

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

SEVERAL American missionaries are under siege at Sakfa, Szechwan province, China. Fears are expressed for their lives. Now is the time for those divine agents to show their stuff. They have made a fat living owing to their alleged pull with the almighty, but it seems that when they get into trouble their god is completely forgotten. When the pope gets sick he calls in the best available physician and the Mrs. Baker Eddy was the leading exponent of the theory that illness or death existed not, it is reported that she had no objection to the ministrations of a physician when her physical machinery went out of gear.

THE next time you hear a fundamentalist threaten to consign all sinners to hell, put on your bullet-proof vest or fee, if you are a sinner. The fundamentalists are getting militant, and they are quick on the draw. Why not? If they are justified in their contention that all those who do not agree, that the male of the species is minus a rib because of the scarcity of mud when the deity finished the job of creating the first man, are a menace to society, it seems to me that they are justified in resorting to violence.

THE Rev. J. Frank Norris of Fort Worth, Texas, is the winner of enviable notoriety in religious circles, because of the ferocity he exhibited in his threats against all those who differ with him on the religious question. He adopted Billy Sunday's vocabulary and got a good press in New York when he delivered a sermon in which he said that he would give the evolutionists hell from the first word to benediction. He also aided William Jennings Bryan in that worthy's fight against Scopes in the famous Dayton trial. His latest bid for fame is the murder of a D. E. Chippis, a lumberman who expostulated with the clergyman over the latter's attacks on the mayor. Norris whipped out his revolver and packed the lumberman off to eternity.

WE published a story recently about a miner employed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who loaded over 500 tons of coal in 12 days. This was so much more than the yearly average loading for European miners that we slapped it in with the rest of our jokes in the "Staff Column." The average loading, even in the United States, is only something over 700 tons. Now come two New York bricklayers and lay 10,000 rough bricks in a sixteen-inch wall in seven hours. It took four men to keep the two pacemakers in bricks and mortar. The names of those two should be recorded. They are Samuel Faticato and Tony Iannello.

THIS is an afterthought. It occurred to us that we dropped the Rev. Norris without doing him full justice, and fortunately at the same moment a clipping giving some quotations from James J. Davis's sermon on the beauties of old-fashioned religion hit our eye. Surely even the most enthusiastic fan for a treat-em-rough gospel cannot ask for more in the way of results than the accomplishment of the noted fundamentalist. There is nothing too old-fashioned for a fundamentalist. A few words of appreciation from our secretary of labor would no doubt be appreciated by the gallant divine before he goes thru the formality of a trial.

ACCORDING to a story bearing a Cairo date line, published in last Sunday's Tribune, things are going from bad to worse with the interests of the British empire in Africa. The writer seems to get quite a kick out of recounting the agonies of British imperialism from Cairo to Cape Town. Not only are the Egyptians ready to confer the royal order of the boot on British rule but practically every bit of imperial real estate in Africa is seething with discontent and Premier Hertzog of South Africa, the bible-pounding Dutch-African, is prepared to find something in the good book that will justify breaking with British rule. Needless to say, such news is not displeasing to us, the capitalist reporters are inclined to exaggerate, usually, however, in favor of the imperialists.

MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF WEST VIRGINIA MINERS LEAD PICKET PARADE IN SCOTT'S RUN

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.
MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 19.—All Scott's Run was streaming up the valley. It was the day of the big parade on the tenth day of the strike. The population of the coal valley was out for a festival.
"Hall, Hall, the Gang's All Here!" sang the girls. The miners' daughters were the darlings of the day and they caught the eye as well as the ear. Some sweet sixteens wore long trousers, and one of the prettiest a white sailor cap with the challenging motto: "Nothing Doing."
The mothers were there: South Slav women, Italians, Russians, Hungari-

COMMISSIONER ASSISTS I. R. T. COMPANY UNION

Consolidated Appeals to N. Y. Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 19.—The New York Transit Commission, supposedly an "impartial" government institution, through its spokesman Herman A. Metz, has come out frankly in support of the company union of the Interborough Rapid Transit company and has tried to break the strike of the real labor union, the Consolidated Railroad Union, by calling the strike leaders into conference only to browbeat them, or attempt to, into going back to the company union and to work without their demands being considered, let alone granted.

Strikers Reject Company Union.
Strike leaders Edward Lavin, Harry Bark and Joseph Phelan, stood firmly for the demands of the Consolidated, however, and following the conference stated:

"We are willing to call a mass meeting of the men, and by their votes show that they stand solidly as regards recognition of the real union. We are willing to take a public vote. We are willing to make it a public meeting so that everyone can know what our stand is and form opinions accordingly. But there can be no settlement unless the new union is recognized."

Wheelies and Threatens
Metz, the alleged "impartial" commissioner of the government, called the strike leaders to his home, furnishing automobiles to bring them. Once there, he launched into a long argument in behalf of the company union, and when the strikers told him that the company union was hated by all traction workers, as the referendum of 9,000 on the question had returned only 200 votes for the company union as against a real labor union, and when the strikers stated that their demands including a recognition of the Consolidated union were final, Metz replied that they "would get nowhere" and advocated that the company union is "the best form of co-operative bargaining."

Evades Fair Offer.
When James F. Walsh of the strikers proposed that representatives of the company and of the strikers meet in open debate at a mass meeting of the employees, with a vote of these employees deciding the issue for or against the company union, Metz evaded the proposal by saying that what was wanted was "action, not debates."

Metz even tried to trap the strikers into supporting the company's demand to the Transit Commission for higher fares, by saying that the Interborough was "poor" and asking which they favored, an increase of fares or a remission of taxes. The union men responded "neither" to both these proposals. In short Mr. Metz appeared as counsel for the Interborough.

Company Not "Bankrupt."
At a meeting of the strikers later Norman Thomas congratulated the men on standing by their union and urged them to continue to do so. He also ridiculed as did the men, Metz's company union argument that the company is "bankrupt."

In an appeal to the organized labor of Greater New York, the strikers make the following statements:
Appeal to N. Y. Unionists.
"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 good union town. You want to see the workers in all industries organized, especially on the traction systems.

"We need your aid in this fight. 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. Adopt resolutions and send contributions to—Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union, 155th Street and Eighth Ave. New York City."

ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY PREPARES FOR ANNIVERSARY ON SEPT. 1



Above is I. Stalin, secretary of the All-Union Communist Party (formerly Russian Communist party), which is getting ready for a memorable celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the birth of the revolutionary party founded by Lenin.

GARMENT BOSSES OF N. Y. CANNOT FARM OUT WORK

Out-of-Town Shops Hit for Doing N. Y. Work

BULLETIN.
NEW YORK, July 19.—Between 300 and 400 of the 40,000 striking garment workers were arrested today during a demonstration.
The strikers, who were forming for a parade, were charged by police operating from a fleet of patrol wagons. Many of the prisoners were women.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—Efforts of manufacturers and jobbers in the cloak industry to escape the 100 per cent tie-up in New York City, as a result of the strike of 40,000 cloak-makers, by getting work done out of town have failed signally, according to Jacob Halpern, chairman of the Out of Town Committee, working in conjunction with the General Strike Committee of which Louis Hyman is chairman.

"Not more than 100 people are working on cloaks out of town," Mr. Halpern declared. "When you consider that normally over 2,000 men and women, mostly Americans, are employed outside New York on these garments, you can measure the success of our efforts. This week, for example, we stopped 35 shops when they had hardly started up. Our pickets work with the same vigor and thoroughness that has marked the strike in Greater New York."

Offices had been created at Freehold, N. J., and at Port Jervis, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie to make the efforts of out of town picketing even more effective. Yesterday two shops were stopped in Stamford, Conn., one in Camden, N. J., and another in Bridgeport. A committee of 100 strikers has been formed in Baltimore to prevent the farming of work from New York. Next Wednesday, Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., and Mr. Halpern will address a meeting of the strikers in Baltimore at Beth Shalom Hall.

Another huge picketing demonstration is taking place today (Monday) in the Garment Center in which at least 20,000 strikers of Greater New York participate. The strikers are marching thru the entire district with Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, and Morris Sigman, president of the International, at the head.

Arsenal Explosion in Roumania Emulates Blast at Lake Denmark

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, July 19.—Many have been killed and great devastation has been worked over a wide area by an explosion of the Barlad ammunition depot, according to a Central News dispatch from Bucharest.
The ammunition depot has been obliterated and the effects of the great explosion has resulted in heavy damage for many miles. Railroads in the vicinity have been forced to suspend operation, due to the damage to the lines.
The population of the affected area is evacuating. Casualties were chiefly among soldiers on duty at the depot.

Are Courts to Outlaw the Trade Unions?

The striking employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York, who are making a splendid fight against the company union, have issued the following appeal to the labor movement of America, an appeal which should find an immediate response from every section of the trade union movement and every union man and woman. It follows:

A CHALLENGE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

The application for an injunction made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. thru its attorney, against the attempt of the striking employees to form a union, has assumed the proportions of a challenge to the entire organized labor movement of America. What the Interborough demands is "that those on strike be enjoined and restrained perpetually . . . from advising, inducing or persuading its employes or any of them from becoming members of any union or association of railroad employes other than the Brotherhood of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees." (Company Union.)

The Interborough furthermore demands that the court "enjoin and restrain perpetually the strikers . . . from holding or causing to be held meetings of its employes for the purpose of persuading its employes to join any organization of employes other than the Brotherhood or to make demands upon the Interborough for increased wages . . . from circulating letters, notices, handbills or other written or printed communications among the employes of the Interborough, advising or urging them to join any union other than the Brotherhood or advising or urging them to strike . . . from picketing." It enjoins the leaders of the strike, the strikers themselves "and any and all persons acting in aid of, in concert with, or in combination with them."

What does this mean? Never in the history of the labor movement of New York State has such a bald and infamous attempt been made to crush a legitimate trade union and substitute in its place the serpent of company unionism. If this attempt succeeds it means that every existing labor union will be met with a similar attempt when it goes on strike; it means that attempts to organize the workers and bring them into unions, to hold meetings for that purpose, to even talk unionism, will be stopped under threat of imprisonment for contempt of court.

The cloak under which this attempt is being made is to have judicial approval and sacredness of "yellow dog" contracts and company unions; the spear is poised for a thrust at the heart of labor.

This application for writ of injunction is of more vital concern to labor already organized than even the strikers themselves. We call upon organized labor to rally with us on this issue, because of its viciousness. We pledge a fight to the utmost of our ability against this dastardly attempt. We shall confer with and seek the support of prominent, public-spirited legal advisers. This attempt at intimidating the workers and driving them back to work will fail.

Injunctions will not run trains. Jailers' keys may open the doors of jails to us, but they cannot be used as control-handles to run the trains. Injunctions do not prevent accidents.

This injunction springs from the fear of the company of the inevitable extension of the strike to all departments of all lines. They have refused to take a referendum of the men, and this is the answer to the referendum which has been taken in spite of them, and which shows overwhelming and almost unanimous sentiment in favor of immediate improvement in wages, hours and working conditions.

All organized labor will come to the support of the striking traction workers and defeat this blow at organized labor.

BANKERS RUSH TO FRANCE TO TAKE CONTROL

Morgan Says He Goes "To Shoot Grouse"

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—It is an open secret among official circles here, that the formulation of a "Dawes Plan" for France is the cause of the most prominent American bankers rushing to Europe on the steamer Majestic which sailed Saturday.

Among others on the boat, were J. Pierpont Morgan and his banking partner, Charles Steele. In the same row of cabins is Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury. The boat is sailing for Cherbourg and Southampton.

Secretary Mellon said he was merely going for a leisurely tour thru France and Switzerland, and would visit his daughter in Rome. So Mussolini may expect a visit as well as the French bankers.
J. P. Morgan told a large group of unbelieving reporters that he is going to shoot grouse—a part of the time. What other game he is after he would not disclose. The grouse await him in Scotland. He is sailing for France.

Borno Jails Seven More Editors After Visit to Coolidge

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Louis Borno, puppet president of Haiti set up and maintained in power by American armed forces, has jailed seven more editors on returning from his visit to President Coolidge. Information to this effect has been sent by the patriotic organizations in the former Negro republic during Borno's trip.
Borno charges these men with having incited the hostile demonstrations which marked his departure from Port au Prince, his arrival in New York and his return home.

