

Uphold the Revolutionary Tradition!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY is the anniversary of the decision of the American colonists to secure by any and all means, at the price of war and death if need be, their freedom from the English monarchy and establish themselves as a nation.

The tradition of the United States of America in this respect is a revolutionary tradition. More than that, it is a revolutionary tradition of which the workers and farmers of America are the bearers because it was the oppressed, descendants of the English, Irish, Scotch and Dutch peasantry which had been beggared first by the breakdown of feudalism and on whose backs were laid the unbearable burdens of a rising capitalism, who made up the revolutionary armies, who fought, starved and died for American independence only to be thrown into debtors' prisons and have the felon's brand placed on them when the revolutionary war had ended.

THE "founding fathers" were the early aristocrats who took to themselves the fruits of the revolutionary struggle and framed a constitution based on property rights. They were the representatives of the landlord, trading and commercial groups who held and drove to labor from sunup to sundown black and white slaves—the nucleus of the modern American workingclass.

The farmers and workers got nothing from the war for independence. What progress they have made as a class since that time has been made in the face of the most determined resistance on the part of the exploiting class which seeks now to disguise and distort the history of the revolutionary struggle.

As in France, where the fall of the Bastille marked the rise of the third estate—the trading and commercial class to power—but was achieved by the bloody sacrifices which the young workingclass laid on the altar of freedom, so in America the revolutionary war, fought by workers and farmers, marks the opening of what appears as an endless lane of opportunity for the exploiters of the masses to consolidate and increase their wealth and power.

IN the issue of The DAILY WORKER for today the tale of the early history of the United States, of the revolutionary struggle for independence, the role of worker and farmer, landlord and merchant, aristocrat and commoner, is told as it should be told. These articles shatter the conventional capitalist analysis of the revolutionary epoch in our history and give to the early American workingclass its proper place in history.

We are proud of the part our class played in the stern struggle for independence and we say that the truth about 1776, the truth about the revolutionary period, both before and AFTER the war for independence was over, shall conquer the lies of the present American ruling class.

The United States, like all other capitalist nations has been built by workers and farmers. It is theirs and they should take it.

EVERY Fourth of July celebration should be the occasion for strengthening the revolutionary tradition of this nation which the workers and farmers alone can carry out to its final and inevitable conclusion—a workers' and farmers' government. Some immediate tasks face the American masses.

THEY may appear as small chores when compared with the gigantic and world embracing nature of the class struggle but of such small tasks, successfully accomplished, is the victory of the masses made.

WHAT better day than the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence, achieved by hungry and ragged workers and farmers, for American labor to pledge itself to:

- (1) Free Sacco and Vanzetti.
- (2) Release of the Chicago garment workers and a renewal of the fight against injunctions.
- (3) 100 per cent support of the strike of 40,000 New York cloakmakers.
- (4) Defense of and relief for the heroic Passaic textile workers.
- (5) Freedom for Tom Mooney and Billings, the I. W. W. prisoners in California, the Centralia defendants in Washington.
- (6) Abolition of all racial discrimination thru the united efforts of the labor and farmer organizations.
- (7) Organization of the Unorganized.
- (8) A united labor ticket for the fall elections—A Labor Party for the 1928 elections.

DEVOTION to the above tasks will make the Fourth of July a workingclass holiday characterized by the same high purpose and stern determination to stop nowhere this side of victory which actuated the colonial workers and farmers of the revolutionary colonial period and will establish the claim of the American workingclass to July the Fourth as ITS holiday—taken from it by the present American ruling class just as the colonial workers and farmers were robbed of their inheritance by the colonial exploiters.

BRITISH MASSACRE TWENTY-SIX CHINESE UNION STRIKE PICKETS

CANTON, China, July 2.—Chinese strikers against British shipping here were fired upon by British motor boats armed with machine guns and twenty-six strike pickets killed.

The strikers have made a complaint to the Canton government in protest against the massacre of the pickets by the British, who as civilian business enterprises violate international law by using their own private armed forces.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT SENDS TROOPS TO COLLECT ITS TAXES

DUBLIN, July 2.—Free State authorities are sending troops into various districts of Ireland to collect taxes. The Galway county council, upon applying to the Free State government for aid to collect taxes, has been promised military assistance. The ministry of justice has also promised to provide a boat to take away livestock seized for taxes from the farmers on the island of Eddy, near the head of Galway Bay.

LEADERS OF THE BIG NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE OF 40,000 WORKERS.



TRADE UNION OFFICERS IN BIG BUSINESS

Form N. Y. Real Estate Holding Corporation

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, July 2.—With the statement that the trade union officials involved are acting as individuals and that the unions have taken no action in the matter, according to Luke J. Murphy, formerly executive vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Trust company, comes the announcement that a group of labor bankers, trade union executives and capitalists have acquired control of the G. L. Miller company, one of the largest real estate investment firms of New York City.

The labor union officials propose forming a holding corporation controlled and operated jointly by bankers and trade union officials, particularly the building trade unions' officers.

Murphy will take the presidency of the corporation from G. L. Miller, its founder.

The trade union capitalist group which has taken over the controlling interest upon financial arrangement yet undisclosed, includes Theodore M. Brandl, president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council and president of the Labor National Bank of Jersey City; John J. Dowd, international vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America and director of the Union Labor Investment corporation of Jersey City; Joseph F. Hurley, director of the Labor National Bank of Jersey City, and S. W. Gutentag, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Securities corporation.

Hughes and Mussolini Hold Confab But Will Not Tell What About

ROME, July 2.—Great curiosity exists over what the subject of conversation was between former U. S. Secy. of State Hughes and Premier Mussolini when they spent some hours together at the Chigi palace. Both men refuse to say what was discussed. "We had a most pleasant interview," said Hughes, who insisted that he is "only on a vacation without any particular schedule."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

PASSAIC MILL BARONS RUMORED AS PLANNING FRAME-UP ON WEISBORD

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—Rumors have been current for the past week that Passaic textile barons, driven near to madness by their inability to break the textile workers' strike were planning to implicate strike leaders in bomb conspiracies and other similar schemes. One of which was to frame-up Weisbord, the strike leader, in a breach of promise case, thereby discrediting him.

Mill owners and agents, it is reported, were worrying about getting a woman willing to file suit and who would immediately disappear. This bunk was spilled today when a Miss Rosalind Caprona filed suit in the New Jersey supreme court for \$50,000.

CAPMAKERS TO POST PICKET LINES TUESDAY

Workers Strike on Eve of Busy Season

Capmakers Union Local 5 is planning a series of shop meetings at which representatives of the union will prepare these shops for strike duties. Picket lines are to be established around the struck shops on Tuesday morning.

Every member of the union was instructed at the membership meeting in the headquarters of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, 328 West Van Buren, to appear at the union meetings every morning at 10 o'clock. At these meetings a registration of the strikers will be taken and strike cards issued.

Ten shops are on strike at present involving 250 members. The Howard Capmaking Company, which had signed an agreement with the union has broken the agreement again. The workers are now on strike.

The Mutual Cap Company, has broken its agreement with the union. The agreement was to run to Aug. 1. The strike of the Chicago capmakers comes on the eve of the busy season in that industry. The busy season starts on July 15 and continues thru the summer months to September.

No attempts are being made by the bosses to recruit strikebreakers as yet. It is expected that attempts will be made by the bosses to operate the shops with scabs Tuesday morning.

40,000 CLOAK MAKERS DOWN TOOLS IN N. Y.

Empty 1,800 Shops in Short Order

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, July 2.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning forty thousand cloakmakers of New York downed their tools and left 1,800 garment shops, like a well trained army, in response to the strike call issued by the general strike committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The garment district boiled with life as the workers filled the streets in long unbroken lines leading to fourteen halls prepared in advance for strike meetings. Registration and roll call of the strikers took up most of the day. The first mass picketing demonstration is planned for Tuesday morning, July 6.

Right Wing Busy. Right wing officials of the union are not co-operating with the strike committee as indicated by the action of Business Agent Dubinsky of Cutlers' Local 10, a Sigman stronghold, arranging a separate hall apart from those provided by the general strike committee. The object in this was very obvious and Louis Hyman, chairman of the New York joint board of the union and leader of the strike committee, has issued a statement to the members declaring that such maneuvers must be stopped. It is understood that rearrangements will be made on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The biggest conflict in the history of the needle trades in New York City was in full swing today.

Almost to a man, 40,000 garment workers, members of the New York Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, have answered the general strike call.

Not a machine was in operation today in the 1,800 shops affected by the walkout, which cripples one of the most important industries in the state.

"The strike is practically 100 per cent perfect," Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee, announced. "We hope for an early peace, but we are prepared for a long struggle."

As their first move, union leaders announced, picketing of the warehouse of jobbers, who control the manufacture and sale of 75 per cent of the cloaks made in New York, will begin Tuesday.

(Continued on page 2)

Mobilize All American Workers In Support of Striking British Coal Miners

(Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America)

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor has voted to issue a call to the trade union movement of this country for support of the British miners. Altho this action comes somewhat tardily (the miners have been on strike for two months) it will be welcomed by every worker who is conscious of the splendid fight the British miners have been making and the issues involved in their struggle.

THE International Workers' Aid, more than a month ago, mobilized its forces to arouse the American workers and secure their support for the British miners. It has already sent substantial help. Realizing that its forces alone were not sufficient to meet the emergency, it called upon the executive council of the A. F. of L. to issue an official call for help. Now that this call has been promised the whole trade union movement and the whole of the working class of this country can be more completely aroused to help the British miners in their fight.

THE British miners have been fighting for more than two months. They continued their struggle against reduction of their already pitifully low wages and the lengthening of their workday even after the betrayal of their cause by the General Trade Union Council when the latter called off the general strike. They have stood like a rock against the mine owners and the Baldwin government which is fighting the battles of the mine owners.

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NYE'S VICTORY BLOW AT CAL'S CONGRESS GRIP

May Indicate Losing of Next Senate

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Coolidge's chances of controlling the senate of the seventieth congress, to be elected in November, were distinctly more slender today as a result of the victory won by Senator Gerald P. Nye, in the North Dakota primary.

Nye's nomination was accepted as another administration defeat, similar to that suffered in Iowa, when the insurgent of the corn belt, Smith W. Brookhart, triumphed over Albert B. Cummins. While not as spectacular in his insurgency as his Iowa colleague, Nye has been just as consistent in his opposition to nearly all of Coolidge's policies.

Washington Backing.

The administration had not been confident of defeating Nye, but it had been hopeful. With White House approval, L. B. Hanna, who was the Coolidge manager in North Dakota in 1924, was put up against the youthful Nye and was backed solidly by the powers in Washington. Friends of the president had hoped for a Hanna victory to offset that of Brookhart in Iowa. The saw today but little hope of preventing Nye's return, for a republican nomination in North Dakota is traditionally equivalent to election. Between now and November a decision will be made whether to put up a regular to oppose the insurgent in the election.

Nye Young.

Nye's political career is without recent parallel in senate history.

Barely 34 years old, he was an obscure country editor when senator Ladd died a year ago. Gov. Sorlie rejected all the advice received from Washington to appoint a "regular" and selected Nye for the unexpired term, which so nettled administration leaders here that for weeks they withheld his credentials, and refused to seat him. Ultimately, after a bitter fight, he was given his seat—largely through democratic votes.

