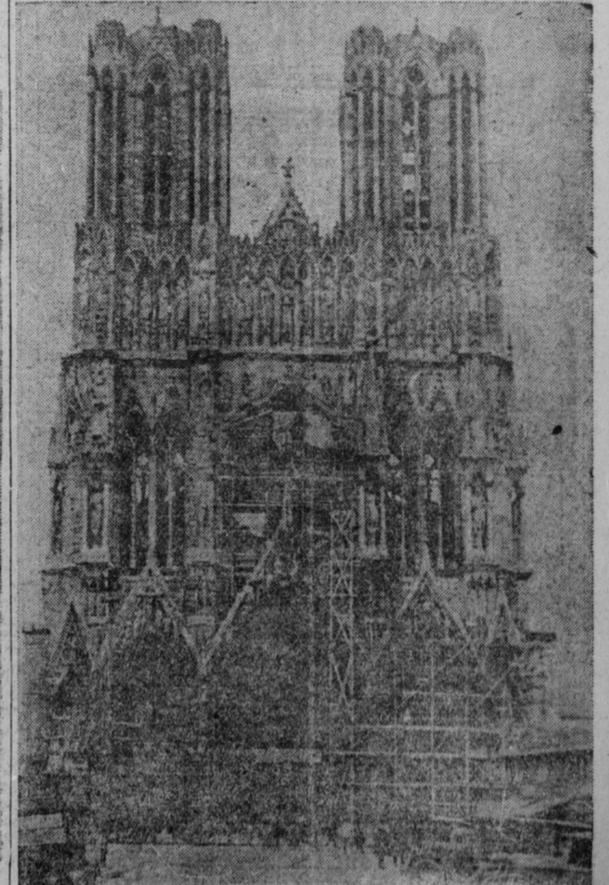
Atlee Pomerene, former Ohio Senator, will try again this year on the Democratic ticket. He is likely to have an opponent on a straight-out labor ticket.



Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of the famous Lucy Stone, is a liberal who takes a great interest in class-war prisoners. She has aided the cause for release of Sacco and Vanzetti.



Blue Blood Still Reigns—In Hungary where, after an unsuccessful workers' revolution, the worst sort of reaction set in in the form of a fascist dictatorship. Above is shown Count Apponyi, one of the oldest, richest and most powerful aristocrats in the unhappy land of anti-labor terror. Hungarian finances are watched over by Wall Street.



American Money is Doing This—The reconstruction of Remeins Cathedral in France is being done with money supplied by old John D. Rockefeller, shown at the top of the page. This is the kind of pious philanthropy that feeds nobody. Gas might go up!