SPAIN DEMANDS TANGIER OR IT LEAVES LEAGUE

Alfonso Objects to Division of Loot

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, July 19.—The king of Spain in an interview here has given plain notice that Spain is going to withdraw from the League of Nations—unless given Tangier, the portion of Africa which Spanish imperialism has set its heart upon.

"I have been, and I am still, a warm advocate of the league of nations," declared King Alfonso.

League of (Limited) Nations.
"But it seems to me that it is just as dangerous to make up that assembly of former belligerents as to limit its organization to former allies."

"It seems to me it would have been much better to have admitted Germany immediately in the very beginning."
League "Leaves Spain."
"Pardon. We have had to sign a certain article in which it says that temporary members of the council, after a certain length of service, cannot be re-elected. We aren't taking leave; they are saying good-by to us. You may take it as certain that unless the state of mind is modified, and if we don't obtain the legitimate satisfaction which is due to Spain's past as well as her present, we will be compelled as a matter of dignity not show the same amount of interest in the league."

Chicago Federation's Broadcasting Station on Air This Afternoon

The broadcasting station owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor will be on the air between 5 and 6 o'clock Tuesday evening Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation announces. The station is located on the Municipal Pier and will use the wave length 491.

LEADER OF INJUNCTION ATTACK UPON I. R. T. TRACTION STRIKERS



Frank Hedley is the president of the I. R. T., which is asking for one of the most vicious injunctions against the strikers on the New York subway and elevated lines.

RAIL WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS DISCUSS TERMS

Indianapolis Street Car Strike Continues

Negotiations between the surface and elevated lines over a new wage and working schedule are going on with William D. Mahon, international president of the union, heading the employees' committee.

Mahon continues to deny strike talk and his official statements seem to indicate that he is switching the discussions from a demand for a wage increase to considering disability, old age and death benefits for the men. Mahon said that the employees never had a wage sufficient to protect them against this condition and asks the company to give the electric transit workers this kind of protection.

If the companies and the men's committee cannot mutually agree on conditions, Mahon said the matter would be referred to arbitration. The employees of the elevated and surface lines are asking for a five per cent raise.

Turns Down Peace Bid.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—Peace moves in the local street railway strike were spurned by the company, which rejected the plea for the opening of negotiations with the company on the ground that as soon as it met the union officials its strikebreaking crew would walk out.

The company claims that service is normal. It is obvious that service is badly crippled.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID PLANS MANY OPEN AIR MEETINGS FOR CHICAGO

The Chicago section of the International Workers' Aid will hold a number of open air meetings during the week on the strike of the British miners.

Tuesday, July 20, at Green and Madison Sts. Fred G. Bledenkapp, Jack Brandon and W. G. Hays, speakers; Wayne Adamson, chairman.

Thursday, July 22, at Washington Square. Fred G. Bledenkapp, Wayne Adamson and Bradon, speakers. W. G. Hays, chairman.

Friday, July 23, at Division and Washenaw. J. Louis Engdahl and Jack Bradon, speakers. Wayne Adamson, chairman.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS BRANDS THE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE STRIKEBREAKERS

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—Passaic textile strikers are not alone in condemning the newly organized "Citizens Committee" as a strikebreaking organization and a tool of the textile bosses.

The New York Daily News gives the following editorial comment on the committee:

"More Passaic Mistakes.
"In the hope of ending the Jersey textile strike, 300 well-meaning citizens of Passaic have formed a committee.

"A committee or anything else might well be formed if it would stop this 24-week fight in which all parties are losing time any money. But not a committee with the policy this one has adopted.

"This policy is to conduct a publicity campaign against the strikers. The committee begins by giving the strike leaders a general cussing out. It rakes over strike bulletins and hand-

PINCHOT SPLITS G. O. P. AND MAY SUPPORT WILSON

Slush Fund Governor Waxes Virtuous

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, July 19.—Governor Gifford Pinchot, who spent \$185,000 in an unsuccessful effort to wrest the republican senatorial nomination in Pennsylvania from the Mellon-Vare forces, who combined spent more than \$2,000,000, is not going to "make up" with the organization.

Definite word to this effect reached the capital today and occasioned not a little excitement in political quarters because of reports that the governor may swing his support to Wm. B. Wilson, the democratic senatorial candidate, who will oppose Representative Wm. S. Vare in November.

Urged To Bolt.

Progressive republicans like Norris of Nebraska, LaFollette of Wisconsin, and others, are openly urging their followers in Pennsylvania to bolt the republican organization and unite behind Wilson. Upon this feature, the governor, so far as is known, has not committed himself, but he is determined that "the fight shall go on."

Mellon Gives In.

The Mellon forces, who backed Senator Pepper in the primary, have accepted their defeat and will support Representative Vare, but the Governor apparently has no such peaceable intentions toward the ticket.

Should Governor Pinchot yield to the entreaties of some of his progressive and democratic friends here and support Wilson it might conceivably change the complexion of the Pennsylvania senate race—providing, of course, that he could take with him those who supported him in the primary.

Less Than Half The Votes.

The democrats have approximately 500,000 votes in Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot polled around 350,000 in the May primary. Under normal circumstances, the republican organization can bring out about 1,200,000 votes.

Democrat Pow Wow.

Present plans of the democrats call for their flooding Pennsylvania with speakers of national renown who will attack the Pennsylvania primary as "the most corrupt ever held." And they will extend a general invitation to Pennsylvania republicans to bolt the ticket and support Wilson, on the ground that, even if elected, it is doubtful whether Vare will be seated by the senate.

PILSUDSKI MAY LEAD OFFENSIVE AGAINST SOVIETS

British Capitalists Back New Venture

WARSAW, July 19.—Secret telegrams, transmitted between the Polish army general staff and the nineteenth army division at Vilna, that have been reprinted by the anti-Pilsudski press, disclose that Pilsudski has entered into an alliance with England to counteract the spread of Communist propaganda in England and her colonial possessions.

The cancellation of all leaves of absence and the shouts in the Pilsudski press for war on "foreign aggressors" has given credence to the idea in the conservative press here that Pilsudski is now in the employ of British capital and is planning to lead a new counter-revolutionary offensive against the Soviet Union.

ills, hunting material for libel suits. "There's nothing in such tactics. Strikes are not settled by those means.

"Each side should send representatives to a peace meeting. Those persons should go with orders, pound it into their heads if necessary, that they should remember all the time that mill owners and mill workers are human beings—not 'harpies,' as the new committee calls Weisbord & Company, or 'tyrants' as the strike leaders have called the owners. Then Passaic would see progress toward industrial peace."

FARM RELIEF AIM OF CORN BELT MEET

Liabie To Hand The Bird To Calvin

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—Farm relief leaders from 24 states met here today as members of the corn belt committee of 28 to discuss the next steps to be taken in the campaign for farm relief at the hands of congress, and perhaps deliver a chastisement to the administration for its attitude toward agriculture.

The committee, organized several months prior to the time the corn area conference of 22 came into existence at the midwestern agricultural conference here in January, has a somewhat similar program to that of the latter group, but the dirt farmer's slant on the situation is claimed by farm group leaders to be more emphasized by the committee of 28, which is headed by William Hirth of Columbia, Mo.

The More Conservative Group. The committee of 22 will meet here tomorrow at the call of George N. Peck of Moline, Ill. Both groups are committed to a federal-subsidized export corporation, and this week's sessions are the first since the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Many members of the committee of 28 are included in the personnel of the committee of 22 and fear was expressed today by Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, that an effort would be made to sidetrack the more "advanced" dirt farmer's issues by the committee of 22, which he characterized as a "creature of politics."

Co-operative Marketing Urged. The committee of 28 has endorsed a crop price based on cost of production, co-operative marketing of all farm products, as well as the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Col. Smith W. Brookhart, radical victor for the republican nomination for the United States senate over Senator A. D. Cummins, was expected to meet with the committee of 28 today in an advisory capacity.

To Hand Cal the Dirt. Brookhart's lead of 70,000 over the veteran Cummins, following the colonel's ousting by the senate and the seating of Dan G. Steck, was expected today to find an echo in the deliberations of the committee. If the dirt farmer group maintains its supremacy, it was predicted the administration would come in for a "tidings," as one member expressed it.

There were predictions that the committee of 22 would start a "Lowden for president" movement tomorrow, which would be carried into the republican state convention here the following day.

Police as Bootleggers. A charge that five Chicago policemen aided in the transportation of a Cicero shipment and paid \$5,000 for their part in it was under investigation here today by Chief of Police Collins.

In the episode, it was said, the five bluecoats were promised \$100 each, but got nothing, incidentally having their stars and guns taken from them. They were said to have raised and paid \$5,000 for return of their stars, fearing exposure if they reported for duty without them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, July 19.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85 15-16, cable 4.86 7-16; French francs, demand 2.16 1/2, cables 2.17; Belgium francs, demand 2.30 1/2, cables 2.31; Swiss francs, demand 19.35 1/2, cables 19.37; Italy lira, demand 3.35, cables 3.35 1/2; Sweden krona, 26.79, cables 26.80; Norway krona, 21.92, cables 21.93; Denmark krona, 26.48, cables 26.49; Creek drachma, 1.20, cables 1.20; Spanish peseta, 15.70 1/2, cables 15.72; Holland florin, 40.18, cables 40.20; Shanghai taels, 71.75, cables 72.00.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

Mothers, Wives and Daughters Are Pickets In West Va. Strike

(Continued from page 1)
were out in the brightest costumes they could get together.
The Scenery of Struggle. And the men were there in that mile-long line. The men who have paralyzed the Paisley mines and started another long fight for union and life. It is a grim struggle to them, but not grim on parade day. They laughed and shouted as they marched along the valley. And one of the merry ones was a Negro, only waist-high as he stumped along on padded knees. His legs were gone, but

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

Back to the Woods



Brand's tenth cabinet has failed, this time over the crash of the franc which has reached the lowest point in its history. It is likely that Brand shown above, will join Clemenceau is shown below on his secluded estate.



BOYCOTT IS NEW CHURCH WEAPON ON MEXICAN LAW

Enlist Superstitious in Sabotage Campaign

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, July 19.—The catholic church has begun a campaign of sabotage as its newest move against the Mexican government's denial of educational rights to the church. Propagandists for the church prefer to have the movement known as a "strike." Abstention from work, reduction of purchases to the bare necessities of life and non-participation in social functions are to be used as means to force a change of government policy.
"The National League For The Defense Of Religious Liberties," a catholic church appendage, is also launching a boycott campaign in an effort to bring things to a stand-still in Mexico. The movement is chiefly supported by priest-ridden women of whom there are many in Mexico. It is, however, doomed to failure from the beginning.

NEW YORK I. W. A. OPEN AIR MEETINGS ON PASSAIC STRIKE

NEW YORK, July 19.—The New York section of the International Workers' Aid will hold open air meetings on the Passaic textile workers strike.
Wednesday, July 21, 14th St. and Irving Place, New York.
Thursday, July 22, Stone and Pitkin, Brooklyn.
Friday, July 23, Seventh and Ave. B, New York.
Saturday, July 24, Columbus Circle and 69th St., New York.

Lack of Union Means Less Wages.
NEW YORK, July 19.—(FP)—Home and nonunion workers on gloves, lingerie, and tricot goods and for spinning mills in Germany had their wages reduced, New York trade papers report. Wage cuts are said to have enabled manufacturers to cut export prices but prices within Germany were kept at the old high levels.
The subscription price to the American Worker Correspondent is only 50 cents per year. Are you a subscriber?

Van A. Bittner, the personal representative of the international union in the Fairmont provisional district, spoke. Ellis Searless, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, spoke, as did President Stoddard and Secretary Davis of the district union.

Fighting Songs. And the band played lively airs and the girls sang songs of the fight that had been freshly written in the midst of the struggle. Songs that were written in the sight of the strikebreakers who were trying to starve them and in the sight of the "yellow dogs" that patrol the roads with club and gun. The songs that deal with these job thieves and gunmen were not written for Quakers. "Scab! Scab! Don't Take My Job; Away Down in the Ditch," begins one of the songs that will not make the scab's wife feel like kissing him. But there were also songs of loyalty and unionism; heart-warming songs that pealed out the message of solidarity down the mountain valley. The meeting closed as the sun went down and four thousand folks began

POLICE SHAKE-UP FOLLOWS MURDER OF YOUNG EDITOR

Canton Politicians Fear Investigation

CANTON, Ohio, July 19.—A reorganization of the police department here and the removal of several officials in various other departments of the city administration are planned as a sop to the resentment aroused among Canton residents over the murder of Don R. Mellet, 36-year-old publisher of the Canton News.