Farm Bloc Glad.

Farm bloc leaders hailed Nye's nomination with joy today. They interpreted it as another "warning voice" from the grain belt to the administration that something must be done for the farmer. Nye supported the McNary-Haugen Bill and all other measures for agricultural aid.

His victory, incidentally, marked another for the anti-world court in the senate.

FUR BOSSES FEAR SOLIDARITY OF CHICAGO UNION

Union to Establish the Picket Line Tuesday

The enthusiastic response of the Chicago fur workers to the union's call to strike for the 40-hour week, recognition of the other union and the other demands of the national organization has caused anxiety in the ranks of the fur shop bosses.

Four Shops Sign Up. Four more shops have signed their agreements with the union. This makes 15 shops that have accepted the terms of the union. About 60 shops are still holding out.

Workers Join Union.

Workers in department stores and in many of the small shops of the city that are as yet unorganized have joined the union and have declared their willingness to go on strike with the union shop workers.

Picket Lines Tuesday.

The fur workers are holding strike meetings in the West Side Auditorium, Racine and Taylor, every morning at 10 o'clock. Picket lines have not been established as yet. Union committees are visiting shops that are still working to bring out the workers. Picket lines are to be established about the struck fur shops after the July 4th holiday. Strong picket lines are to be put before the 60 odd shops on strike Tuesday morning.

President Schactman of the International Fur Workers' Union spoke to the strikers' meeting yesterday.



George Papcun

GEORGE PAPCUN CASE WILL END IN COURT TODAY

Prosecution Tries Red-Baiting Stunt

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 2.—Attorneys for the defense in the case of George Papcun recorded a victory this afternoon when Judge John Morrow sustained the request of Defense Attorney I. E. Ferguson that certain literature should not be allowed as evidence against the defendant.

The literature included the Communist Manifesto, written some three score years ago by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the Theses and Statutes of the Communist International, pamphlets published by the Trade Union Educational League, the State and Revolution by Lenin, the A. B. C. of Communism by Bucharin and Preobrazhensky, and others. These were brought from Pittsburgh by Lennon, a former department of justice agent, now star witness for the state and "expert" on Communism. The ruling of Judge Morrow threw the

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GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

State Inspector Made a Confidential Report

(Pictures on page 2.)

(Special to The Daily Worker) GARY, Ind., July 2.—The Gary Workers Investigating Committee has sent the following telegram to William Green, president of the American Federation of L.

"Fifteen workers are dead and sixty injured as the result of an explosion in a Gary steel mill on June 14th. The coroner's inquest was a farce. Only mill officials were questioned. No workers were called to testify. A mass meeting of over 1,000 workers and citizens of Gary on June 20th passed a resolution for a congressional investigation. We urge the American Federation of Labor to use its influence in securing a public and thoro investigation. Another mass meeting will take place on July Fourth and we will read your message of encouragement to the workers at this meeting."

The telegram was signed by J. Garnett, chairman of the Workers Investigating Committee.

Interview Industrial Director.

This morning, Garnett, accompanied by B. Borisoff went to Hammond to discover what the State Industrial Board has done about the explosion. They spoke to Ephraim Dally, Federal and State director of labor. He is a member of the State Industrial Board consisting of, in addition to Dally, Dixon A. Bynum, chairman, Edgar A. Burton Jr., Henry L. Humrithouser and Thomas A. Riley.

The headquarters of the board are at Indianapolis.

Dally stated he was at the scene of the explosion the following morning. (Continued on page 2)

Fifth Annual Held on Legal Holiday

JULY 4th PICNIC MONDAY, JULY 5

CHERNAUSKAS' GROVE, 79th St. and Archer Ave.
Large Dance Floor Good Music Refreshments Games
Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg and Alex. Bittelmann
Admission 50 Cents
Auspices: Workers Party of America, District No. 8.

Secretary of Labor Davis' Letter Congratulating Elbert H. Gary on the "Safety" Work of the Steel Trust.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY WASHINGTON

March 9, 1926

Honorable E. H. Gary, United States Steel Corporation, Empire Building, New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Gary:

I have just been going over the records of the United States Steel Corporation in the matter of accident prevention and safety work. The record is such a remarkable one that I cannot refrain from telling you how exceedingly gratifying it is to me or from complimenting you upon a really wonderful achievement.

Accident statistics for the iron and steel industry have been kept in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this Department going back to 1907, during which time the Commissioner of Labor Statistics informs me frequency accident rates in the industry have dropped from 80.8 per million one man hour exposure in 1907 to 30.8 in 1924, and that the severity rates have dropped from 7.2 to 5.

More satisfactory still than this is the achievement of a smaller group of plants composed largely of the United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries, and in which more energetic and systematic methods have been installed and tenaciously adhered to. In this group of plants the frequency ratio has dropped from 60.3 per million hours of exposure in 1915 to 10.2 in 1924, and this group contains nearly one-half of the iron and steel industries in the United States.

What especially pleases me is your reported statement that the United States Steel Corporation has found that accident prevention and safety work really pays from a dollar-and-cents point of view. You are reported as having stated that the United States Steel Corporation in ten years spent \$9,763,063 in accident prevention work and that the money saving resulting therefrom had been \$14,609,920 in addition to the fact that 250,000 men had been saved from injury, and probably more than 40,000 had been saved from fatal injury.

As a self-insurer the United States Steel Corporation is in a position to know whether or not there is an actual money gain to be derived from intelligent accident prevention work, and this statement of the Corporation's experience will be of inestimable value to me in reaching that percentage of employers with whom the humanity appeal does not get one very far, and to whom you must show a chance to save money or they will not go along.

Once more, I wish to compliment you on this splendid record, and to assure you of my highest regards and esteem.

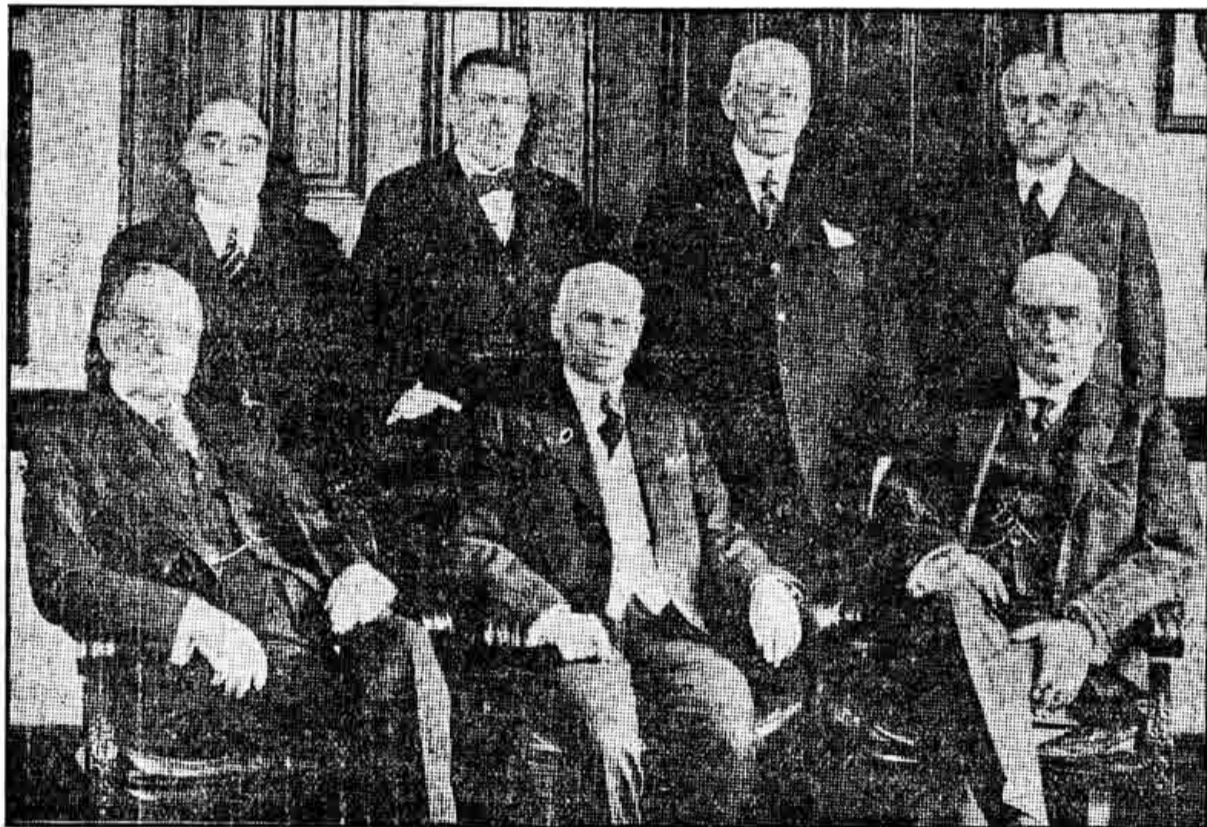
Sincerely yours,

James J. Davis

Secretary.

The close connection between the Steel Trust and government officials who are supposed to look after the interests of wage-earners, is shown by the above facsimile of a letter from the secretary of labor to the head of the United States Steel corporation.

Here are pictures of the responsible heads of the United States Steel corporation, of which the Illinois Steel company is a part. These are the men who look after the interests of the stockholders whose thirst for dividends is responsible for such disasters as that which occurred in Gary recently.



W. J. Gilbert, Percival Roberts, Jr., J. A. Farrell, R. V. Lindabury, Geo. F. Baker, E. H. Gary (chairman), J. P. Morgan



Here are the pictures of men who have spent their lives working for the Steel Trust and its subsidiaries. Observe the contrast between them and heads of the Steel Trust who never did a day's work in their lives. It was workers like these, not officials like those in the other picture who were killed in the Gary disaster.



Wm. Green

GREEN ASKED TO AID PROBE IN GARY MILLS

(Continued from page 1) ing, on June 15th. He said that 80 men were working in the plant on the day of the blast of whom 59 met with accident. Ordinarily, he said, there were less men, but due to repairing that had to be done the force was larger on that day.

Made Confidential Report. He told Borisoff and Garnett that he questioned some of the injured men who could talk. They were unable to furnish any explanation. He made a private report to the governor that was not for publication.

He claimed he examined the safety book of the company in which complaints from the men are tabulated. These showed, he said, no record of complaints from the workers. The pipe lines were found to be in good shape, he declared and evidently the explosion was due to opening and closing one of the valves.

In the meantime the industrial board has ordered the valves locked with only the foreman in possession of the key, Dalley said.

No Blame on Dead Workers. Dalley said he did not mind stating to the press that the Industrial Board has done everything possible to investigate the case and can find no one on whom to place the guilt. It would be a shame, he said, to place any of the responsibility on the dead men. He also wanted it stated that the Steel company was doing everything possible for the men.

When questioned about the compensation settlements made with the men he referred Garnett and Borisoff to the company. They told him that the company would not give them the information and he then referred them to the board's headquarters in Indianapolis.