Assails Vice Lords. Mellet in his paper viciously assailed the booze, dope and gambling rings in the town, pointing out that these rings were intimately connected with the "higher-ups" in the police department and the city administration. It is generally accepted here that Mellet was murdered by either one of the "interested parties" in the vice traffic of the city or an imported hireling. So far no clues have been unearthed to reveal the identity of the murderer.

The censorship and the failure of the police to find any clues of importance has aroused considerable indignation.

Judge Raps Police. "If the police don't dig up the murdered there'll be trouble down here," Judge Hubert C. Pontius declared. "There is no doubt in any one's mind that the killing of Mellet was due to his eight months' campaign against rampant vice, lack of law enforcement and political factions in the police department. Mellet had been warned repeatedly during the last ten days that he was slated for death because of his vice crusading activities, but he disregarded the warnings. The death threats came from both police and vice lords."

Lloyd Mellet, brother of the slain publisher and news editor under him on the Daily News, issued this statement tonight: "My brother's assassination is the result of a cold conspiracy running direct from the underworld up into the high officialdom of Canton and including some of the police force. I make this charge and can back it up." A reward of \$25,000, subscribed to by numerous individuals, is being offered for the murderers of the young editor. It is expected that during this week a \$50,000 reward will be offered.

A police officer that had been detailed to guard the home of the editor was strangely absent on the night of the murder.

Copeland Accuses the Government of Aiding the Coal Mine Owners

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Senator Royal S. Copeland has demanded that Coolidge "find a way to prevent a repetition of last winter's fuel disputes and coal shortage." He charges that Coolidge's recent attitude "encourages the mine owners' opposition to any 'interference' with their business."
"For the president to encourage this attitude is to defeat every formal recommendation he has made to the congress," says Copeland. "It gives an air of insincerity to the excuse made last winter that the president has no power to deal with the coal problem."

Iowa G. O. P. to Assail Coolidge's Stand on Farm Relief

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—The committee of 22 that unsuccessfully fought for the passage of the McNary-Haugen farm aid bill plans to hold a conference here tomorrow as to the means to be used at the coming winter session of Congress to enact farm relief legislation.
It is planned to introduce a resolution at the state republican convention held here Wednesday condemning President Coolidge for his failure to aid in passing farm relief legislation and in endorsing the stand taken by Col. Smith Wildman Brookhart and Senator Albert B. Cummins that the republican party neglected to carry out its promise of aiding the farmers.

trudging down the valley. Down a valley that symbolized the coal industry and its feudalism. Past the smudged tipples that bridge the roadway and the stereotyped company houses hugging the hillsides. Houses that are spawned all alike—the same architecture and the same faded color for each in the row. Standardized production that considers cheapness only. No running water in the houses; no electric household machinery. New equipment only in the mine.
Back to the company houses for a night's sleep, and then out again on the picket line before five in the morning. To carry on the fight for union in Scott's Run. The vanguard today of West Virginia.

Floods in Bulgaria. SOFIA, July 19.—Loss of life and heavy property damage were reported throughout Bulgaria today as a result of the overflow of rivers caused by heavy rains. Heaviest damage has been wrought in Sofia and the district of Yldin.

Organize Real Support of Courageous Struggle of British Coal Miners

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

THE million striking coal miners of Great Britain bitterly need the assistance of the million coal miners of the United States.

America's miners cannot sit idly by expecting their officials to attend to this matter satisfactorily. They must themselves be on the job, actively and persistently.
Only the great masses of the workers can win labor's victories, and they must often do this in spite of their officials. Increasing relief of the British mine strike, that has now raged nearly three months and that has received but little support from the workers of the United States, must surge upwards from the ranks of American labor.

One of the weakest links in the British strike chain, just as it is in the battles of the American labor movement, is the officialdom itself. Thus the masses of workers in this country must rush support to the British strikers, even if it has to be done in spite of the officialdom, to provide the workers on the other side of the Atlantic with the sinews of struggle to carry on the war against the exploiters, even if it has to be done in spite of compromising officials.

American coal miners have had their bitter experiences. Take in the one state of West Virginia alone. In 1913, Tom Haggerty, an executive board member of the United Mine Workers' of America told the writer that if it would be easy to organize the entire state of West Virginia. Then why was it not done? The answer may be found in the fact that Haggerty is not now on the side of the miners. He is instead a mine owner. He was not interested in unionizing the miners of the state one hundred per cent. The miners' union has been all but completely broken in this state. Nevertheless, the spirit of unionism again flares in the Fairmont Field.

Similarly, Tom L. Lewis, former president of the United Mine Workers, the highest official position in the gift of the miners, is now an agent of the New River (West Virginia) Mine Operators' Association. Only recently William B. Wilson, former secretary-treasurer of the miners' union, who was later sent to congress and then became secretary of labor in Wilson's cabinet, was revealed as a West Virginia mine owner.

It cannot be expected that President John L. Lewis, who wants to become a secretary of labor in Coolidge's cabinet, the instrument of the government of the employers, will exert himself to aid the miners' strike in Great Britain, against the capitalist government of that country, any more than he fights the capitalist government of the United States. But that is just another

reason, and a big one, why the coal miners themselves, should be increasingly active.

The British miners are fighting on unwaveringly in spite of all obstacles. The treachery of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress, in calling off the general strike, is now well known. Every effort to bring the general council to account, at a conference of trade union executives, has been balked. Such a conference was to have been convened on June 25. But it was postponed. And in addition the miners' officials have agreed not to criticize the actions of the general council. All this is dangerous to the miners' strike. It gives the general council time and opportunity for new betrayals. And there are many such opportunities.

The conservatives used the fact that Russian workers were sending increasing aid to the British coal strike, to launch a new attack against the Union of Soviet Republics. The members of labor's general council, who betrayed the strike, came out with a half-hearted reply to the vicious attack of the right wing of conservatives on the Soviet Union. They did this, very apparently, in an effort to cover up their own treason to the workers in Great Britain.

All this is much more apparent to labor in the Soviet Union, that has been thoroly schooled against treason in its own ranks, than it is to British workers, who are still learning their bitter lessons in the hard school of experience, and even less so to American labor, that quietly acquiesces in the open alliances of its officials with its employers.

It is under pressure from the Soviet workers that the British labor officialdom has agreed to a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee in Paris, July 26, to discuss more effective aid to the striking miners.

The workers of the United States will not be represented at this conference thru actual representatives. But their voice can be heard thru the sending of sufficient relief funds to hearten the workers in their struggle and to serve notice on the general council of the British Trade Union Congress that American labor is with the rank and file of British labor.

American workers should learn all the facts about the British mine strike. That will inevitably result in greater sympathy and solidarity between the workers on both sides of the Atlantic. It will lead to greater efforts to halt all coal shipments to England with the appeal to miners and transport workers of, "No scab coal to England!" American workers must organize real support of the British coal miners' strike.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTS \$12,500 OF \$15,000 GOAL FOR RELIEF OF THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19.—The state of Connecticut is completing its drive for \$15,000.

Following the completion of the drive for \$10,000 the state committee for Passaic textile strikers' relief made a concerted drive for an additional \$5,000. Of this amount \$2,500 has been raised in the last two weeks. The amounts collected are as follows:

June 20—Hartford	\$263.55
June 21—Middletown	14.00
Workers (Communist) Party	10.00
Wallingford	29.00
June 24—Naugatock	188.86
June 25—Derby	64.38
June 26—Waterbury	455.35
June 27—Waterbury picnic	40.24
June 27—Literature	36.05
June 30—New London	187.36
July 1—Norwich	168.74
July 2—Bridgeport	629.20
July 4—Bridgeport	25.68
July 4—Literature	5.25
July 6—Norwalk	60.000
July 8—New Haven	28.74
July 10—New Britain	351.67

*Of this \$66.16 was given to the textile strikers of New London.
†Of this \$85.11 was given to the New London strikers.
The committee also arranged a

flower day in New Britain and asked the committee from New Haven and Hartford to help with the collection, as it is expected that \$500 should be raised there. The work is securing the co-operation of trade unions and workers' fraternal organizations.

The committee also organized for the same date a flower day in West Haven and Seven Rock and called on the New Haven organization to help with this work.
In this drive the following cities raised close to \$1,000 each: Waterbury, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Ansonia and Stamford. Good work was also done by New Britain, Naugatock and New London. A large amount was also raised in Springfield, Mass., which worked in co-operation with the state committee.

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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There will be Russian Dancers



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NO EXTRA CHARGE MADE TO SEE THIS GAME

GAMES OF ALL KINDS



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

I. R. T. STRIKERS STAND FIRM FOR THE REAL UNION

Fierce Fight Made to Spread the Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 19.—Following the attempt to induce the strikers of the Interborough Rapid Transit company to go back to work with mere reinstatement at their old pay, the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union announces its terms thru John L. Sherman, the strikers' publicity director, as follows:

"We have announced certain conditions on which we will remain firm, including the recognition of the Consolidated. But regardless of what may develop in conference we are open to mediation. The strikers are unalterably opposed to an increase of fare on the subway, in their own interest and in the interest of the public."

A Few Timid Yield to Threat.

The company gloats over the return to work of a few men who have been intimidated by the company's unheard of threat to take away the personal property of the strikers. One of these was Harry Post, father of fourteen children, sole support of his aged mother and owner of a farm in Columbia county. He was one of the defendants named in the Interborough suit, and feared the loss of his little farm for "damages to the Interborough."

Five of the striking motormen, acting as a committee, have called on Mrs. Lillian R. Sire, head of the alien division of the State Department of Labor, and complained that the company was withholding pay due them in violation of the labor law and the penal code.

Company Seizes Pay Due.

Mrs. Sire said the case was clear and that the company could be forced to pay the wages, impounded by court order at petition of the Interborough in its suit against the strikers for \$239,000 damages. The amount of the wages impounded is \$2,000.

Mr. Quackenbush, attorney for the company, however, states that this is a mistake, as the law provides only that wage payments shall be made in cash in order to prevent firms paying men in "company orders," but that there is no law to prevent companies from seizing pay due for damages in a suit brought against strikers. He will appear before the Labor Department Monday to uphold this seizure of wages.

Bosses Protect Company Union.

The company is steadily protecting its company union, and when asked if the strike leaders Lavin, Bark and Phelan might come back to work, Quackenbush hinted that this would not be allowed as it "would antagonize the brotherhood. No matter what may happen, we are not going to do anything offensive to that general committee," he said affectionately of his scab company union.

Men must return to work as individuals, he stated, and not as members of the real union, the Consolidated, and would be accepted only by consent of the company union.

Strike Spreads.

Meanwhile, more men from the power houses have been walking out, and the power is falling in spite of the scabs rushed into the power houses where they are housed and fed. "Mechanical trouble" on the Lexington avenue line caused a delay of nearly an hour to those who were daring enough to ride behind scabs running trains with faulty power.

Thirty-five men from the East Ninety-eighth street barns marched in a body to the headquarters of the Consolidated at Manhattan Casino and joined the strike. Pickets are bringing in men continually. Three water tenders at the East Fifty-ninth street power house, joined the strikers when ordered to serve as scab firemen at the Seventy-fourth street plant.

All Vote Against Company Union.

The Consolidated union is jubilant over the referendum returns from 9,000 transit employees, dealing with the question of a real union as opposed to the company union and improved working conditions. "Substantially less than 200 of the men who voted did not favor these demands," said the strikers' publicity director.

"We believe that most of these 200 were fakes sponsored by the company. We consider this to be extremely significant of the support of the strike by the transit employees."

May Tie Up E. M. T. and Edison
The strikers intimate that they have conferred with workers of the Edison power plants concerning attempts being made by the Interborough to get scab power from the Edison power houses. Also, a committee has been in conference with employees of the other traction line, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Traction company.

Developments may come from these conferences, as the E. M. T. lines were tied up for some time Friday morning by failure of power.

Chicago Workers Greet Victims of Open Shop Injunction



Freda Reicher, Evelyn Dornfeld, Florence Corn and Oscar Simons were greeted with wild cheers as they left Cook County jail after serving 30 days

for defying Judge Sullivan's anti-picketing edict in the dressmakers' strike of 1924. After the demonstration before the jail they marched down thru

the garment shop district to the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Delegations representing a number of shops, the

Women's Trade Union League, Local 52 of the Millinery Workers' Union and members of the Furriers, Painters, Carpenters and Typographical unions

participated in the demonstration. The above picture was taken on the jail steps and doors, part of the reception throng.

ASK ACTION OF CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF N. Y.

Furriers' Union Wants Labor Candidates

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—A communication from the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, signed by Ben Gold, manager, requesting the Central Trades and Labor Council to call a conference to nominate labor candidates for the coming election, was read at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council. It was referred to the executive board for action.

Government in Hands of Enemies.

The communication recited in detail how both the republican and democratic parties have in the past acted against the interests of the working class. It pointed to the fact that during the present democratic administration over 700 members of the Furriers' Union have been arrested for strike activity. Also that 7,000 members of the police force are now being used to protect scabs in the Interborough Rapid Transit strike. It also showed how the republican majority in the New York state legislature has opposed the interests of the workers. On the basis of these conclusions it urged the nomination of labor candidates as the only remedy.

Protest to Walker.

A committee of five, headed by President Joseph Ryan, was appointed to visit Mayor Walker and protest against the action of the board of superintendents in eliminating the name of Abraham Lefkowitz from the list of those eligible for appointment as first assistant teacher in history and civics. The board of superintendents made its decision on July 1. Its action followed charges dating back six years, when the teachers' union, in which he is active, was attacked for alleged radical tendencies.

The committee consists of Joseph Ryan, Joseph S. McDonogh, Edward J. Hannah, Jerome B. Keating and Thomas J. Curtis.

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

Statement on I. R. T. Injunction

NEW YORK CITY—This injunction like other injunctions against strikers drastically invades the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and press. It abrogates fundamental American rights and turns the strikers over to the usurped power of the tyrannical equity courts.

It is another strike-breaking weapon used by Hedley and the I. R. T. to break this magnificent revolt of sorely exploited workers.

This injunction suit is based squarely upon the company union and its accompanying "yellow dog" contract both of which deprive workers

A BIRD OF PREY



Oliver Harriman, banker, back from Europe where he studied the possibilities of profiting from the perilous financial condition of Europe.

GERMAN PRESS ASKS REVISION OF DAWES PLAN

Threatens America with Economic Reprisals

BERLIN, July 19.—Overtures are being made in the German press for a revision of the Dawes plan. For some time the German press has in spasmodic attempts called for a revision of the Dawes plan. Now since the Anglo-French debt settlement the German press is carrying on an intense campaign in that direction.

It is stated that France agrees to reduce the indemnity annuities if England reduces those of France. England, in turn, declares that she is prepared to do so if the American bankers will give her like consideration.

The German press points out that unless the United States takes steps to cut down the war debt annuities that she will be faced with an economically debilitated Europe bent on reprisals for America's "Shylocklike attitude."

of the right to belong to unions of their own choosing and the right to bargain collectively as independent trade unionists.

It must be remembered always by labor that the "yellow dog" contract chains the worker to the company and the company-controlled union. This contract is signed by workers under duress and the bludgeon of starvation and job-fear. A labor contract thus induced by coercion and fraud should be no more enforceable than any other contract so procured.

These "yellow dogs" and labor injunctions, based upon them exist in no other "civilized country." Both of these strike-smashing and worker-enervating processes are a challenge to the American workers. Organized labor should stand behind the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York in fighting those who usurp the power of the courts to break strikes.

MORE BANKS IN GEORGIA CLOSE IN BIG CRASH

Four in Florida Shut; Checks Refused

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—Four Florida banks have closed their doors in addition to the long list of those in the hands of receivers in Georgia, to which 15 were added Thursday and four more Friday morning, according to the state bank examiners.

An amazing state of affairs is disclosed by the listing of the banks' total resources and liabilities, illustrating the unsoundness of their financial dealings. Those made public Thursday are as follows:

Taylor County Bank, resources \$15,000, liabilities \$224,679; Bank of Lyerly resources \$15,000, liabilities \$236,670; Bank of Cussetta, resources \$15,000, liabilities \$174,236; Rock Mart Bank, \$30,000 and \$412,989; Bank of Smyrna, \$16,300 and \$204,179, and a long list of others with similar small resources and immense liabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—

Only by intercession of J. W. McIntosh, comptroller of the currency, have the eastern financial corporations of the big bankers agreed to take checks on Florida banks. They have previously been using stickers attached to their correspondence stating "We do not accept Florida checks."

Re-elect Officers of Butcher Workmen; Plan Drive on Big Packers

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The convention in Louisville of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America re-elected Patrick Gorman president and Dennis Lane general secretary-treasurer. Per capita to the union was increased by convention, action to permit greater organizing activity in the middle west. The larger part of the membership is now employed in retail butcher shops and the packing plants need union attention, it was declared.

"Peace Agreement" Is Followed with Attack by 20,000 in Morocco

PARIS, July 19.—The signing of an agreement here between France and Spain which "assures peace in Morocco" was followed by an offensive by the French forces against the Moors who are stubbornly holding out against both Spanish and French in the upper Atlas region.

Twenty thousand French troops are taking part in the drive centering around the Taza district. The commander claims that the drive so far is successful and will be completed within a week.

Bakers' Convention Meets in N. Y. Aug. 9

The 19th convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union will open in New York City August 9, the union headquarters in Chicago announce.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

THE KING OF JAZZ



King Alfonso of Spain, shown leaving Oxford University where he was given an honorary degree, in honor of his terpsichorean accomplishments, perhaps. Alfonso is having a gay time at the expense of his subjects. He is very popular with American ladies of wealth and leisure. They also have a gay time at the expense of their American slaves.

SOVIET FINANCE EXPERT REFUSED AMERICAN VISA

U. S. Fears Lone Red May Upset Nation

WASHINGTON, July 19.—M. Sokolnikoff, former people's commissar of finance in the Soviet government, will not be permitted to come to the United States as a representative of the Russian State Bank, the state department has determined. Its reason for refusal to issue a visa to him is that he is a member of the executive committee of the Third International. The Coolidge administration claims that the Third International is trying to foment revolution and the overthrow of all capitalist governments, and especially that of the United States.

On the other hand, it is understood that the department has no intention of stopping the coming of any other official of the Soviet government, if he comes on an errand of trade or finance and is not identified with Communist propaganda organizations.

Soviet trade with the United States has grown so large and the American business interests favoring its encouragement are so important that the administration is embarrassed by the conflict between its political boycott of Moscow and its economic wooing of the Soviet state.

FIND TWO MORE DEAD IN RUINS LEFT BY BLAST

Protests Pouring in to Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DOVER, N. J., July 19.—Patching together the pieces of human bodies found in the debris of buildings at the naval arsenal where the great explosion took place recently, searchers have managed to assemble two more victims, one of them a woman, Mrs. Ida M. Wadhams, wife of the chief clerk. The other body's fragments were unidentifiable.

Shell Shocked Appear.

Three more marines, missing since the explosion, came staggering into the arsenal, cut, bruised, dazed and muttering unintelligibly from shell shock, clothed in tattered rags and unable to tell where they had been. Evidently two had been wandering in the woods, the other one appears to have come back from a hospital, groping his way half-conscious and stumbling back to the place.

Meanwhile, the work of salvaging all material from the ruins began, along with an official investigation by gold-braided higher officers, whose "expert judgment" before the explosion was that it couldn't happen. The board will make recommendation as to where such explosives will be stored in the future.

A Large Tent has been rigged up

near the arsenal at which the civilians who suffered damages may file their claims.

Protests Pour In.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The entire question of location of arsenals of the army and navy along the Atlantic seaboard may be thrown into the next congress, it was indicated today.

With Secretary of War Davis declaring that congress alone has the power to authorize removals and make funds available and Secretary Wilbur remaining silent upon the navy's policy, protests from populous centers continued to grow.

Senators To Act.

Both Senator Edge of New Jersey and Senator Bruce of Maryland, who have complained to the war department in the past of the nearness of arsenals to New Jersey towns and to Baltimore, were reported determined to force action in the next congress if the war and navy departments adhere to their present policies.

The report of boards investigating the Lake Denmark and Picatinny disasters is expected to have a strong bearing on the future arsenal location policy.

Western States Lead in Locals of Hotel and Restaurant Int.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Four western states are among the six leaders in the number of locals organized in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, union headquarters in Cincinnati announce. California leads with 34 locals, and then, after New York with 21 and Illinois with 20, come Washington state with 16, Texas 15 and Oregon 14. The alliance has 259 locals. The next convention will be held in Portland Ore., the summer of 1927.

FIRESTONE FIRM TRIES FRAME-UP MOVE BUT LOSES

Strikers Stand True to Their Demands

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The bosses of the Firestone Apsley Company of Hudson failed to trick the strikers into going back in spite of all their efforts. It seems that they made a frame-up with the owners of the Art Theater of Hudson to give the theater free for the strikers' meeting. The object of this trick was to stack the meeting with everybody in town, including the business men and petty bosses, in order to stampede the strikers into surrender.

Strike Leader Wins Ground.

The meeting opened with a stirring speech by Andrew Marchant, the militant strike leader, who exposed the frame-up by saying that the business men want to get the workers' dollar, but that they do not care whether they got a cut in wages or not. Marchant said they would stand fast and fight until they were victorious. He was enthusiastically applauded by the workers. Marchant stated that plans were already under way for the collection of money to finance the strike. He called upon the audience to make a collection and the silver and the dollar bills came pouring in.

Priest Attacks Strikers.

Part of the frame-up was the address of Father Mullen, who while pleading for peace in the town at the same time attacked those who were defending the rights of the workers. While Mullen said he was impartial he took pains not to step on the corns of the bosses, but he did not hesitate to rub it into the workers on strike.

Following this one of the company snickers proposed that as a reward for Father Mullen's hypocritical speech he be placed on the strike committee. The scheme was that all the assembled business men and bosses were to vote for this scheme and railroad it thru, but the workers indignantly refused to have anything to do with this proposition and left the hall.

Stand By Demands.

The bosses are already trying in every possible way to settle the strike thru the intervention of various people in the town. But the workers will not go back until they get their demands of the 70-cent rate in black and white and no discrimination against any of those who were active in the strike. Mr. Firestone is offering the workers 62 1/2 cents and an adjustment "in a few weeks," which means never. The workers will not be fooled by this sort of strategy; they will fight till they win.

Eight Out of Ten of Minnesota Districts for Magnus Johnson

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—Eight out of 10 Minnesota congressional districts were carried by Magnus Johnson in the Farmer-Labor primary for governor June 21, as shown by complete returns. He carried 56 out of 87 counties against Tom Davis, his rival. The vote was 82,002 for Johnson and 70,434 for Davis.



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Workers (Communist) Party

SECURITY LEAGUE SPEAKER FINDS NEW YORK WORKERS TOO WISE TO FALL FOR HIS DEMOCRACY BUNK

By J. O. BENTALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 19.—"The best that I can say for the revolution of 1776 is that it laid a basis for the social revolution in America," was the first sentence spoken by Jay Lovestone in his debate with George Hiram Mann in the Central Opera House. The vast mass that had packed the auditorium cheered and shouted in a burst of enthusiasm that shook the huge building.

I. R. T. Striker Speaks.

This high pitch to which the audience was brot was to be over-reached only when at the close of the debate the chairman read a credential of the I. R. T. strike committee, carried by James Walsh and the representative of the subway strikers appeared to address the assembly. The mass arose and with one voice greeted their fellow worker.

The debate was held under the joint auspices of the Workers School of New York and the National Security League.

Mr. Mann spoke for the National Security League and Jay Lovestone for the Workers (Communist) Party. Scott Nearing was chairman.

Mann began by relating that his father had worked for \$50 a month supporting a wife and seven children, and that the speaker while in tender years had to pitch in to help pay the bills that accumulated, and because of this privilege he declared "this is the best system god ever made." But his next sentence gave god a rather severe jolt as he continued, "Of course it isn't perfect and there are many imperfections to be found."

Stupid Contradictions.

The speaker rambled along falling into such stupid contradictions that the audience was kept in an uproar much of the time. "We have representative government," he said, "and we return our representatives to congress every two years no matter how bad they are," and another roar went thru the auditorium, which set the flustered gentleman on another track saying:

"I am glad you don't all agree with me. What a stupid world we would have if you did."

Deplores I. R. T. Strike.