Reported Discharges. It is evident that little can be gotten out of the State Industrial Board that will throw much light on the real facts of the explosion. Workers, for example, are known to have complained about leaking pipes in the plant long before the explosion. It is reported that the injured are receiving anything but the best of care in the hospitals. The coroner's jury investigation was a whitewash for the company. In the meantime, several workers have been, according to reports from the mills, discharged for showing interest in the case.

The mass meeting on July Fourth will be held at Turner Hall, 14th Ave. and Washington. Prominent labor speakers will address the meeting.

TWO MORE 1924 STRIKE PICKETS ARE RELEASED

Garment Workers Seek Debs for Mass Meeting

Miss Lena Movich and Yetta Hornstein, sole support of a sick mother, were met with loud cheers and enthusiastic applause as they left the Cook county jail after serving twenty days in jail for placing their loyalty to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union above the edicts issued by "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan during the 1924 dressmakers' strike.

Bouquets were presented to the two girls by a committee of the union. Mrs. Wanda Kaleta, mother of a seven-months' old babe is expected to leave the prison this afternoon after serving a 15-day sentence. Meyer Kranz is to be released Sunday afternoon.

The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is planning to hold a second mass meeting to protest against the jailing of their strike pickets and to protest against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Attempts are being made to get all of the Chicago unions that have been victims of the injunctions behind the mass meeting. The garment workers have sent a letter to Eugene V. Debs asking him to address the proposed mass meeting.

Blood on Steel Makes New Record for Stock Prices in Wall Street

By J. LOUIS ENCGDAHL.

THE blood of the workers on steel products, like labor's blood on coal, does not interfere with profits. While women and children of the Gary steel district are still mourning their dead and crippled, the agony of the death blast in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel Co., on that black Monday morning, June 14, Wall Street announces the highest prices for steel stocks in a quarter of a century.

The Post-Tribune, the mouthpiece of the steel interests at Gary, Indiana, under New York date line, proudly announces the news to its readers: THE HIGHEST MARK.

"New York, June 23.—Bullish leadership of the most aggressive and confident character was furnished in the stock market (Wall Street) today by U. S. steel and General Motors. Buying of these stocks was in unusually heavy volume, sweeping aside such technical market factors as the five per cent call loan rate and liberal profit taking by the professional and outside traders.

"Steel common broke thru 140 in the second hour, TO SELL AT THE HIGHEST PRICE IN THE 25 YEARS' HISTORY OF THE BIG CORPORATION. It rose to 141 1/2 in the afternoon. Aside from the 'Morgan and Baker' sponsorship of the steel corporation, and the prospect of a stock dividend next month, the financial district has been in receipt of mysterious reports of 'big special developments in the operations and products of the company and to this a great deal of the new outside buying has been attributed.'

These two paragraphs are published in full so that workers may carefully study them. They will not find here the smallest mention of wage increases, shortening of the workday, the bettering of conditions. The complete report would be equally barren of any mention of these items of paramount interest to the workers.

If they read between the lines, however, they will see that the increased power that greater profits gives to the huge steel combine means wage decreases, a lengthening of the workday and the worsening of conditions, if labor does not fight back, and thru its organized strength hold its trenches against the capitalist foe.

Steel stocks sell at the highest rate in 25 years because of the ability of the mill owners to exploit the mill workers. Regular dividends have been paid and a huge surplus laid by. This surplus is divided, usually in stock dividends, when the board of directors decides. The rumor that there is to be another distribution of surplus earnings among the holders of steel stocks has helped boost the price to a new

record. There is a stampede to buy steel stocks. There is no rumor that wages are to be increased. The only prediction is that there will be plenty of steel orders to keep the mills running, so that labor may sweat and slave to make more steel and more profits. It is declared: "The first six months of the year established a record for sales, specifications and shipments. It is understood that shipments in particular were heaviest of ANY SIX MONTHS IN THE HISTORY OF WESTERN MILLS."

The kept press will spread the propaganda that the workers should be happy to know that there will be work for them in the mills. Many workers will be satisfied with this view. But no thinking worker will be satisfied. He will realize how he is being robbed, how he is being sweated to produce profits for parasites.

Now only the steel workers, however, should be interested in this record smashing showing of steel stocks.

It is declared that farm implement makers again are coming into the market on a large scale and auto makers are showing more interest in steel purchases.

Steel products are used to make practically all farm implements that are sold to farmers at just as high prices as wages are low in the steel mills.

"General Motors," the big automobile combine, is dominated by the Morgan and Baker banking interests, that rule also in the steel trust. The financial power in Wall Street, the "Morgan-Baker" power, that fights the steel workers and farmers, also combat every move of the auto workers to better their conditions. Thus the black hand of money power injects itself everywhere that huge profits are to be taken from labor.

Steel stocks at 140, therefore, are a challenge to all labor, in industry and on the land. It is a measure of great capitalist oppression, successful oppression not only of steel workers, but of the great producing masses of all American labor.

The Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune also says:

"Wall Street rumors persistently state that important developments of far greater significance than stock dividends or higher cash dividends are pending in the affairs of the corporation."

Labor should begin to move and make the basis for that rumor an intensive movement for organization not only in the steel industry but thruout all its ramifications. That would be a development of vital benefit to the steel workers. The stock market showing of the steel trust is a challenge to all labor to develop the fight on its own side of the class struggle.

Mobilize Behind British Strikers

(Continued from page 1)

THERE are over a million miners on strike. They constitute one-eighth of the British working class. The fight they are making is the fight of the whole British working class against having the losses of decaying British industry paid by the workers thru cuts in their wages and lengthening of their hours—thru a reduction in their standard of life.

British industry has not recovered from the blows which the capitalist system received in the imperialist war. British industry has lost its dominant position in the world market. It is unable to compete successfully with its more powerful rival—the United States. It is on a downward path.

THE capitalist employers of Great Britain are trying to find a solution of this situation by cutting down the standard of life of the workers. That is the real meaning of the present struggle in Great Britain.

It was because the British workers realized that this was the situation that they rallied to the support of the miners in the general strike. Their splendid demonstration of solidarity was betrayed by the general council of the Trade Union Congress, which called off the general strike, leaving the miners to fight alone. In this betrayal the left leaders like Purcell joined with the Thomases of the right. Only the Minority Movement and the Communists stood for a solid front in support of the miners.

THE miners are now fighting the battle of the whole British working class. Their victory will retrieve some of the losses suffered by the trade union movement thru the cowardly betrayal by the general council of the general strike. Defeat of the miners will be followed by a general onslaught on the standard of life of the British workers and the trade union movement.

It is because these tremendous issues are involved in the miners' struggle that the whole labor movement of the world must rally to their support. It is because of this situation that the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. has so much significance.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the whole working class to answer the call for help. The appeal of the executive council of the A. F. of L. must not remain merely a paper declaration. The American trade union movement should be able to at least approach the splendid showing which the trade unionists of the Soviet Union have made in sending over two million dollars to the British miners.

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon all members of the party and its sympathizers to immediately take up work in the trade unions to secure donations in response to the call of the executive council of the A. F. of L. The issue must be raised in every local union and central body and every worker familiarized with the fight of the British miners and donations secured to help the miners win their struggle. Mass meetings must be held to rally the workers behind the British strikers.

Mobilize the American workers behind the British miners. Give the united financial support of the American trade union movement to the British strikers.

Show the international solidarity of labor in the fight against the bosses.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary.

Did you ever write? See how you'll like it!

GEORGE PAPCUN CASE WILL END IN COURT TODAY

(Continued from page 1) non into a fury as he was prepared for long questioning on this literature in order to obscure the real issue that is before the court in this prosecution by all the agencies of the steel trust against George Papcun for his strike and labor activities.

Prosecution Rests. At four o'clock, when the prosecution had rested its case, Attorney Ferguson immediately moved to quash the case, but this was formally refused by the court after an argument lasting over one and a half hours. The attorneys for the state failed to refute the splendid array of argument presented by Ferguson.

In the earlier part of the day was witnessed one of the most bitter legal battles ever known in Communist cases. The prosecution submitted as evidence numerous papers and "documents" which had nothing to do with the case in order to prejudice the jury. Ferguson made numerous objections but was overruled each time. The jury and the audience which filled the court room paid considerable attention to the documents and articles read to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Newels. These included a description in The DAILY WORKER of a Cleveland meeting addressed by Jay Lovestone on trade union unity and the sesqui-centennial exhibition, an article by I. Amter, on "What Our DAILY WORKER Campaign Means," an article by Arne Swabeck reviewing a pamphlet by Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg by Max Shachtman, and numerous others.

Marx's Picture Figures. The jury was given a chance to take a look at numerous cartoons published in The DAILY WORKER. The statement on Education Week, published in The DAILY WORKER on November 12, 1925, was read in full. Even a picture of Karl Marx, published in the Croatian labor calendar, was made a part of the evidence to prove that Papcun violated the anti-sedition act of Pennsylvania!

Attorneys for the state were rather disappointed when they read parts of the program of the Workers Party adopted at the first convention and failed to find any sedition in it. The courtroom became especially lively when Ferguson took Lennon under cross-examination. Lennon was all excited and showed considerable signs of nervousness when the cross-examination began because of the judge's ruling against the use of his literature as evidence. Lennon was compelled to admit that the Workers Party is a legal organization with open headquarters thruout the country, that The DAILY WORKER has second class mailing privileges, that he attended many public meetings arranged by the party. Lennon also said that he was invited to Uniontown to prepare the case against Papcun on February last and was in town for the last several days, that he was receiving The DAILY WORKER under an assumed name, and that he was employed for some time by the Retail Merchants' Association.

Force Lennon to Answer Direct. Lennon continually tried to avoid direct answers each time a question was asked by Ferguson, but insisted each time on making explanations. The court was compelled to order him to answer questions directly.

The case will probably end this Saturday. The entire machinery of the steel trust has been mobilized against Papcun because of his activity in numerous miners' strikes in Pennsylvania. Attorneys for International Labor Defense, in charge of the case, say that they will carry this case to a finish fight.

Indictments Returned for Vote Stealing in Chicago April Election. Five or more indictments charging election frauds in the April primaries have been prepared here, it was announced today.

The indictments are understood to be scheduled for presentation to Chief Justice Lynch of the criminal court when the June grand jury will be dismissed tomorrow.

The July grand jury, summoned to meet next Tuesday, will delve into alleged wholesale vote stealing and fraudulent returns indicated by the report being conducted under direction of County Judge Jarecki.

Changes varying from a few ballots to more than a thousand have been revealed. Judge William R. Fetter of the criminal court, for instance, has lost more than 1,800 votes; Assistant State's Attorney McMillan, 1,073; Assistant State's Attorney Savage, 418, with others ranging from less than a hundred votes to 1,550.

Milwaukee Central Labor Body Prepares to Aid Passaic Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2.—A special meeting of the executive committee of the Central Trades Council has been called to take up the question of supporting Passaic strike relief work in this city.

LABOR PARTY DARES TORIES TO ELECTION

Shows Hypocrisy of the Baldwin Cabinet

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, July 2.—The Independent Labor Party in the notes sent out to party speakers, formulates the case of labor against the Baldwin government's fight to break up the Miners' Federation by forcing longer hours and lower wages on the locked-out miners and challenges Baldwin to an election. It quotes from the "Hansard," the official record of parliament, the statement of Baldwin on June 15, as follows:

"We have come quite definitely to the conclusion that the return to a longer working day is necessary."