He enlightened his audience with stating that he deplored that the I. R. T. strikers should be so misled as to have lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union defend them when a "hundred Wall Street lawyers would be ready to serve for nothing."

Then he stumbled along and said that "the constitution was full of mistakes, because it was drafted by fallible men." But still it was so good that "a shoemaker who earned only \$4 a day could be compelled to hire a bookkeeper to keep track of his income so that he might not cheat the income tax collector."

The speaker informed his hearers that he had worked himself up from a newspaper boy to a Wall Street lawyer and that this country has an opportunity for all to do likewise.

Lovestone was simply up against it. For nothing so staggers a debater as a stupid opponent, and here was a sample of the worst kind. It was a shame to slaughter this specimen of combined sincerity and stupidity. There was nothing else to do and Lovestone proceeded with the slaughter.

He showed how Lincoln had been compelled to raise an army to do away with one of the gross injustices protected by the constitution. He showed how the constitution was put over by a select few in secret, and pointed out that if it had been submitted to the people they would have turned it down. "Hamilton was the Mellon of 1771," declared Lovestone.

Rule by Injunction.

Lovestone went on to show how rigid the constitution is, how hard it is to amend it, how the government uses the injunction against the workers, the cabinet system, the power of the president who "while uncrowned still rules with the dollar mark on his forehead." He showed up the government as strikebreaker and oppressor of the workers, while it protects the wealthy and the big thieves such as Mellon and Pepper and Doheny and Sinclair.

"State and federal government now cost us over \$10,000,000,000 a year and the workers and farmers get nothing out of it," he concluded.

couple of hours I will be at a big table and will eat a \$3 steak and forget all this stuff." And again the workers smiled and some roared. His solution for all ills was in magic and "there is no magic like the magic of hard work."

Lovestone's reply was keen and showed that justice was not as rosy as his opponent had painted it. He pointed out that in Washington there are still over 30 Communists out under indictment for assembling to discuss the question of better conditions for the working class.

"The workers do not go to the courts for justice," continued Lovestone. "They come to the workers, as the I. R. T. strikers come to us," he concluded amid great cheering.

In the last rebuttal Mr. Mann declared openly that he was in favor of a ten cent fare for the transit companies of New York. "That will give the men on the trains wages so they do not need to strike," he said, and the big crowd boomed him till the chairman had to rap for order.

At the close of the debate James Walsh was introduced. He told of the determination of the boys to stick together. "I did not know anything about this movement three weeks ago. It seems I have just been born," he declared.

Spirit of Labor Movement.

"I am just learning the spirit of the labor movement," he went on, "and it is great to be met with the welcome you have given me here tonight."

The men who worked in the power station have gone out and the companies find it impossible to run the system with the scabs. "The company union violated their constitution to keep us from calling a meeting to discuss our grievances, so we had to go on strike," he said.

Then the money began to come in. The first ten dollar bill was given by the Passaic strikers who have now been out 25 weeks. The next ten dollar bill was from the Young Workers (Communist) League. Hundreds of dollar bills came in and the hats used to collect the coins were heavy before they could be brot to the table.

ly had little or no contact with these 3 nuclei. He has now formed 3 concentration groups, each one centering around one of these weak nuclei. The purpose of these concentration groups will be to increase the strength of these nuclei, to aid them in every possible way until they have grown to maturity, and are established on a functioning basis. The merits of this scheme were discussed and the experiment will be watched with great interest by the other organizers.

Redistribution of Forces.

The sessions are also used for the redistribution of forces. For instance, an election campaign is coming, when considerable work will have to be done in the residential district. This organization conference will serve as a clearing house for the placing of our forces in such a way that we can best carry out the campaign.

One organizer made a serious criticism, because she felt her district had been organized on an improper basis. She felt that there should be a consolidation of 2 sections and the separation of one very distant unit from her section. At this conference we were able to have a discussion between the organizers of the localities concerned as to whether the consolidation would weaken or strengthen their units and whether it would help matters generally.

Hold Meetings Frequently.

These organization discussions will be held every two weeks from now on. They offer a basis for serious examination and study of organization problems which we have never carried on in the party before, and which hold out the hope that we will soon overcome some of the major difficulties of reorganization in the district.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS CLASSES IN NEW YORK

Announce Full Course of Studies

NEW YORK, July 19.—The national summer training school now in session has worked out a complete list of references for the seven courses that it will give. These references will include 18 main text books and 80 books or magazines to which specific reference will, at various times, be made. The 18 main text books are the following:

- Lenin on Organization; Party Organization, Jay Lovestone; Social Forces in American History, A. M. Simons; State and Revolution, Lenin; Infantile Sickness of Leftism, Lenin; Imperialism, Lenin; Communist Manifesto, Marx; Class Struggles in France, 1848, Marx; 18th Brumaire, Marx; Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Marx; Critique of the Gotha Program, Marx; Wage Labor and Capital, Marx; Value, Price and Profit, Marx; Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels; Historical Materialism, Bukharin; Peoples' War, Berchard; Theory and Practice of Leninism, Stalin; History of the Russian Communist Party, Zinoviev (Workers Monthly).
- July 19 to 26—America Today; instructor, Jay Lovestone. One week.
- July 19 to 26—American (Communist) Party and Problems, W. W. Weinstein. One week.
- July 26 to 31—Theory and Practice in American Trade Unions, William F. Dunne. One week.
- July 26 to 31—American (Communist) Organization Structure and Problems, Jack Stachel. One week.
- July 19 to 31—American Economic and Social History, A. Trachtenberg. Two weeks.
- July 19 to 31—History of the American Working Class, Anton Binba. Two weeks.
- July 19 to 31—Application of Marxism-Leninism to American Problems, Bert Wolfe. Two weeks.

In addition to these, an elective course will be given, that can be taken by all students desirous of attending, a special course in Methods of Teaching in Communist and Workers' Schools, instructor D. Benjamin.

Furthermore, special trips to and lectures on such subjects as the Passaic strike, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike, visit to Wall Street, Stock Exchange, big factories in the New York district, also special functionaries' meetings and speakers' conferences, that will be called during the two weeks of the course, will all be given.

Industrial Organizers of Section 4 Meet Fri.

N. Green, industrial organizer of Section No. 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago, announces that a conference of all industrial organizers of nuclei in that section will be held on Friday, July 23, at 19 S. Lincoln St., 8:00 p. m.

Getting Down to Brass Tacks

By BERT MILLER,

Organizer District No. 1.

DURING the past few months District No. 1 has held a number of functionaries' conferences. These conferences were very much worth while, in so far as they furnished an opportunity to reach the leading comrades of the various units on the broad general questions of party work. However, they had one serious shortcoming. This was that they did not furnish an opportunity for the detailed discussion of organization problems which is necessary. For this reason bi-weekly conferences have been arranged to which are invited only the section and city organizers of Boston and vicinity. Of course, such conferences should and will be arranged for other parts of the district, but at the present time they are arranged only for Boston and vicinity. These conferences are attended by about 10 comrades only. I will try to give some idea of what work such a conference does.

Discuss C. I. Decision.

First of all we take up the Communist International decision on organization in the greatest detail. Each paragraph is read and discussed in the light of the situation in our district. In this way it is possible for the city and section organizers to cover in a definite and systematic manner all the chief points on organization in the Communist International decisions. The discussion centers around how the points made in the Communist International decisions can be applied locally.

Exchange of Experience.

Following the discussion on the Communist International decisions, we have an exchange of experiences. In some cases the discussion centers around one particular topic, like "How can we increase attendance at meetings?" "How can we secure greater activity on the part of comrades," etc. Organizers tell the latest wrinkles in organization that they have put across. For instance, one organizer has just reorganized his section in the following way. He found that he had 3 nuclei which contained comrades who were not strong enough politically to establish these units on a functioning basis. On the other hand he had 3 concentration groups which previous-

Former Secretary of State Traveling in Italy



Charles Evans Hughes is here seen walking in Rome under the guidance of a fascist official. It is reported that the former secretary of state is about to throw his hat in the ring for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. Perhaps he is studying fascism with an eye to future contingencies!

Where Is Russia Going?

ARTICLE I. By HARRISON GEORGE.

REVOLUTIONARY workers will give full credit to the Industrial Workers of the World for the past struggles it led against the bosses, and will regret that, aside from minor and desultory conflicts, it is not living up to its old tradition and at present leads no great numbers in wage battles against capitalism.

This cessation of active struggle against capitalism, together with the fact that the I. W. W. has allowed an anarchist element within it to push it into a position of hostility to the Soviet government and all it means to labor, has repelled the workers even in those industries where it has little or no rivalry and where it could, if it wished, build up powerful unions of real value to the working class.

We do not think all members of the I. W. W. share the ideas of their anarchist fellow-workers against Soviet Russia. The majority are industrial unionists and not anarchists. Neither do all anarchists belong to the I. W. W. A large section of this element, which, being anarchists, care more for sectarianism than for the masses they chatter about, who care nothing for industrial unionism and its necessary corollary of centralization, who worship their own ego as a political principle and who advocate the dispersion of class power (decentralization) as an organizational practice, split away in 1924 and frankly proclaimed themselves anarchists by applying to the Berlin (anarchist) international for affiliation.

BUT a considerable number of anarchists, and unconsciously anarchist ideas, remained in the organization, and while other elements who, the somewhat confused and without courageous leadership, really desire to organize and unify the workers for battle against capitalism, have simply drifted along—unable or unwilling to assert themselves positively for or against the Soviet power or any other large issue agitating the masses—unable also to formulate and enforce concrete programs for building the industrial unions they visualize, the remaining anarchists, with an organizational base in the committee controlling the marine transport workers and in the general executive board, have sought to turn the organization more decidedly away from struggle with the bosses to a renewed campaign against the Soviet government.

It is worthy of note that while in the cases of subordinate sections, such as the M. T. W., the anarchists are merely opposed to centralization within the organization, when they attain central posts themselves, as in the present G. E. B., they become centralizers even to the point of open dictatorship within the organization, their decentralization policy being directed externally to decentralization within the working class, to placing the organization in a position hostile to all other labor groupings. Queer manifestations ensue, such as the present chairman of the G. E. B.—after an utter surrender to the anarchistic autonomists of the M. T. W.—writes a page and a half article in favor of centralization, meanwhile authorizing as an official statement, an anarchistic attack on Soviet Russia, published in the "Industrial Solidarity" of June 9, entitled "After Eight Years."

WHILE technically that article acquired by this means the importance of an official document and we can ignore the name of its nondescript writer, it is actually the work of only one element in the I. W. W., the anarchists. But since the other elements, the object of such things, make no effective objection, the necessity arises to take up the issues raised by the article and show its anti-labor character.

The article is far too long to reprint here, but the writer aims to give its essential points and show how contrary they are to any interest of the working class, how they aid capitalism by imposing capitalist ideas upon the minds of workers and really are contrary to the purposes of the I. W. W. What are the essential assertions of the article "After Eight Years"?

They are, stripped of verbiage, as follows:

1. That the workers' revolution in Russia has "been betrayed by political bureaucrats."
2. That the Russian Communist Party has "delayed capitalist economic development in Russia eight years."
3. That Soviet Russia is "going back to capitalism."
4. That a dictatorship suppresses the "rights" of free speech and press and the right to strike is "taken away."

What the article proposes should be done about it is the following: "The thing for the workers of Russia and everywhere to do is to leave off chasing the political will-o-the-wisp and establish the industrial state with its workers' self-government." Expressing the intention behind this better than the anarchists themselves do, we see that the meaning inherent in it presents us with another assertion, as follows:

5. That, given the present situation, the Russia workers should abolish government in all its coercive and forcible forms, and limit their social machinery to the production and distribution of commodities.

THE same article appearing in language papers of the I. W. W. also carried other assertions, such as that there was "graft in Russia." We may grant that in a nation of 142,000,000 there may be some grafters yet uncaught. But these do not reflect any general situation or any policy of government and certainly prove nothing. That a chairman of the I. W. W. executive board should think it worth while dragging this in is, however, to be wondered at.

We can leave this, too, out of reckoning as proving nothing about the policy of the organization, and take up the above points in articles that are to follow and show them to be purely capitalist propaganda.