Was Tory Policy Before Strike. The I. L. P. shows this is the open expression of what had been adopted as the policy of the Tory party before the strike, quoting again from "private and confidential" issued by the Tory party to its propagandists on April 26, as follows:

"The government is particularly anxious to draw the attention of the public to the serious economic position of the coal industry. Reference may be made to the question of hours, upon which it is desirable to concentrate rather than upon the reduction of wages."

Baldwin Ignores Commission. The I. L. P. shows that lengthening the hours is contrary to the government coal commission's report and really means an eight-and-a-half hour day for the miners. Here it quotes from the commission's report as follows:

"Extension of working hours at this time of depression is not a natural but an unnatural way of reducing coal costs and meeting the immediate difficulty. It would make the working day of the British miners longer by half-an-hour to one hour than that of miners in any European coal field of importance, except Upper Silesia."

Pointing out that the result would be either an increased production of 40,000,000 tons of coal for which no market is assured or the unemployment of 130,000 men, the I. L. P. again quotes the coal commission's report as follows:

No Market for More Coal. "While it cannot be said that there is no possibility of ever finding a market for 30,000,000 tons of coal than at present, it is exceedingly difficult to suggest where that market is to be found. The alternative is one-fifth fewer men."

Pointing out that the owners and the government are working hand in hand to break up the Miners' Federation, the I. L. P. shows that Baldwin is belittling and opposing the basic demand of the union to reorganize the mining industry as recommended in the government coal commission's report, altho Baldwin is trying to make the country believe that the union and not his own cabinet, is opposing the commission's report. Quoting again from Baldwin's speeches in parliament published in the "Hansard" of June 15:

Opposes Reorganization. "The coal industry might be better organized. There is no industry in the world of which that might not be said. I do not want the house to form an exaggerated view of the possibilities of reorganization. To exaggerate the lower cost which can be gotten by reorganization is, I fear, laying up possible disappointments."

Showing that the government declared the general strike illegal and is acting entirely in the interest of wealthy mine owners, the I. L. P. declares that the people are for the miners and against Baldwin's policy, and dares the Tory party to go to the country in a general election.

British and Italian Plunder of Abyssinia Excites Their Rivals

(Special to The Daily Worker) GENEVA, July 2.—The September Assembly of the League of Nations will have one more ticklish problem to dodge when both France and Germany will, so it is expected, challenge the British-Italian treaty dividing up the spheres of imperialist influence in Abyssinia.

The British and Italian governments have registered the treaty with the League under different titles, the British filing their document under the innocent title of—"Exchange of notes between Great Britain and Italy."

Stage Employees' Unions Aids the Passaic Strikers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Seven hundred delegates to the convention of the Theatrical and Stage Employees' Union held at Hotel Winton, this city, gave a rousing welcome to several Passaic textile strikers who appeared before them. A collection started at the instance of William F. Canavan, president of the union, netted a sum of \$555.81.

SEND IN A SUB!

MELLON CABLES FRANCE U. S. WILL NOT DEMAND DEBT PAYMENT BY BOND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon authorized a denial of a story cabled from Paris that he had been in private communication with Finance Minister Callaux and had given him assurances that article 7 of the Franco-American debt agreement would not be enforced.

Secretary Mellon said he had neither received nor sent Callaux any communication regarding the terms of the debt pact.

FRANC HITS A NEW LOW RECORD WITH INFLATION

Stories Conflict Upon Secret Dealings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 2.—The franc went down to a new low record at 37 to the dollar yesterday following publication of the Bank of France's weekly statement revealing that nearly 1,000,000,000 francs (\$27,900,000) have been put in circulation since June 24, increasing inflation that much. Together with this was the announcement of Callaux's finance ministry that it was impossible to stabilize the franc without foreign credit and that the \$700,000,000 gold in the Bank of France alone was not sufficient if it were used to save further the franc from further depreciation.

On this basis Briand is warning members of the chamber that the present majority against ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement must be changed if the franc is to be saved, apparently showing that this must be done to get credits from the United States.

Somebody is Lying. Opposition to ratification is based principally on Article 7 of the agreement, providing for a form of pooling of all French debts in a holding corporation which under American control can market bonds to U. S. and other investors. Callaux states that an "unofficial" cable signed by Mellon of the U. S. treasury, has been received saying that the United States will not enforce Article 7 of the agreement.

Callaux is to hold conversations with both Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York federal reserve bank and Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, both now in France, but not in Paris. The American embassy announces that Strong is expected to come to Paris from the Riviera at once and that communications on the French financial problems are being sent him hourly.

More Contradictory Stories.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Andrew Mellon's treasury department insisted that Benjamin Strong of the federal reserve bank is "only on a vacation in France, being in ill health." It is also officially denied that Mellon has communicated directly or indirectly with Joseph Callaux, finance minister of France, concerning Article 7 of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement.

The statements from the treasury are probably issued to quiet the democratic opposition in the senate which threatens to begin an attack before congress adjourns against what is regarded as the use of the federal reserve bank's resources to bolster up the falling franc in the interest of international bankers.

Democratic party campaign managers are planning to make political capital during congressional elections of the activity of the treasury department and federal reserve working with the Bank of England officials to use the reserve bank's resources as charged.

New York Office Workers Seek the 35-Hour Work Week

NEW YORK—(FP)—July 2.—The 35-hour week from Decoration Day to Labor Day is the demand of the New York bookkeepers, stenographers and accountants' union, No. 12646. The union office workers now have the 39-hour week but are asking offices with which they have agreements to give them the five-day week beginning next May 30, says Secretary Ernest Bohm.

Painters' Union Demands Small Free Pickets

Painters' Union Local 194, Chicago, is one of the latest unions to send a telegram to Governor Len Small protesting against the jailing of the 46 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets for defying "Injunction Judge" Denis E. Sullivan's anti-picketing edict and demanding that the governor immediately release the jailed strike pickets.

The large pictures are those of leaders of French capitalists who have failed with 13 different cabinets to stabilize French finance. Below are leaders of the French Communist Party and its parliamentary bloc.



W. VIRGINIA MINE STRIKE CALLED BY U. M. W. JULY 5TH

Drive to Organize Open Shop Fields

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—(FP)—July 2.—Every miner in northern West Virginia not under contract is called to join the United Mine Workers union in a "fight for independence." The third call for a general strike beginning July 5 has been issued. The two previous calls were made on April 1 and October 26, 1925.

Practically all of the mines in this district are operating non-union on the 1917 wage scale or less. The union is attempting to have Judge J. Grant Lazelle of Monongalia county circuit court impeached on various charges, including one that he was "interested in the results" of litigation of union officials and coal companies on lands from which he was getting an income. The union is also planning an appeal from his denial of its effort to get an injunction preventing operators from paying any but the 1924 contract rate.

Department Head Threatens Members of Teachers' Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 2.—David Meltzer, member of the New York teachers' union appointed to the history department of New Utrecht high school, will be protected in his new position from the attacks of the departmental head, Sidney B. Brummer. Associate superintendent of high schools, Harold G. Campbell promises to safeguard the teacher who was threatened by Brummer for belonging to the union. Brummer overstepped his authority and showed bad judgment, Campbell asserts, in telling Meltzer that he would give the union man "a very unpleasant time" at the school. Brummer based his opposition on his belief that the union is "un-American and pacifist." The New York teachers' union is a local of the American Federation of Teachers and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Townley Boom in N. D. Fizzles Out with One Vote from 102 Counties

FARGO, N. D., July 2.—The boom for governor of A. C. Townley, original organizer and former head of the non-partisan league in North Dakota, proved to be a dud in the North Dakota primaries when returns from 102 available counties today gave the former non-partisan head only one vote.

The Townley campaign was started a few days ago when his friends sent out stickers bearing Townley's name. Townley has not been in this state for more than one year.

RUSSIAN COLONY FAVORS UNION; OPPOSES SCABS

International Shoe Co. Seeks to Recruit Strikebreaking Vampers

(Special to The Daily Worker) CLAREMONT, N. H., July 2.—Twelve vampers who struck for a higher piece rate on a new style shoe have been discharged by the International Shoe plant here. Company officials claim they will put in strikebreakers.

RELIEF WORKERS DARE DENIERS OF HUNGER IN MINE CAMPS TO PROOF

LONDON, July 2.—Angered at the report made by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which stated that want and privation are not prevalent in the families of the British miners and that therefore, there is no reason for asking assistance from America to feed the wives and children of the locked out miners, the British Women's Committee for relief of miners' families has denounced the society's report as wholly false.

Chicago American Negro Labor Congress Meets On Sunday, July 4th

The Chicago local of the American Negro Labor Congress will meet at 3518 State St., Johnson's Hall, at 4 p. m., Sunday, July 4. During the summer months the Chicago local will meet the first and third Sundays of each month instead of every week. Members are urged to be present.

Hamtramck Workers Home Association Meets Sunday, July 11

(Special to The Daily Worker) HAMTRAMCK, Mich., July 1.—A general membership meeting of the International Workers' Home Association of Hamtramck will be held Sunday, July 11 at 9 a. m., at the I. W. W. Hall, 8014 Yemans St. All members must be present.

ITALIAN TROOPS OUT TO ENFORCE LONGER WORKDAY

Labor Discontent Hid by Strict Censors

(Special to The Daily Worker) ROME, July 1.—Armed soldiers of the carabinieri are patrolling the streets of Rome and the industrial centers, as the new law increasing the Italian working day from eight hours to nine becomes effective. The capitalist papers are feverishly advocating labor to submit to the fascist decree. No opposition is allowed publication.

SMALL REFUSES TO KICK COLVIN OUT OF OFFICE

(Special to The Daily Worker) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Will Colvin, state superintendent of parole and pardons, is to be "replaced by another" as soon as a "suitable man is found for his place" according to Governor Len Small. This action is taken by Small following the demand of the Will County grand jury as to the reason why Small did not follow out the recommendation of the jury to remove Colvin from the parole and pardon board.

CHICAGO AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS MEETS ON SUNDAY, JULY 4TH

The Chicago local of the American Negro Labor Congress will meet at 3518 State St., Johnson's Hall, at 4 p. m., Sunday, July 4. During the summer months the Chicago local will meet the first and third Sundays of each month instead of every week. Members are urged to be present.

FINNISH GYMNASTS TO ENTERTAIN AT THE CAMP SAUGUS PICNIC

BOSTON, July 2.—One of the most extraordinary features of the big outing to be held Monday, July 5 at Unity Camp, Saugus, just outside of Boston, will be the dancing and gymnastic team of the Finnish Club. This team has a reputation throughout the country for its skill. It is probably one of the most outstanding clubs in the entire workers' sports movement in this country. This team will give some of its best numbers in the huge pavilion which is located at the Unity Camp.