THE approach by which the Comintern was guided was the tried and proven point-of-view of Leninist dialectics. To understand the meaning of a certain phenomena or social event in a Leninist way, means to search for and to find its particular characteristic features, to understand their main symptoms, to show the connection between these basic elements and the emerging features of subsequent links, and to point out concretely the possible and most probable transitory stage to further developments. The British general strike has its own peculiar nature, from it flows peculiar lessons, and it confronts the British Communist Party and the whole Comintern with peculiar specific tasks.

Role of the Unions.

The British class conflict in May has underscored with numerous lines the completely singular role of the British trade unions. This peculiar role of the trade unions in England, which is forcing itself to the forefront, is founded on deep social and historic conditions. Comrade Lenin had many times emphasized the fact that the trade unions are the fundamental organization base of the labor movement in England. It is characteristic that the remarkable historical process to the left of the British workers proceeded before all and first of all thru the trade unions. Hence, it was not an accident but a fully legitimate and politically correct step of the British Communist Party to issue the slogan: "All power to the general council of the trade unions." The local committees and the committees of action, which were organized by and around the trade unions, had begun spontaneously to develop into organizations analogous to our soviets. With the further growth and rise of the struggle, and in the case of its political expansion, the slogan, "All Power to the General Council!" would inevitably have become the chief political slogan of the British working class.

Win the Unions.

This characteristic shock role of the trade union movement in England puts before the British revolutionists the task of strengthening their influence in the trade unions and among the masses organized by them. The British Communists must orientate themselves, not on leaving the trade unions, but on winning a majority within them. Not in any country is it possible to win the masses disregarding the trade unions. And this is particularly true with regard to England. Not by disregarding the trade unions but thru the trade unions, increasing their authority in the trade unions; thus will the British Communist Party lead the working class to victory. In connection with this, the importance of the so-called "Minority Movement" increases tremendously.

Lesson of the Strike.

This presentation has been given in the "Theses on the Lessons of the British General Strike," passed unanimously by the recent session of the executive committee of the Comintern.

The August number of the Workers Monthly, soon to be out, will publish these remarkable theses in full. This is an opportunity for all revolutionary workers to do their cause a service by seeing that the August Workers Monthly gets into the hands of all workers in shops and mills and in their residential neighborhood, who are capable of serious study of the biggest event of recent years in working class life.

The theses will be published in the Workers Monthly. But here we publish an article from the Pravda of Moscow which analyzes the Comintern theses:

The Communist International on the British Strike

EVERY conscious Bolshevik must not only carefully read but also thoroughly study the theses on the lessons of the British strike adopted unanimously by the executive committee of the Communist International.

In the theses of the executive of the Comintern is given, in a concise and compact form, an analysis of the British events in May. The theses contain an exposition of the social and economic basis and the fundamental moving forces of this class conflict. They lay bare the strategy of the capitalists, the Baldwin government, the right and "left" "leaders," and of the Communist Party. They define the position of the British strike in the international situation, derive the chief lessons therefrom, outline the future perspectives and developments and accordingly point out the resulting tasks of the Comintern and its sections.

Dialectics the Guide.

Unity More Important Than Ever.

BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE GIVES LESSONS TO LABOR MOVEMENT, IS VIEW OF COMINTERN EXECUTIVE

The executive committee of the Communist International, after the British general strike, held a session in Moscow for the purpose of considering the lessons to be learned by the workers of the whole world from that tremendous experience. The importance of that great event cannot be over-estimated. Except for the sharp class struggles in Germany in 1918-19, nothing so important as the British general strike has faced the working class since the Russian revolution which established the Soviet government.

It is imperative that the workers of the whole world receive the true estimate of the British general strike. It is of course beyond question that all revolutionary workers must and will look to the Communist International for the clear presentation of the British general strike.

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It would be the greatest absurdity to say that after the May strike and the surrender of the general council the question of strengthening the movement for world trade union unity, and the questions of the united front are taken off the order of the day or shoved to the background. It would only be a demonstration of irresolution and political nearsightedness for us to take the initiative to break with the British trade unions and leave the Anglo-Soviet committee. It must not be forgotten for a minute that it was only under pressure of the masses moving to the left that the British trade unions entered into official contact with the Soviet trade unions.

Left Leaders Chiefly to Blame.

A harsh, merciless criticism of the right leaders, and no less of the "left" leaders who bear the chief responsibility for the defeat of the general strike, does not at all necessitate a "beautiful" but politically cheap "gesture" of our leaving the committee. The existence and strengthening of an organized connection between the Soviet proletariat and the English trade unions will do the British proletariat only good. And, conversely, our "voluntary" exit from the Anglo-Soviet committee would only encourage and intensify the very tendency of leaving the trade unions on the part of the English revolutionary workers.

Two Possibilities.

There are various possible developments confronting England at present. There is the possibility of a victorious reaction. There is the possibility and probability of a revolutionary struggle unfolding itself despite the loss of the May battle. Preparing the reverses for the eventuality of the first perspective, the Leninist Communist International must actively orientate itself and its sections on the second, the revolutionary perspective of development. This perspective is now represented in England by the tenacious and heroic strike of the coal miners. The miners' strike is at present the decisive link in the international class struggle.

The miners' strike may become the starting point for the further uncovering of class antagonisms, the starting point for a new movement on a new basis. Hence, the Communist International has rightly declared that the cause of the British miners is the cause of the world proletariat. "The cause of the miners is our cause," declared the Communist International. To active assistance of our brothers the miners—is the call of the Comintern to the workers of the whole world.

Court Martial Clears Officer Who Did Not Salute Hated Haitian

NEW YORK, July 19.—It took less than five minutes for brother army officers to accept the excuses of Col. James T. Watson in the court-martial for his failure to salute Haiti's Negro president, Louis Borno, properly upon the latter's arrival in New York harbor. Borno came to pay his respects to the real rulers of his homeland—American bankers—and to call on President Coolidge, who lets the marines take care of Haiti.

PLUTES FEAR BREAD RIOTS MAY LEAD TO REVOLT

Dread Repetition of the French Revolution

Will the mounting price of bread in France bring revolution? That question, according to the New York Times Paris correspondent, is alarming official circles. The bread problem, he says, has been back of every great French social upheaval.

Franco Worthless
The franc today is worth scarcely 1/8 of prewar. We perhaps think of it as a remote problem, of interest only to financiers. But to the French worker the decline of the franc means that the price of bread rises faster than wages can keep pace.

Bread Riots.
French capitalists know that bread riots led up to the French revolution of 1789 which abolished feudalism and the monarchy. As early as 1775 in Dijon, Auxerre, Amiens and Lille the people took the houses of monopolists, destroyed their furniture and smashed their flour mills. At Paris they plundered the bakeries and distributed food to the crowd.

Riots Lead in Revolt.
In 1782 and 1783 the riots began again. In 1786 the Lyons silk weavers struck for higher wages to meet the increasing cost of bread. They were suppressed and 3 leaders hanged. By December 1789 the rioting developed into revolt. And always it was bread. Peasants and workers forced well-to-do farmers to sell grain at a fair price. They seized the grain of speculators and distributed it. They demanded better wages and abolition of taxes that kept up the price of food.

In Paris the first open battle was fought around the paper factory of a capitalist who answered the demand for bread with the suggestion that the workers eat hay. Twelve soldiers were killed and 80 wounded. On the people's side 200 were killed and 300 wounded.

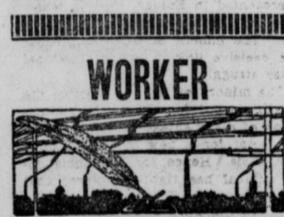
Fear Another Revolution.
So the revolution was born in bread riots. The parliament or estates-general was summoned to save the government from bankruptcy. The 3rd estate, representing the commons, declared itself the national assembly. The driving force was the demand of half-starved workers for bread. Kropotkin in his Great French Revolution says, "At the time when the famine was growing more and more severe the people knew that in Paris and the vicinity there was food enough to feed everybody, and the poor said to one another that without an insurrection the monopolists would never leave off starving the people."

Speculators Control Wheat.
Today, as 150 years ago, there is plenty of wheat in France, as the French minister of agriculture admits. But as in the era preceding the great French revolution, it is in the hands of capitalist speculators who take advantage of the government's currency inflation to boost the price until the worker can't buy enough bread for his family. The milling trust is reported an important factor in this holdup.

Steel Trust to Give 25c Medal for 25 Years Toil

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.—A very "liberal" member of the United States Steel corporation has made a suggestion which appears to have been accepted by the heads of the concern. All workers loyal and true to the corporation for 25 years are going to get a silver medal. (This token of appreciation is worth 25 cents.)

They are going to receive a 25-cent medal—one cent a year for 25 years faithful service.



WORKER

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Bicknell, Ind., Coal Miners Send \$591 More to Aid Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—The following letter, with a check for \$591 has been received by the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.:

"Fellow Workers:
"Please find enclosed a check for \$591 from Local Union No. 884, United Mine Workers of America, of Bicknell, Ind. As you remember I sent in advance of this a check for \$250 which makes \$841 we have sent you. Hope this will be a great benefit in helping win the strike and with good luck and best wishes, I remain,
"Albery Henry, Treas. Local 884, United Mine Workers of America, Bicknell, Ind."

NEW YORK LABOR AWAITS CONEY ISLAND CONCERT

To Jam Stadium with 25,000 Workers

NEW YORK, July 19.—A grand concert will take place in the Coney Island Stadium at Surf Ave and 6th street, Coney Island, Saturday evening, August 23, at 8:30 p. m.

Organized labor in New York will stage the biggest demonstration held in the country for the benefit of the textile strikers when they pack the Coney Island Stadium having a seating capacity of 25,000. The concert will be featured with an unusual classic program. A few of the outstanding features will be Fokinas' Ballet, known throughout the world for their beautiful and artistic performances, two of the most popular symphony orchestras now playing in New York City and one of the best choirs along the Atlantic seaboard. Other features are being arranged that will be announced later.

All labor unions of Greater New York, fraternal societies, liberal and radical groups are urged to mobilize all their forces behind this affair. All are called on to buy and sell tickets and advertise this concert.
This concert will be held under the auspices of the general relief committee of the Textile Strikers' Conference of New York City. Put your shoulders to the wheel and pack the Stadium and help put the Passaic strike over the top to a final victory and aid in the establishment of a strong, powerful union in the textile industry.

Brownsville Has Second Passaic Relief Conference

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 19.—A second relief conference for the Passaic textile strikers was held at the Miners' Hall here, Brother Thomas Bevan, delegate of Local Union No. 2088, United Mine Workers of America; W. S. Zimmerman, chairman of the conference and organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Robert Norman of West Brownsville, delegate from the central trades council—all of them veterans in many battles of the workers—were among the trade union delegates that were present to aid the Passaic textile workers carry on their fight against the mill barons.
Plans were made to hold a milk tag day for the strikers. Large cash donations have been sent to Passaic from this section by trades unions and fraternal organizations.

Chicago Electrotypers Aid Passaic Strikers

Chicago Electrotypers' Union No. 3 donated \$50 to the Passaic strike relief. The following greeting accompanied the check:
"Enclosed herewith please find our check for \$50, which is a contribution from our organization towards the success of your present struggle.
"With best wishes for your success,
"Fraternally,
"Frank R. Adams, President."

Elevator Constructors Send Check to Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—Local No. 15 of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, sent \$15 for Passaic strike relief, explaining that "the condition of our general fund at the present time is such that we are unable to make a larger contribution, but I can assure you of the hearty sympathy of our organization and our approval of your efforts to organize the textile workers."

Sustain Fire Fighters Raise

WASHINGTON—(FP)—International headquarters of the Fire Fighters' Union in Washington has been notified that the Missouri supreme court has upheld the wage increase of \$30 a month which the voters of St. Louis gave the members of Local 73 in April, 1925. The city council in St. Louis refused to abide by the referendum and the local appealed to the courts. The men will get \$350 each, as back pay.

CHARLIE, BROTHER OF THE LATE "BILL" BRYAN, IS IN THE RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF NEBRASKA



Bryan is in the campaign for governor of Nebraska on a platform which calls for no increase in the two cent gasoline tax, enforcement of the prohibition laws and other odds and ends. There are others in the field—all capitalist politicians so far.

LABOR CHAUTAUQUA IN MINING CAMPS INSPIRES UNION FIGHT FOR MINERS' NATIONALIZATION

DAGUS MINES, Pa., July 19.—(FP)—Over the hills from Kersey and up the hollows from the strung-out settlement of Dagus Mines, even from non-union Byrnsdale, 12 miles away, miners and their wives and children trooped to the Labor Chautauqua in the hall of Local 2044, United Mine Workers. The season's fourth Chautauqua sponsored by District 2 came to this isolated community where formerly 600 men worked. The three mines of the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., an Erie railroad subsidiary, have been closed since April 1.

The youngsters' eyes nearly popped out watching with delight the clever volunteer entertainers—most of them from miners' families themselves. The "sweethearts of the Labor Chautauqua," the Waugaman sisters, Leila and Maude, lived up to their name with their singing and recitations. Joe Martina did a fast Charleston to the tune of Steve Bacha's mouth-organ and Alec Macready and John Marusa put on a funny mock boxing-mat—all four boys coming up from Madera. The Noel sisters and Brother, the Phillips' father and sons, vied in the dance—all of them cheered the crowd. With not a movie nor a radio in town and only three telephones (two for the company), Dagus Mines couldn't help enjoying the treat!

Nationalization Still an Issue.
Speeches sandwiched between the entertainment during three days all tended to show that the soft coal industry can no longer be run chaotically as it is and give the miners a living. John Brophy, president District 2; James Mark, vice president; Paul W. Fuller, educational director in charge of the Labor Chautauquas; and Clara Johnson, assistant to Fuller, spoke—all urging the miners to study their problems, to learn about the nationalization of coal program to which the union is officially committed. Brophy quoted the engineers' indictment of the present management of the industry. He told the miners to work with other groups of workers for the accomplishment of nationalization when democrats and republicans turn them down.
Women's Auxiliary.
Many of the younger women and girls of 16 to 20 attended the special women's meetings and joined the new Women's Auxiliary, Local 3, formed with Miss Johnson's assistance. How America-Lives! will be studied by the group. Local 1, Coalport, has 59 women learning about industrial relations, while Local 2, Madera, has 30 devoting themselves to public ownership. Miss Johnson is the young Sagamore school teacher who wrote songs for the strikers' choir to sing to scabs when picketing was banned.
Need Funds.
Coalport, Madera and Grass Flats have each enjoyed the Labor Chautauqua this summer. Other mining towns are clamoring for their chance, but funds for the Chautauqua have to be raised outside of miners' pockets. The district union treasury cannot finance even this important work when so much relief has to be paid. Last season Fuller held 10 Labor Chautauquas, all over the district. The response is always worth the effort, bucking up the spirit of the miners and their families in this trying period. Fuller is hoping that enough friends of the miners can be found with the means to give for carrying on Labor Chautauquas throughout this region for the rest of the summer.

R. R. Workers on City Transport Should Act with Electric Unions

By a Worker Correspondent
The suburban service of the Illinois Central is now electrified. It is no different than that of the elevated service of the streets. It is no different whether steam or electric power is used, the employees are engaged in the transportation of the same commodity, the commuter.
But if the employees of the city lines go out on strike the railroad employes think of himself as a railroad employe and will stay on the job of transporting commuters. Thousands of commuters will be forced to the steam lines. It will be necessary to run hundreds of extra trains and the use of hundreds of extra railroad employes.
The railroad employe will be forced to scab on the carmen, should they go out on strike. It is time that the rank and file of the several transportation unions got together, instead of allowing themselves to be used to defeat each other by their officers and the corporations.
Illinois Central Flagman.

Between Ten and Twenty Injured in Ohio Train Wreck

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 19.—Between ten and twenty persons were reported injured near Summitville, O., when a Pittsburgh-Fort Wayne and Chicago passenger was wrecked. The night express, which had been re-routed over the Alliance, O.-Rochester, Pa., branch track, struck an open switch, derauling three cars.

JAMES GAINS CONTROL OF BIG RAILROAD

Is One of 10 Richest Men in Nation

Wealth produced by workers in copper, silver and gold mines has enabled one man to gain virtual control of one-seventh of the railroad mileage of the United States. This comes to light with the announcement that Arthur Curtis James, copper magnate, has secured a controlling interest in the Western Pacific railroad. This probably makes him the largest railroad stockholder in America.

One of 10 Richest.
James is reckoned one of the country's 10 richest men. He is one of the 3 or 4 owners of the Phelps-Dodge corporation with enormously profitable metal mines in Arizona, New Mexico and over the border in Mexico. As a director of Morgan's First National Bank of New York and trustee of the United States Trust Co. he is a partner in the money trust which, according to the Pujo congressional committee, dominates American industry.

James is one of the multimillionaires that have separately incorporated their enormous power as investors. The Curtis Securities Co., of which he is president, might well be designated James, the capitalist exploiter, while A. C. James, the individual, is publicly thought of as a philanthropist and sportsman.

Dodge Income Taxes.
By having the bulk of his income come to the Curtis Securities Co. for reinvestment, James has been avoiding the graduated income taxes by which congress hoped to make the very rich pay a part of their share of the war cost. This was pointed out by Sen. Couzens in his attack on Mellon's scheme for untaxing the rich. A large part of James' fortune, now reckoned at about \$200,000,000, came to him by inheritance from his father.

According to the New York Times, James is believed to be the largest stockholder in the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The last two roads control the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. James is reported to own most of the minority stock in this very profitable road. His control of the Western Pacific now gives him a big say in the management of the Denver & Rio Grande, which is jointly controlled by the Western Pacific and Missouri Pacific roads.

With James' assumption of control T. M. Schumacher, "becomes operating head of the Western Pacific. For years he has been employed by the Guggenheim and Phelps-Dodge interests to represent their control in the transportation industry. In addition James joins the directorate, bringing with him Hale Holden, president of the Burlington and Colorado & Southern; James E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island, and Winthrop Aldrich, representing Rockefeller holdings.

Controls Colleges.
James has the usual influence of a multi-millionaire outside of business. Along with Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. and George Plimpton of Ginn & Co. he is one of the dominating trustees of Amherst College. He is trustee of Hampton Institute, the Metropolitan Art Museum, the New York public library and director of Union Theological seminary. His vast fortune, accumulated at the expense of workers in the copper industry, enables him to extend his control not only to transportation but also to the country's cultural life. He is a factor in the control of education by big business.

Methodist Snoopers Seek Pennsylvania Blue Law Violators

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A girl and two men are under arrest charged with violation of the Sunday blue laws of 1794 in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition here.
Twelve warrants were sworn out after investigators for the Methodist committee of 100 had visited the grounds last Sunday and taken the names of persons selling tickets. However, only three of the twelve ticket sellers could be located, but the investigators indicated they would continue their search.
A hearing has been set for July 19 on the application for an injunction closing the Sesqui-Centennial on Sunday.

Chorus Girls Kick for Pay from Boss Who Left in Night

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—Fifteen chorus girls and 45 other stage workers stormed the doors of the Savoy Theater to demand their wages and belongings. Three of the girls declared that the paymaster and show officials disappeared Saturday night, leaving the workers unpaid and stranded. Lessors of the theater were in the International Theaters of America, Inc.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight.



A NEW NOVEL
Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.
J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meet 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, "Rosa-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and 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. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. 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.

VIII
There was Dad's voice, calling Bunny; so he said good-bye, and ran down the arroyo. Dad was sitting in the car. "We're a'goin' in to Paradise," he said. "But first, change them oil shoes." Bunny did so, and put the shoes away in the back of the car. He hopped in, and they drove down the lane, and Dad remarked, with a cheerful smile, "Well son, we own the ranch."

He was amused by the scene he had just been through and told Bunny about it, overlooking the possibility of complications in Bunny's feelings. Dad had tactfully begun talking to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins about the family's lack of bread, and that had started Mr. Watkins telling the whole situation. There was a sixteen hundred dollar mortgage against the ranch, with nearly three hundred dollars interest overdue, and they had got a final notice from the bank, that foreclosure proceedings would begin next week. So Dad had explained that he wanted a place for summer camping, where his boy could have an outdoor life, and he would buy the ranch at a fair price. Poor Mrs. Watkins began to cry—she had been born on this place, it seemed, it was her homestead. Dad said she didn't need to worry, they might stay right on, and have all the farming rights of the place, he would lease it to them for ninety-nine years at ten dollars a year. The old man caught Dad's hand; he had known the Lord would save them, he said. Dad decided that was a good lead, so he explained that the Lord had sent him, according to the revelation of the True Word; after which Mr. Watkins had done just whatever the Lord had told Dad to tell him to do!

And J. Arnold Ross had put the affairs of that family in order, you bet—there would be no more nonsense of giving away their money to missionaries! The Lord had told Dad to tell Mr. Watkins that he was to use his money to feed and clothe and educate his children. The Lord had furthermore told him that the equity in his land was not to be paid in cash, but was to consist of certificates of deposit in a trust-company, which would pay them a small income, about fifteen dollars a month—a lot better than having to pay the bank nearly ten dollars a month interest on a mortgage! Moreover, the Lord had directed that this money was to be held in trust for the children; and Bunny's friend Paul could thank Dad for having saved him a share. Mr. Watkins had said that one of his sons was a black sheep, and unworthy of the Lord's care, but Dad had stated it as a revelation of the True Word that there was no sheep so black but that the Lord would wash it white in His own good time; and Mr. Watkins had joyfully accepted this revelation, and he and his wife had put their names to a contract of sale which Dad had drawn up. The purchase price was thirty-seven hundred dollars, which had been Mr. Watkins' own figure—he had said that this hill land was worth five dollars an acre, and he figured his improvements at five hundred. They weren't really worth that, they were a lot of ruins, Dad said, but he took the old man's valuation of them. The contract provided that Mr. Watkins was to have water sufficient to irrigate two acres of land, which was just about all he had under cultivation now; of course, Dad would give him more, if he could use it, but Dad wouldn't take no chances of disputes about water-rights. In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Watkins would drive out to Paradise and Dad would hire a four-passenger car there, and drive them to some other town, where they could put the matter into escrow without too much talk.

In the meantime, Dad was on his way to Paradise to set the town's one real estate agent to work buying more land for him. "Why don't you send for Ben Skutt?" asked Bunny; but Dad answered that Ben was a rascal—he had caught him trying to collect a commission from the other party. And anyhow, a local man could do it better—Dad would buy him with an extra commission, let Bunny watch and see how it was worked. Fortunately, Dad had taken the precaution to bring along a cashier's check for three thousand dollars. "I didn't know just how long we might camp," he said, with his sly humor.

So they came to an office labelled, J. H. Hardacre, Real Estate, Insurance and Loans. Mr. Hardacre sat with his feet on his desk and a cigar in his mouth, waiting for his prey; he was a lean, hungry-looking old fellow and was not fooled for here was money and he swung his feet to the floor and sat right up. Dad took a chair, and remarked on the weather, and asked about the earthquake, and finally said that he had a relative who wanted to live in the open for his health and Dad had just bought the Abel Watkins place, and he just thought he'd like to raise goats on a bigger scale, and could he get some land adjoining? Mr. Hardacre answered right away, there was a pile of that hill-stuff to be had; there was the Bandy tract, right alongside—and Mr. Hardacre got out a big map and began to show Dad with his pencil, there was close to a thousand acres of that, but it was mostly back in the hills, and all rocks. Dad asked what it could be bought for and Mr. Hardacre said all that hill-stuff was held at five or six dollars an acre. He began to show other tracts, and Dad said wait now, and he got a paper and pencil and began to jot down the names and the acreage and the price. Apparently everything around here could be bought—whenever the man failed to include any tract, Dad would ask "And what about that?" and Mr. Hardacre would say, "That's the old Bascum tract—yes, I reckon that could be got." And Dad said, "Let's list them all," and a queer look began to come over Mr. Hardacre's face—it was dawning upon him that this was the great hour of his life.

(To be continued.)
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"Wolf! Wolf!" Howls John

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and one time prominent in the progressive wing of the American Federation of Labor, seems to be suffering from an incurable desire to take one of Aesop's fables too seriously.

It is the one about the boy who was guarding the sheep from the wolves. Out of pure devilment, the lad shouted, "Wolf!" when there were no wolves for the pleasure of seeing the villagers scurrying to help him. He had his fun but when the wolves came and he called for assistance no help arrived.

Perhaps this tale does not adorn the moral, but it's a good story anyhow.

Fitzpatrick is no child, yet he is childish. He went into hysterics last Sunday because one of the delegates, who happened to be a Communist, stated in answer to a question that he was unable to secure the presence of Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Olander, Oscar Nelson or other prominent conservative labor officials at a meeting called to fight the injunction that sent several girl members of the I. L. G. W. U. to jail. Therefore he had to invite labor leaders who were not afraid to fight the injunction. One of them happened to be William Z. Foster.