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES

When a few PAINLESS treatments will permanently relieve you. Twenty years of experience curing PILES without cutting, burning or disability. Write for free booklet or call on Don C. McCowan, M. D., Ex-Surgeon U. S. A. and C. R. I. & P. R. R., 1517 Kimball Hall, Hours: 12-5; 6-8 p. m. 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

THREE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS LOSE LIVES IN BUNK HOUSE FIRE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 2.—Three men were burned to death and five or six seriously injured jumping from second story windows, when a bunk house on a Sutter Island ranch, housing asparagus pickers, burned today. The men who lost their lives were cut off on the second floor when the flames swept up the one staircase.

The blaze is believed to have been started by one of the thirty men in the house dropping a lighted cigarette from his bunk. The identity of the men burned to death has not been ascertained.

PASSAIC GUNMEN SHOOT BRUNKO, PICKET LEADER

Police Jails Strikers for Talking to Scab

PASSAIC, N. J., July 1.—Walter Brunko, a strike from United Piece Dye Works, was seriously wounded in the right arm by an armed scab.

When Brunko, Thomas Regan, and Phillip Maddalena, all active on the picket line, spoke to Thomas Branch, a Negro scab in the Lodi mill, asking him to come out of the mill on strike, he drew a revolver and fired four shots at the strikers. One of them lodged in Brunko's right arm, shattering the bone of the forearm and tearing the flesh to shreds as it ploughed thru and broke into three pieces.

Then the police joined the game. A "special officer," another name for a "hired mill thug," took it for granted that if there had been shooting the strikers were to blame. Without a word of warning, he began shooting after the three men. Maddalena and Regan, who were hurrying the wounded man to a home for treatment, stopped when the bullets began to fly, and all were taken to the police station in Lodi.

Too seriously wounded to admit of any delay, Brunko was rushed to a Hackensack hospital to receive treatment. Thomas Branch, the gun-toting scab, was also arrested and charged of assault and battery and threatening to kill were lodged against him, and he was held without bail. Regan and Maddalena were released. No charges were made against any of the strikers, who were held by Judge Wallace Leyden of Hackensack to be within their rights in addressing the scab. No explanation as to why the "special officer" shot without the usual formality of calling upon the men to halt, was given.

WILL GIVE HENCHMAN NEW JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Will Colvin, state superintendent of parole and pardons, is to be "replaced by another" as soon as a "suitable man is found for his place" according to Governor Len Small. This action is taken by Small following the demand of the Will County grand jury as to the reason why Small did not follow out the recommendation of the jury to remove Colvin from the parole and pardon board.

Governor Small in an interview with the press declared that he was determined to keep Colvin in his administration and that Colvin was to be given another office. Colvin was implicated in the parole mill scandal when the Anti-Small, Crowe-controlled Cook county grand jury unearthed the Major Engineering Co., headed by Major M. A. Messlein as selling pardons to criminals and bootleggers. Colvin was found to be an important stockholder and director in the concern.

CATEGORY OF CRIMES CHARGED TO ELECTION FRAUD AND VICE RING

CHICAGO, July 2.—Eleven men, including the Capone brothers, Al "Scarface" and Ralph, and Earl "Hymie" Weiss, lieutenant of the late Dean O'Banion, beer baron, today were indicted here on election fraud charges. All of the indictments resulted from disorders in the April primary in Cook County.

Those named by the true bills face a variety of charges such as seldom encountered even in outstanding election fraud cases. Gunplay, kidnaping, fighting, attacking police officers, shooting, wounding, illegal voting, assault to do bodily harm, assault to kill, conspiracy to commit murder, conspiracy to commit perjury, interference with polling place workers and conspiracy to commit perjury are the basis of the indictments.

Dictator of Spain Faces Huge Revolt

De Rivera Uses Police Against the Army

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, July 2.—Continued reports from Spain, chiefly those from travelers arriving in Paris, show that Primo de Rivera, the dictator of Spain is facing a serious danger of overthrow by the army and opposition parties, and is using the most extraordinary measures of repression to maintain power, relying almost entirely on the police since the army is turned against him.

Rigid censorship prevents any publication in Spain of what is transpiring, and all communications across the Spanish border is closely watched to shut off news of the danger to de Rivera's rule.

Generals Jailed. Over 400 officers of the army are imprisoned by the dictator, and among them are many of Spain's most noted generals. The military juntas, or councils of officers, have issued a revolutionary manifesto against de Rivera, which is suppressed by the police. General Aguilera, upon arrest, refused to retract his declarations made in the manifesto.

An American press correspondent, Emilio Herrero, was arrested at Madrid on the charge of trying to send uncensored dispatches. Requests to the police for his release have been refused.

Report Alfonso Hunted. King Alfonso and the royal family are in London, "enjoying a holiday" according to reports, but closely guarded by Scotland Yard detectives. Numerous alleged plotters against the king's life, two of whom were arrested by the French police, are rumored in Paris papers to have left France, supposedly to pursue the king to England.

TWO CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS FALL IN WEEK

Rap Governor General to Force Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, Ont., Canada, July 2.—With two Canadian premiers overthrown within a week, the governor general of the dominion is being forced to order a dissolution of parliament and a general election.

Three days ago, former prime minister, MacKenzie, king of the Liberal party was forced to resign under fire on charges of a scandal in the customs. The governor general called upon the Conservative party to form a ministry under Arthur Meighen.

Yesterday the Meighen ministry went down under a vote of lack of confidence passed by 96 to 95, proposed by the Liberals on the ground that the Meighen ministry existed in violation of the constitution and the privileges it holds for the parliament.

MacKenzie King, now in opposition, declared that the "Meighen government of temporary ministers is unconstitutional and nothing that it does will hold in the law courts."

Representative Garland, progressive, denounced the governor general for refusing former Premier King's request for dissolution of parliament and a new election.

"Are we to assert in Canada," he demanded, "that the governor general possesses a right over the people that the king himself does not possess?"

FINNISH GYMNASTS TO ENTERTAIN AT THE CAMP SAUGUS PICNIC

BOSTON, July 2.—One of the most extraordinary features of the big outing to be held Monday, July 5 at Unity Camp, Saugus, just outside of Boston, will be the dancing and gymnastic team of the Finnish Club. This team has a reputation throughout the country for its skill. It is probably one of the most outstanding clubs in the entire workers' sports movement in this country. This team will give some of its best numbers in the huge pavilion which is located at the Unity Camp.

The grounds can be reached by taking the "L" to Everett (Station) the car to Malden Square, the bus from there to the picnic grounds.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!



When a few PAINLESS treatments will permanently relieve you. Twenty years of experience curing PILES without cutting, burning or disability. Write for free booklet or call on Don C. McCowan, M. D., Ex-Surgeon U. S. A. and C. R. I. & P. R. R., 1517 Kimball Hall, Hours: 12-5; 6-8 p. m. 25 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Workers (Communist) Party

The Fourteen Hundred

FOURTEEN hundred out of the twelve thousand members registered in the shop and street nuclei of the party have paid the special United Labor Ticket Assessment of fifty cents.

The special assessment stamps were sent to all the shop and street nuclei on May 15, with instructions to make the collection at the first meeting of the nuclei and make a prompt remittance direct to the National Office. BUT ONLY TWELVE PER CENT—ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT PARTY MEMBERS—HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS MAKING THEIR PAYMENT SIX WEEKS LATER.

Such organizational functioning will not do in the re-organized party. There is nothing mysterious or difficult in collecting a fifty cent assessment. The amount asked for was small enough so that each party member could pay it without difficulty. The need of this special fund to finance the urgent work of the party was made clear.

THE COLLECTION OF THIS SPECIAL ASSESSMENT MUST BE COMPLETED QUICKLY.

Secretaries who have made the collection and not sent in their remittance must do so immediately.

Nuclei which have not made the collection from their members must take the matter up energetically and see that each party member pays the assessment without further delay.

NOT FOURTEEN HUNDRED MEMBERS BUT TWELVE THOUSAND MUST PAY THE ASSESSMENT AND THE WHOLE OF THE MONEY COLLECTED MUST BE IN THE NATIONAL OFFICE WITHIN TEN DAYS. ACTION IS NEEDED!

Are You Ready for the Chicago Workers Party July 5 Picnic?

Workers going to the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party picnic at Chernauskas Grove, Monday, July 5, should make sure to buy their tickets at the station at the end of the Archer Avenue car line. The price will then be only 15c. Either the Willow Springs car or the Justice Park car goes direct to the grove at 19th Street, starting out from the station at the end of Archer Avenue car line.

The Russian Workers Chorus, composed of 50 voices has been invited and is expected to sing at the Grove. There will be a soccer foot-ball game played by the Labor Sports Union Team vs. the Workers (Communist) Party Local Team, a tug-of-war between the South Slav workers and the Scandinavian workers. Comrades C. E. Ruthenberg and Alexander Bittelman will be the speakers.

Chicago Ukrainian Fraction Meets on Wednesday Night

The Ukrainian fraction meets Wednesday night, July 7 at 8 o'clock at the Workers' Club, 1532 West Chicago Ave. All comrades from Pullman, Bridgeport and other parts of Chicago should be present and on time. Bring your membership card with you.

Chicago Women Party Members Will Hold Membership Meeting

Women members of the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party will hold a membership meeting Wednesday night, July 7. The meeting place will be announced in a later issue of THE DAILY WORKER. The main topic of discussion will be: "How the Women Party Members Can Aid the Passaic Strikers."

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Short Notice

WIN THE PASSAIC STRIKE!
HELP.
the Special Drive conducted by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives
To Support the Children's Kitchens in Passaic AND VICINITY.
TIME: From Saturday, July 3rd, to Sunday, July 11th.
PLACE: In New York and New Jersey, particularly at seaside resorts and camps.
Volunteers Wanted
To Sell Meal Tickets, Collect Food, Clothing and Money.
Apply in New York City to United Council of Workingclass Housewives, in New Jersey to Leona Smith, 748 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Many July Fourth Meetings Planned by Workers Party

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut.—There will be a mass encampment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, on July 5.

Boston, Mass., July 4.—Boston Commons, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Utica, N. Y., July 3.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—Rudolph Katz.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 5.—Herbert Benjamin.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.—S. Essman.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5.—Robert Minor, at Gajdas Farm, Cheswick, Pa.

McKeesport, Pa., July 4.—Robert Minor.

Erie, Pa., July 4.—Herbert Benjamin.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 4.—Ben Gitlow.

Akron, Ohio, July 5.—4:30 p. m. Ben Gitlow.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 5.—Ben Gitlow.

Superior, Wis., July 3.—7:30 p. m. Workers' Hall, Wm. Z. Foster.

Duluth, Minn., July 3.—8:30 p. m. William Z. Foster.

Detroit, Mich., Monday, July 5, Yoho Park, 13 Mile Road, near Main St. Stanley J. Clark.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

Gitlow Will Speak at Cleveland Picnic

CLEVELAND, July 1.—Benjamin Gitlow, will be the speaker at the July 4th picnic and outing of the Workers (Communist) Party at Minona Park.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

HELP FEED THE CHILDREN IN PASSAIC STRIKE

Relief Committee to Open Camps

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—The General Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., appeals to every worker to support the children's campaign in every possible way.

The children's campaign is launched to raise \$100,000 to buy milk for strikers' babies, and supply nutritious food for the old children. It is a part of the \$200,000 victory relief and defense campaign authorized by the "Support the Passaic Strike Conference" of May 29, in Passaic, at which the delegates of several hundred labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations pledged their organizations to support the Passaic strikers in their struggle for a union and against the wage cut.

Playgrounds.
The general committee plans to establish children's playgrounds in the strike area, as well as increase the number of children's kitchens now in operation. The committee believes the workers will do everything in their power to bring a little joy and sunshine into these young lives so darkened by the pall of oppression. From the pitifully small wages of their parents nothing could be spared for outings.

Care for Children.
One phase of the children's campaign is to get workers to take strikers' children into their homes for as long a period as possible while the strike lasts. This will help relieve the economic pressure on the parents and the relief organization, as well as give the children the benefit of new environment, and wholesome meals. If each working class family will open its home to one or more of these children for a few weeks they will be doing an immense service to the cause of the Passaic strikers.

Communicate with the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers at once, and let them know how many children you can take into your home and for how long. A few weeks of proper food and pleasant environment will help bring back the faded smile to these peaked faces and give their undernourished bodies the power to resist disease. Each child will be given a medical examination before being sent out.

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

NEW YORK HOLDS BIG UNITED CONFERENCE FOR PASSAIC RELIEF

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 2.—Delegates representing 260 labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations attended the "Support the Passaic Strike" conference at the Labor Temple, and pledged their organizations to raise \$300,000 for Passaic strike relief.

Of this amount, \$23,000 was immediately pledged on behalf of some of the organizations represented, and \$600 donated in cash. By this action, organized labor gave notice to the textile barons of its determination to defeat its attempt being made to starve the workers back into the mills.

Elect Executives.

The conference was called to order by Karl Brodsky, temporary secretary New York relief conference. Credentials were read and the conference organized into a permanent body. Robert W. Dunn, of the Civil Liberties Union, was elected permanent chairman, with A. Wise, of the joint board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, secretary. A resolutions committee was elected, composed of the following: Samuel Rigger, Local No. 10, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Charles Krumbel, Workers (Communist) Party of America; Goldstein, Local No. 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; J. Meisler, of Branch No. 216, Workmen Circle; Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise; and Ruth Seinfeld of the Nation.

The chairman, Robert W. Dunn, explained the main issue of this strike as the right of workers to have a union.

Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general relief committee of textile strikers, told of the needs of the strikers, and outlined the relief work being done in the strike area.

Relief Needed.

All unions, fraternal organizations and sympathetic associations were asked by the relief chairman to again open their treasuries for the strikers. "Money in the treasuries must be made to work for the labor movement in order that it may grow." He asked for shop collections, assessments of memberships, collection of contributions of food shipments, collection on contribution lists, buying of children's campaign seals and milk tickets, and the taking of strikers, children into workers' homes. He informed the conference that a motion picture of the strike would soon be ready.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the story of the heroic struggle of the striking textile workers against the brutality of the bosses and the boss-controlled police and courts, declaring that the strike, on the threshold of its twenty-third week was still 100 per cent solid.

"The workers will rather starve on the picket lines," she told the crowded hall, "than starve slaving in the mills. This strike is demonstrating that the unorganized in America can be organized. It is demonstrating that the textile workers are capable of dealing with the textile barons. It is demonstrating that the unorganized are again stirring."

Spy System.

Justine Wise, daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise, told of the bosses' spy systems and determined efforts to keep the workers separated into nationalist and racial groups. Miss Wise, in an effort to find out what the conditions of workers in these mills were, worked in them for a year.

Norman Thomas, of the League for Industrial Democracy, was unable to be present, but sent the following telegram: "L. I. D. conference joins in greetings. Strikers must not be starved back to slavery."

Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, told the conference the strikers were doing a magnificent job in Passaic. "They are looking to you to help them. Employers of Passaic have sent out a call to employers of every trade to help. The workers must show their solidarity, too. Union men of New York must stand by union men of Passaic."

Louis Hyman, manager joint board Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, pledged anew the help of his organization to Passaic relief, declaring that the workers were on the eve of a strike, they would continue to do everything in their power to help the strike.

Ovation To Striker.

The conference gave a rousing ovation to Frank Benti, a striker from the United Piece Dye Works, who told of conditions in that mill, prior to the strike. Benti told how women worked in the mills for 15 and 16 hours a day for 25 cents an hour. The workers in the United Piece Dye Works had to wear wooden shoes, he explained, and rags around their legs, and rubber gloves, because of the dangerous acids with which they worked.

An endorsement of the conference was given to the Coney Island open air concert to be held August 28. All organizations represented are urged to give it their full support.

Elect Executive Committee.

The conference elected an executive committee, composed of the following delegates: Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers; Baum, Carpenters' Union; Kate Gitlow, United Council of Working Class Housewives; George Caracar, Local No. 29; Meyers, Hotel Workers; Jacobson, Furriers' Local No. 15; Rose Kutz, Local No. 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Goldman, Workmen's Circle, Branch 548; Landy, International Labor Defense; Benjamin Weinstein, Local No. 5, Furriers; Marion Emerson, International Workers' Aid; Mrs. Karover, Socialist Consumers' League, Branch No. 4; William Weinstein, Workers (Communist) Party of America; Fisher, Local No. 2, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Robert W. Dunn, American Civil Liberties Union; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, American Fund for Public Service; Nevein, United Council of Working Class Housewives; Alfred Wagenknecht, Relief Chairman, General Relief Committee Passaic and vicinity; Frankfeld, Young Workers (Communist) League; Norman Thomas, League for Industrial Democracy; Bally, Civil Liberties Union; Zeldin, Local No. 2, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Felts, No. 639, Workmen's Circle; Samuel Rigger, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Morris Pinchovsky, No. 305, Workmen's Circle; A. Gersch, New York Relief Committee; Clarisa Michelson, Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief.

Cotton Crop Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Based on a condition of 75.4 per cent of normal upon the 48,898,000 acres in cultivation on June 25, the United States will have a cotton crop this year of 15,635,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture, estimated today.

Bosses for Over-Education of Their Child Wage Slaves

PHILADELPHIA (FP)—July 2.—When manufacturers' organizations and other big business groups can't find any other reason to use against child labor laws, they spread the idea that workers' children should not be "over-educated" by sending them beyond the elementary school, Grace Abbott, chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, told the annual convention of the National Educational Association.

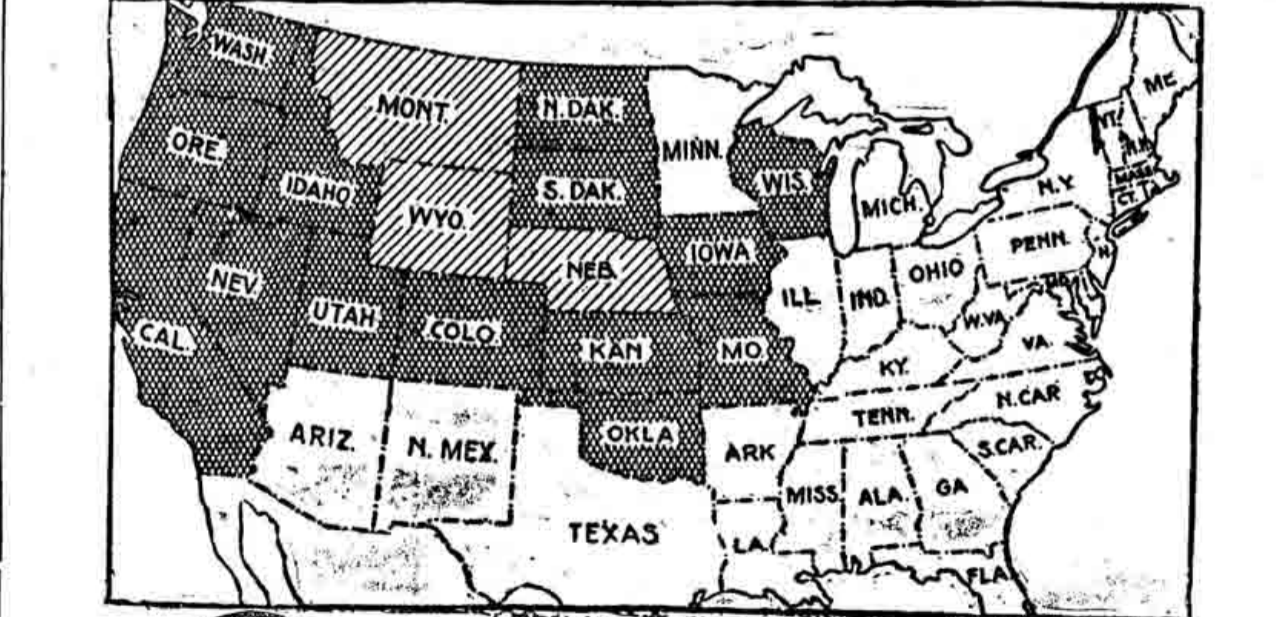
"Back of this opposition is the desire of the manufacturers and big business men to get poor boys and girls into their kitchens and factories. They never plead industry's cause.

"If the child labor measure is a national bill they stick up for state rights. If it is a proposed state law, they base their opposition on the contention that the rights of communities would be outraged. The mere fact that they realize the unfavorableness of their position shows their fight is unfair."

Chicago Soda Clerks Organize Union to Fight for 7-Hour Day

Over 600 soda clerks have joined Local 351, Soda Dispensers' Alliance, in the last 60 days in Chicago. The present aim is to reduce the 10 and 11-hour day to 7 hours. The local belongs to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Political Lines Smashed Over Farm Question



Shaded areas of the map indicate the spread of the farm "revolt" against the failure of the old parties to supply adequate and promised relief. Heavily shaded states are those in which both senators and representatives are to be elected in November. Lighter shades indicate those states in which only representatives are to be elected. On the left is Brookhart, who defeated the Coolidge man, Cummins, in the Iowa primaries. Right is Ex-Gov. Lowden of Illinois, who is mentioned as a presidential prospect on a "farm" platform. Brookhart represents the "left wing" of the middle-western anti-Coolidge revolt and Lowden the "right wing."



WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

YOUTH CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DETERMINED TO CONTINUE WORK OF ORGANIZING YOUNG WORKERS

The conference did not represent all or the greatest portion of the young workers in New York and vicinity. There are many reasons for this. First the election of the delegates from the big shops, where young workers are employed, were not held openly. With the exception of the unionized shops and the labor unions, the delegates were illegally elected. Under the threat of being fired the young workers had to assemble in secret to elect their delegates. In some instances not all the departments could participate in the elections.

Some young workers who were active in their shop for the youth conference were discharged. In general employers finding out that the young workers employed by them are thinking of coming together, bitterly fought the youth conference. At the start the delegates most of whom for the first time in their life took up the problem of organization and took up the conditions under which they labor felt kind of embarrassed. But as the conference developed this situation changed. Young workers who were branded "ill now of only being capable of watching games and moving pictures were sitting for hours and listening to reports on their conditions.

Future Work.

The delegates understood correctly the purpose of the conference. Nobody had any illusions, that at the closing of the conference the young

workers would immediately be organized into a union, or that strikes would be called in the shops which they represented. The youth conference was understood as the first step towards the organization of the young workers in the already existing labor unions. In the individual shops the first task was understood to be the setting up of a strong shop committee.