While the girls were in jail the federation officials did nothing to assist them, outside of appealing to Governor Len Small, their political angel. Small did nothing, then Fitzpatrick kindly threw the blame on the attorney general who is gunning for Small's job.

In his anxiety to guard the interests of the conservative labor officialdom (and incidentally the employers), from the Communist "wolves," Fitzpatrick usually succeeds in making an ass of himself. Last Sunday, for instance, he grabbed the wrong end of the pole when he attacked the girls who went to jail over the injunction issue and sneered at their alleged efforts to win martyrdom. None, only the most hardened in the ranks of the labor fakery would take this attitude towards women who went to jail for a great cause. Some of those women left their little children in the care of others and served their sentences.

Of course, John Fitzpatrick is not without compassion for the sufferings of others. But he finds himself in a most unhappy position. The situation is not to his liking, but he must sleep in the bed he selected. He must either fight the employers or the progressives. He has elected to fight the progressives.

Fitzpatrick once stated that the Communists are clever enough to champion issues that are of interest to the working class. Quite true. And that is the main reason why Mr. Fitzpatrick will not be able to carry out his ultimatum delivered in the heat of anger last Sunday. John said he would not give delegates, who were also Communists, the floor until they proved they were not Communists.

If Fitzpatrick got ahead of the Communists in pushing issues that are of interest to the workers, he would have no trouble with them. But then he would be so much like a Communist that the old Skinny Madden gang might come to life and make life miserable for him.

This is no world for a person who wants peace.

West Virginia Miners Again in Battle

The unconquerable coal diggers of West Virginia have again raised their battle flags against the operators who have succeeded after years of struggle in wrecking the United Mine Workers of America in that state.

West Virginia is one of the most famous theaters of war in the glorious history of the coal miners' union. It is here that the coal magnates have delivered their heaviest blows. It is here that the miners have written the most splendid chapters in the story of a struggle against unbearable conditions.

The coal miners of West Virginia not only had to fight against the employers, their gunmen and their courts, but they were also under the handicap of having an international officialdom which systematically sabotaged their efforts and destroyed the solidarity of the district organization. Instead of fighting the operators, Lewis and Green wined and dined with them. They preferred to have their feet under the bosses' table rather than on the picket line. Lewis and Green and the rest of their flunkies were more interested in conducting a war against the progressive elements in the union rather than against the union-smashing employers.

According to all indications the present strike is a mass movement on the part of the miners in the Fairmont district, having for its aim the organization of the 40,000 miners in that part of the state. The striking miners are showing that they are made of the stuff which can produce victories. A victory in West Virginia would be a clarion call to the miners in every part of coal mining section of the United States to renew the struggle to organize the mines 100 per cent.

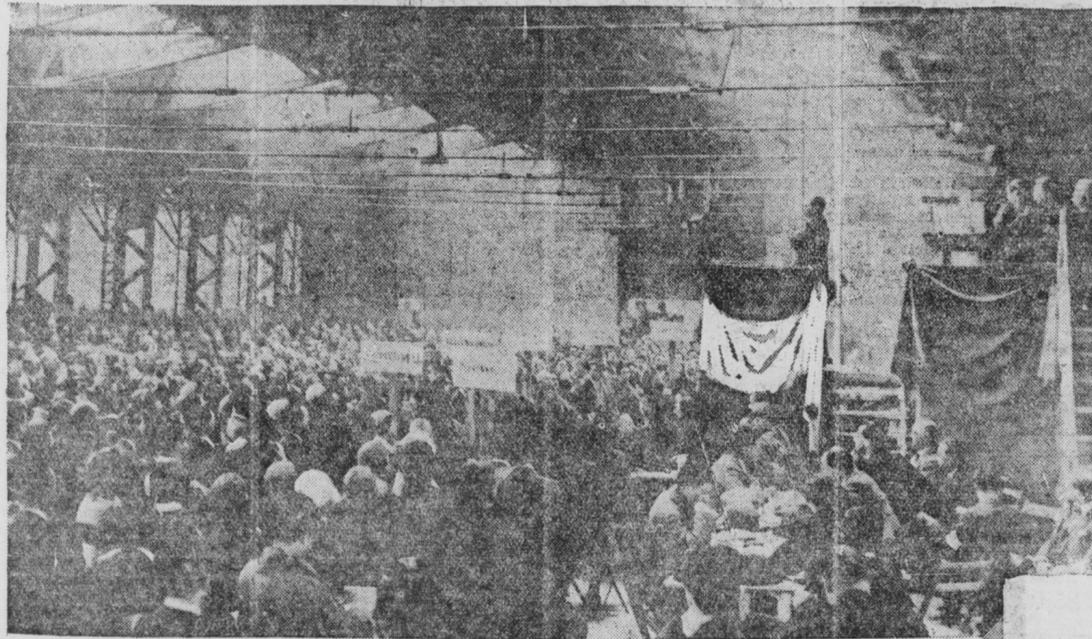
A Correction

We regret that in Monday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER Comrade A. Lozovsky's name was, by a mechanical error, left off an article on this page entitled, "The General Council Intrigues Against the British Coal Miners."

COMMITTEE SPEAKING FOR 40,000 CITIZENS OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY, ASSAILS THE "CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—The executive committee of the Associated Societies and Parishes of Passaic, representing more than 40,000 citizens, attacked the strikebreaking activities of the so-called "Citizen's Committee" organized recently with strong mill backing for the purpose of attacking the leadership of the strike and depriving the strikers of relief funds. The "Slavic Committee" as the Associated Societies and Parishes are commonly called, denounced in no uncertain terms the publicity statements of the Citizen's Committee, intimating that it was the tool of a few politicians and of business men who are feeling the pinch of the long strike.

French Strikebreakers Hold National Convention



Above are shown members of the French fascist movement in conference at Rheims. Recruited from much the same middle-class and rural elements as their black Italian brothers, these Frenchmen hope to take advantage of the falling franc to establish a black-shirt dictatorship of capitalism.

PASSAIC HEALTH HEAD IS PLIANT TOOL OF BOSSES

Seeks to Block Relief to Underfed Children

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—The statement of Dr. John N. Ryan, city health officer, that the children of the 16,000 striking textile workers are not in need of milk was sharply assailed by Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general relief committee of textile strikers, 743 Main avenue, in an interview here today.

Declaring that Dr. Ryan was "dutifully falling in line with the policy of the mill bosses and their latest tool, the citizen's committee, in attempting to cut off relief and starve the workers back to the mills," the relief chairman challenged Dr. Ryan to go into the homes of the workers and test the truth of his assertion.

Malnutrition.
"He will find most of the strikers' children suffering from underweight and malnutrition as a result of their parents' inability to furnish them with nutritious food on the starvation wages paid by the millionaire mill barons. And if he is not altogether prejudiced against workers' children getting milk, he will be forced to agree with us that these kiddies are in urgent need of milk and other nutritious food."

The relief chairman called attention to the cases of 100 strikers' children who were recently given a medical examination. "Fifty of them were found to be underweight and suffering from malnutrition and anemia," he declared. "They were all chosen at random, as the first hundred to register for the summer camps. The study of the Workers Health Bureau of New York City of 404 cases of Passaic textile workers and their children showed similar results."

"Whether Dr. Ryan and the citizen's committee like it or not, the workers of America are going to see that these underfed and puny bodies are strengthened to resist disease and for the struggle against such autocracy and oppression as exist in the textile industry."

Seek to Block Relief.

"The workers are wise to the bosses' game. Having failed to drive the textile strikers back to the mills with police clubs, gas bombs, drenchings in zero weather, savage jail sentences, and excessive bail bonds, the bosses are now in a starvation offensive. They have picked the tenderest point. They plan to weaken the splendid resistance of the striker parents with the cries of hungry children. A few days ago, thru the citizen's committee, they impudently injected themselves into the labor movement in an effort to cut off relief. And now, thru the accommodation of Dr. Ryan, they attack the children's milk campaign of the Passaic strikers, on the assumption that worker's children do not need milk and nutritious food. This attack, like all the others, is doomed to failure. The workers are wise to the bosses' game and have already begun to answer this latest attack with greater support for strike relief."

Ousted Small Pet Is Given Another Plum

Will H. Colvin, ouster chairman of the state board of pardons and paroles, has been appointed assistant commerce commissioner by Governor Len Small, it was learned here today. The position pays \$5,000 yearly. Colvin was let go at the time the "pardon mill" investigation was under way at Joliet prison.

Keep Up Antique Theatricals While Miners Starve



One of the signs of the decadence of the imperialist British empire is the persistent observance of all the out-dated and costly ceremonies of by-gone days. Above is shown the silly looking London Tower guard with fake curls, silk suits, ruffles and old guns that won't shoot.

Railroad Fat Boys Enjoy Pleasant Outing



Left to right playing a boys game are: W. J. Fripp, general manager of Vanderbilt's New York Central; Elisha Lee, vice-president of the strikebreaking "Pensacola," and C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the "B. & O." Each of the above named railroads has a slightly different policy towards its workers. For example, the Pensacola locks them out while the B. & O. cajoles them with a "plan." But they are all members of the same club and enjoy themselves while the slaves keep their trains running.

Caliban in the Coal Mines

By LOUIS UNTERMEYER

God, we don't like to complain
We know that the mine is no lark—
But—there's the pools from the rain;
But—there's the cold and the dark.

God, You don't know what it is
You, in Your well-lighted sky,
Watching the meteors whizz;
Warm, with the sun always by.

God, if You had but the moon
Stuck in Your cap for a lamp,
Even You'd tire of it soon,
Down in the dark and the damp.

Nothing but blackness above
And nothing that moves but the
cars—
God, if You wish for our love,
Fling us a handful of stars!

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

WITH THE STAFF

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

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"When gain and profit is wrung from the needy and helpless, it becomes sinful and a thing of evil," so said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.
Now this is a right brilliant remark. We observe, however, that when folks are not helpless, they don't permit profit to be "wrung" from them. Hence, no sin is committed and the sinner and the sinned against both vanish.

If the soul of the boss you'd be Saving,
From going to hell in a hike;
You better begin organizing,

BILL GREEN

And calling a general strike.

The interest of workers don't matter,

BILL GREEN

If they starve here, they feast up above.
So pass 'round the platter and keep up

YOUR CHATTER

To the boss of your brotherly love.

WANTED

A government of France that will stay put. Also a franc of which we can speak frankly as being worth something. We had thought to institute a ceremony of stepping out for a drink every time a capitalist cabinet falls, but we desisted because habitual drinkers.

Our Versatile Moro

You may not know Hadji Butu, but you oughta. He is the Moro gentleman who represents that Mohammedan section of the Philippine Islands in "our" colonial legislature, at Manila. He has what you might call a "ready mind." Hadji is able to change it at will. On Thursday he interviewed Colonel Thompson and after coyly admitting that the Moros were "incapable of self-government" opined that they dearly desired to be ruled by Americans, especially by the rubber trust, and cordially rejected the idea of Philippine independence. On Friday, the Philippine legislature unanimously passed a resolution demanding immediate and absolute independence. It does that every year, usually by viva voce vote. This year the vote was by roll call. Hadji voted for Philippine independence.

The Millennium Has Arriv'—Maybe.

Dr. Wynn, who is noted in London as a prophet, says the next world war is about to begin. We don't see that it needs much of a prophet for that. Anyhow, he says it will be over by 1936. Incidentally, the Dock said the millennium is due to arrive July 20, right this year. We're writing about this on the 19th, and if we manage to get to work on time and have all the other six little editors at work on time, we'll agree that the Old Dock was right. One of our six seems to be lost in the shuttle in New York. If you run across him, show him to follow the green line.

DEPORT HIM TO ROOSHA.

"By 1936," says Dock Wynn, millennium expert extraordinary who resides in Merry England, "the world will have completely understood the meaning of the great pyramid and the present forms of world government will have ceased to be. We shall have arrived at one universal government." We can't understand how it happened that Sir William Joynson-Hicks did not descend upon the Old Dock about that time and pinch him for sedition. Undoubtedly the Old Dock has had a letter from Zinoviev. This will grieve Ramsay MacDonald. We mean the letter, not the pinch.



The 100% American.

Life.