Youth Want Organization.

From the conference we learned that the young workers want to be organized. That the various tricks that are invented by the bosses are really powerless in preventing the young workers from thinking about their miserable conditions and recognizing the necessity for organization.

On the one hand the conference realized that the trade unions must organize the young workers, must lend moral, organizational and other support for the drive and on the other hand it realized that it will have to do much itself to realize its aims. This was shown by the election of the permanent committee which will push the work forward. Shop committees were also organized in the majority of the shops which were represented.

The tasks now before the youth conference are very great. The response of the young workers to the call of the arrangements committee should encourage us, the present committee, to work with greater determination towards the 100 per cent organization of the young workers.

"SPEED UP," YOUNG WORKER AT WESTHOUSING PLANT

By a Young Worker Correspondent. WILKINSBURG, Pa.—Young workers, many thousands in number (male and female) work in Westhousing under the work-fast pie-fast system called "the standard time-piece work."

Due to the meager wages that parents receive, young boys and girls are forced to quit the schools and earn their own board. As the desperation grows along with the wage cuts of adult workers, schoolboys and girls crowd the employment office gate of Westhousing plants. For the "big" sum of \$30-\$50 per month they are hired as office boys and girls, laborers, machinist helpers, and mostly as apprentices.

These young workers are doing the work of adult workers and receive lots of ambitious talk and promises and low wages. They work 8 1/2 hours day turn per day and 9 hours and 36 minutes night turn, only half an hour for lunch.

A pitiful "scenery" is absorbed by one that could go through the sections of the plant. Young workers, exhausted by the speedy working, half dizzy and half unconscious with sleeplessness, their tired bodies swinging back and forth like a drunkard, reach for another piece of casting to machine the same as the previous pieces. The commanding looks of the ruffian bosses lash our young slaves to produce with more speed, and the machines are kept running more castings are turned as finished product, more profits for the boss. With bitter feelings the young slave bows his head, cursing the boss, damning the life and the date of his birth.

Life is miserable, the bosses are making it unbearable, their interest requires that we speed up the production under inhuman conditions so they could have everything that their black hearts desire. These conditions will exist and grow worse as long as workers remain unorganized. It is up to us workers to organize to protect our own class interest. Andy.

Workers' Athletic Club Wins the "Uj Elore" Prize Cup

PERTH AMBOY, N. D., July 2.—The Workers' Athletic Club soccer team defeated the New Brunswick Liberty eleven. The score was 3-2. By winning this game the Workers added another cup to their collection. This cup was given by the "Uj Elore" Hungarian Communist newspaper.

The game was very interesting from start to finish and was witnessed by about five hundred fans.

Read "OIL" by Upton Sinclair



Read it today and everyday in THE DAILY WORKER.

Register Now If You Wish to Go to Picnic by Truck

Special trucks are to leave the Workers' House, 1902 West Division St., Monday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock for the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party picnic at Chernauskas Grove. Fare will be 50 cents both ways. All those wishing to go should register now at the Workers' House.

UNORGANIZED MILLINERY YOUTH NEED YOUTH CONFERENCE

By a Young Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY.—The millinery trade of New York City, especially for the youth, is still in a bad condition. I'll take for example my shop which is supposed to be in a good condition. When a learner enters the trade he or she has to work at least a year for \$12 per week, and in order to make a decent salary, you must be five years in the trade. The majority of the young workers employed in the millinery trade are unorganized. It is therefore very important to organize the young workers. The youth conference calls all the youth to organize, to secure better conditions. The youth conference will therefore be considered the first step towards the organization of the young workers.

PATERSON UNDERWEAR SHOP SEND MESSAGE ON WORKING YOUTH CONFERENCE

By Young Worker Correspondent.

PATERSON, N. J.—In Doufenkle & Retner Underwear shop there are about 400 workers employed and for eight hours of hard labor, a young worker receives at most \$12 to \$18 per week. There is no form of organization in this shop, as the boss will not stand for even a social organization. Most of the young workers work piece work. If a girl breaks, more than one needle, she has to pay two cents for each additional needle she gets that week. You are not permitted to lift your head from the machine while you are at work. To speak to the girl next you is considered one of the greatest crimes.

You are allowed to use the ladies' room but twice a day, and then you are watched that you should not speak to each other while you are in there. The young workers of the G. & R. company will have to realize that they must organize into a union in order to better their conditions. The union is our only hope.

We must organize and start it right now. In this sense the working youth conference is a good start.

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

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

YELLOW TAXI CO. STARTS CAB WAR IN LOS ANGELES

Scab Concern Seeks to Smash Union

(By a Worker Correspondent.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—A taxi war has started in this city. One day the manager of the Yellow Cab company gave two lectures to the drivers for that scab concern advising them to run the independent cab companies out of the streets. He declared that no matter whatever happened to the drivers of the Yellow cabs that the company would stand behind them.

The day following this lecture one of the Yellow cab drivers drove behind one of the California cabs. The Yellow driver then started an argument with the California cab driver.

Smash California Cab. The Yellow driver then maliciously drove into the rear of the California cab. There were a number of policemen that saw this act of the Yellow driver. The driver was arrested. Shortly afterwards he was out on bail and two hours after he had been arrested again for driving into another California cab, tearing off one of the fenders.

Start Fist Fight. A fist fight started between the two drivers. In the meantime a Yellow cab road superintendent drove by. The Yellow driver jumped into the superintendent's car and they drove away.

Another Yellow driver threw a jack handle at a California cab, doing considerable damage. The Yellow slugs that committed these acts were arrested. The company immediately bailed them out and is furnishing a lawyer for them.

The California cab is a group of independent owners. The drivers are all members of the Taxi Drivers' Union, Local No. 640.

Seek to Break Union. Continual attempts have been made by the Yellow company to destroy the cab drivers' union. Time and again Yellow spies have been sent into the union in an attempt to find out whether any of the Yellow cab drivers are members of the union.

Rotten Conditions. Condition on the Yellow cabs are miserable. The hours range from 12 to 15 a day. The wages are between \$15 to \$25 a week. Out of these measly wages the driver must buy his uniform. The driver cannot read while waiting for business and is immediately fired if he is seen conversing in a friendly manner with any driver of the independent cab companies.

Electric Autolite Co. Forces Pregnant Girl to Stay at Work

(By a Worker Correspondent) TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—Judith, slight in stature, stooped—pregnant three months—was ill. So ill the pained expression on her face was noticeable. She asked the boss of the Electric Autolite in the morning for permission to go home.

He refused her request. At noon I overheard her telling some girls about it. I could not believe my ears. I said to myself, "Brownie, you are crazy for even thinking such things." Later in the afternoon she repeated in my presence the same thing to one of her friends. I knew then it was true. She was on the job the next morning and still is.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

RED CARTOONS Win a Book This Week!

- 1—"Whither Russia," by Leon Trotsky. The last book by a brilliant writer on Soviet Russia.
2—"The Awakening of China," by Jas. H. Dolsen. If you don't or do own it—be sure to try for this real prize.
3—Red Cartoons, offered for the first time as a prize for worker correspondence and a joyous book every worker should own.

WIN A BOOK THIS WEEK!

TWO AGED WORKERS LOSE JOBS IN ARLINGTON MILLS AFTER 40 YEARS' WORK

(By a Worker Correspondent) LAWRENCE, Mass., July 2.—Two workers in the Arlington Mills, husband and wife, after working there for forty years, were fired from their jobs. These workers, who spent two-thirds of their lives and all of their strength in the mills, turning it into thousands of dollars for the mill owners, are themselves penniless. They are facing the poor house.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN KINDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TO BE SCENE OF PRACTICAL EVOLUTION EXPERIMENT

Experiments for which preparations are being made at the Pasteur Institute of Kindia, French West Africa are successful, the theory of evolution will be established by proofs which its most prejudiced opponents will have to accept.

News of the experiments have been brought to this country by Howell S. England, a Detroit attorney, according to Charles Smith, president of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism, in an interview given to New York newspapermen Sunday, June 20. "The late Professor Klaatsch, Dr. F. G. Cruikshank and others have proposed such experiments," said Mr. Smith. "The Soviet government has actually made a grant of \$10,000 toward the proposed experiment. A total of \$100,000 may be necessary to carry on the study of such crossings over a period of years."

"SOME word of these experiments has come to this country already, as they have been attacked in two or three religious publications as revolting. The prejudice against the experiments, however, is entertained by those who do not know anything about modern methods of artificial fecundation."

Russian Professor in Charge of Work. Mr. Smith asserted that Prof. Elie Ivanoff of Moscow had gone to Kindia, French West Africa, to superintend the work. The association made public the following statement by Mr. England, who is now in Detroit:

MERCHANT MILL CHIPPERS TOIL 10 HOURS A DAY

Sanitary Conditions Are Rotten

(By a Worker Correspondent.) GARY, Ind., July 2.—There are fifty chippers employed in the Merchant steel mills here. The chippers must chip out the cracked portions of the steel bars. These bars are placed on a bench by a crane.

A compressed air hammer is used in this work. The hammer weighs twenty-five pounds. We must handle this 10 hours a day. The new men not experienced in the handling of this hammer find that their hands become painfully swollen after a day's work.

For doing this hard work the company which brags about how it takes care of its workers, refuses to give each worker a locker for his clothes. Two or three workers must put their clothes together or else go without a box. The wash rooms are dirty. The company allows no time for the workers to wash up. They must either do it on their own time or go home dirty.

51 New Members Join the Russian Labor Defense Branch

(By a Worker Correspondent.) Fifty-one new members joined the Russian International Labor Defense branch during the last two weeks. The branch has at present 168 good standing members. They are going in special trucks to the picnic to be held at Chernauskas Grove, Monday, July 5. The branch adopted a resolution condemning the scabs and the publishers of the Russky Vestnik-Rassviet.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS SAYS TORY GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO SOLVE MINE INDUSTRY PROBLEM

LONDON (By Mail).—The Labor Press Service, the official organ of the British T. U. C. and the labor party writes, as follows in a summing up of the outstanding features of the continued mines dispute.

"After many weary weeks of negotiation, after a general stoppage of industry lasting nine days, after a month's lockout of the mine workers, the problem of the mining industry is still unsolved. Why has no settlement been found? The answer is easy to give: no settlement has been found because the only settlement the government and the coal owners want is one which reduces wages and lengthens hours of work."

Insist on Wage Cuts. No settlement has been found because, from the beginning of the negotiations set on foot by the publication of the coal commission's report, the owners and the government have insisted that wages must come down and hours of work be extended. Instead of sitting down patiently and intelligently to apply the findings of the commission, to plan the reorganization of the industry in accordance with the commission's recommendations, to frame a reasonable estimate of the results which these proposals are calculated to secure, and to ascertain what sacrifices the state of the industry then requires to be accepted by all the parties concerned, and distributing the burden of sacrifice equitably as between all the parties concerned, the government has pursued an exactly opposite policy. It has tried to force the miners to bear the whole burden of the industry's troubles.

Government's Frantic Folly. The blindest political partisan who supported the government with delirious enthusiasm during the general stoppage cannot fall now to see the frantic folly of the government's action. It was its attitude during the negotiations which caused the general stoppage. . . . Mr. Baldwin has used the commission's report and the offer of financial help from the government as a sort of bribe to the miners. He has worked all along for a reduction of wages. . . . He has never yet faced the problem as it must finally be faced—as a question of vital national importance, involving not only the wages and the working conditions of the more than a million workers, but the whole economic future of the country. . . . Baldwin's Wage Complex. Mr. Baldwin has a wage-complex. Twelve months or more ago he told the miners that their wages would have to come down, and added that wages would have to come down all round. He hastily explained later that he had not said this, or did not mean it if he had said it. But this action during the negotiations on the commission report has proved that he has no thought of anything except wages. He has no conception of any solution of the problem which starts where the coal commission started with a recognition of the fact that this industry, mismanaged by the mine owners, exposed to the competition of new forms of enterprise employing scientific methods in the exploitation of new sources and possibilities of power production, cannot continue to give employment at a decent wage to the workers in it unless it is radically reorganized.

Mr. Baldwin's only notion is that the industry can be carried on a little longer if the miners will agree to accept lower wages and work longer hours. Millions to Fight Miners. In pursuit of this idea Mr. Baldwin has involved the country in far heavier losses than the payment of any further subsidy would entail. Millions of dollars which might have been applied to maintain wages and finance the reconstruction of the industry have been wasted while the lockout goes on, to compel the miners to accept lower wages. In terms of the national economy, the government has forced the country to spend far more money in trying to drive the miners' standards down than would be required to maintain those standards—and enable the necessary reorganization of the industry to be carried out, to the direct and lasting benefit of the community at large.

That Baldwin has not the backing of public opinion in his policy of starving the miners into submission is clearly demonstrated by the startling result of the Hammersmith by-election. This election was fought directly on the mining issue. The result was that the labor vote went up by 2,125 and the tory vote went down by 3,441 and this seat won by the tories at the last election was captured from them by the labor party. If the mining industry is to be placed on a satisfactory basis it will have to be reorganized. Nothing could be clearer than this fact.

O'CONNOR DENIES HE GOT \$100,000 BRIBE OF VARE

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The reported offer of a \$100,000 bribe by the organization of Representative William S. Vare, victor in Pennsylvania's \$3,000,000 republican senatorial primary, to "buy off" the opposition of Judge Frank X. O'Connor, a Philadelphia magistrate, was clouded with further mystery when O'Connor reappeared before the senate's slush fund committee to deny the story again. O'Connor said he never had given the story of the bribe offer to Philadelphia newspaper men, although three Philadelphia reporters since have testified under oath that the Philadelphia magistrate told them of the alleged offer.

Illinois Inquiry May Start Next Month

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The report of a \$100,000 bribe by the organization of Representative William S. Vare, victor in Pennsylvania's \$3,000,000 republican senatorial primary, to "buy off" the opposition of Judge Frank X. O'Connor, a Philadelphia magistrate, was clouded with further mystery when O'Connor reappeared before the senate's slush fund committee to deny the story again. O'Connor said he never had given the story of the bribe offer to Philadelphia newspaper men, although three Philadelphia reporters since have testified under oath that the Philadelphia magistrate told them of the alleged offer.

Working Class Women Plan Drive for Funds for Passaic Strikers

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special drive to raise funds for the relief of the Passaic strikers' children is being planned by the permanent conference of working-class women for the week beginning July 2. The meeting was held at the Amalgamated Center, 177 East Broadway, New York City. Leona Smith was elected chairman for the evening. It was decided to hold future meetings at the same hall. Meetings will be held regularly every third Monday of the month, with special meetings to be called at the discretion of the secretary. The name for the permanent conference was decided upon as the "United Women's Conference to Help Feed the Passaic Strikers' Children."

Give Sacco-Vanzetti New Trial, Is Demand of Livingstone Society

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 2.—Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 337, passed a resolution at its last meeting condemning the frame-up trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and demanding that the governor of Massachusetts grant these two Italian workers a new trial.

FOR RENT: FURNISHED ROOM, for one or two girls. For appointment call Belmont 9252. 2341 W. Division St.

Paterson Workers Send \$1,000 More to the Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., July 2.—Another \$1,000 has been received from Paterson. The Paterson workers are near enough to the strike area to realize the injustice of the issues involved. Many of them are victims of the same kind of oppression against which Passaic and vicinity are striking.

Oil A NEW NOVEL by 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 meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Rose-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 Fellowes." They meet Mrs. Quarty, Paul's aunt, whose land has been taken over much to her sorrow by questionable oil promoters.

It was an ingenious scheme they had, very fascinating to watch. They fitted inside the casing a cast-iron "packer," having rubber discs at the top and bottom, so that it floated on the water in the casing; the cement went on top of this. The sacks were jerked open, and dumped into the hopper of the mixing machine, and the mixer began to revolve, and the river of grey liquid to pour into the hole. It ran fast, and the heavy pumps set to work, and drove it down, stroke after stroke. In half an hour they had filled several hundred feet of the casing with cement; after which they put on a rubber "packer," fitting tight to the casing; and again the heavy pumps went to work, and drove the mass of cement, between the two "packers," down into the hole. When they came to the bottom, the bottom packer would drop, and the cement would pour in, and the pressure of the top packer would force it into every cranny of the hole, and up between the outside of the casing and the earth—one or two hundred feet high it would rise, and when it set, there you would have your "water shut-off."

What could be more fun to watch than a job like this? To know what was going on under the ground; to see the ingenuity by which men overcame Nature's obstacles; to see a crew of workers, rushing here and there, busy as beavers or ants, yet at the same time serene and sure, knowing their job, and just how it was going!

The job was done; and then you had to wait ten days for your cement to get thoroughly set. The state inspector came and made his tests, to be sure you had got a complete "shut-off"; if you hadn't, he would make you do it over again—some poor devils had to do it twenty or thirty times! But nothing like that happened to Dad; he knew about "cementing off"—and also about inspectors, he added with a grin. Anyway, he got his permit; and now Ross-Bankside No. 1 was drilling into the real oil-sands, going down with a six-inch hole. Every few hours they would test for pressure, to be sure they had enough, but not too much. You were right on the verge of triumph now, and your pulse went fast and you walked on tip-toe with excitement. It was like waiting for Christmas morning, to open your stocking, and see what Santa Claus had brought! There were crowds staring at the well all day, and you put up rude signs to make them keep their noses out.

Dad said they were deep enough now, and they proceeded to set the last casing—it was known as the "liner," and had holes like a sieve, through which the treasure would flow. They were working late into the night, and both Dad and Bunny had old clothes on, and were bathed in oil and mud. At last they had the "liner" all ready, and the tools out, and they started to "wash" the well, pumping in fresh water and cleaning out the mud and sand. That would go on for five or six hours, and meantime Dad and Bunny would get their sleep.

When they came back, it was time to "ball." You understand, the pressure of the gas and oil was held down by the column of water, two-thirds of a mile deep. Now they had what they called a "double-section bailer," which was simply a bucket fifty feet long. They would let that down, and lift out fifty feet of the water-column, and dump it into the sump-hole. Then they would go down for another fifty; and presently they would find they didn't have to go down so far, the pressure was shoving the column of water up in the hole. Then you knew you were getting near to the end; one or two more trips of the bailer, and the water would be shot out of the hole, and mud and water and oil would spout up over the top of the derrick, staining it a lovely dripping black. You must drive the crowds off the lease now, and shout "Lights out!" to the fools with cigarettes.

There she came! There was a cheer from all hands, and the spectators went flying to avoid the oily spray blown by the wind. They let her shoot for a while, until the water had been ejected; higher and higher, way up over the derrick—she made a lovely noise, hissing and splashing, bouncing up and down!

It was just at sundown, and the sky was crimson. "Lights out!" Dad kept calling—nobody must even start a motor-car while she was spouting. Presently they shut her off, to try the valve of the casing-head; they worked on, late into the night, letting her spout, and then shutting her off again; it was mysteriously thrilling in the darkness. At last they were ready to "bring her in"—which meant they would screw up the "flow-line" between the casing-head and the tank, and let the oil run into the latter. Just as simple as that—no show, no fuss, you just let her flow; the gauge showed her coming at the rate of thirty thousand gallons every hour, which meant that the first tank was full by noon the next day.

(To be continued.)

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WHO NEEDS THESE DECLARATIONS?

By A. Lozovsky

WITH THE STAFF

THE statements to which Comrade Losovsky refers were published in the "Sunday Worker," organ of the left wing in the British trade unions, in its issue of June 13. In his article he includes Ben Tillett among the signers of the statement but Tillett's name does not appear in that issue of the "Sunday Worker" in connection with the statement.

We publish in connection with Comrade Losovsky's article, the editorial comment of the "Sunday Worker" published in the same issue in which the statement in question appeared.

EACH and all of us carefully followed up the development of the great British strike, and it is with the greatest interest that we are now watching the miners fight from day to day. The big strike and its little leaders will long serve as an object for study for the workers everywhere who will learn from their example how not to conduct a strike. What is most valuable for anyone interested in the fate of the international labor movement is the evidence of those who participated in the strike and particularly of the members of the general council which brought such a splendid strike to such a shameful close. The statement issued by the general council members after the strike should explain to every worker how this happened; that is the main thing agitating each and every one of us.

That is why particular interest attaches to what the three left general council members, Swales, George Hicks and Ben Tillett, wrote to "Comrades, national and international" in Lansbury's Weekly.

As one reads interest changes to indignation and that is the feeling the reader takes away. That is because when you take up this statement of theirs you look for one thing and find another; you look for the living word of eye-witnesses, the truth about what happened, and find—well, this wonderful document had best be left to speak for itself.

The general strike has ended, having served the purpose of urgent and necessary defense. It was the first great effort to command a mighty movement of sympathy towards one section of the community who, up to the expression of national resentment, labored under conditions in the mines of absolute penury. Scores of thousands of men working a whole week were forced to obtain parish relief.

THE government and their satellites met our gesture of comradeship with an armed force: naval, military, police and volunteer; commanded the most lethal modern weapons of warfare and organized from Land's End to John o' Croats for the purposes of repression—and massacre if opportunity presented. To that the British trade union movement met a determined refusal of labor which not merely arrested the organic trades but paralyzed all industry from Land's End to John o' Croats. The government and the employers, even after our courageous gesture of peace, have with williness and chicanery endeavored to misrepresent the logical meaning of our act as being one of surrender. How meanly false this cowardly travesty of the truth is will be obvious in a few weeks, if not in a few days.

THE distinct lessons arising out of the dispute are:

Firstly, a demonstration of power and comradeship greater than has ever been manifested in our British trade union movement.

Secondly, it showed the economic grip of the workers upon all industries, and whatever may be said or done by the volunteer blacklegs from university or slum, it demonstrated the power that the trade union movement commands over industrial resources.

Thirdly, we closed a virulent and vehement capitalist press and arrested its circulation of poisonous lies and misrepresentations which

only capitalist organs appear to be capable of.

"Finally, it brought together every class of wage-worker in one common bond of sympathy. It aroused internationally every worker on the continents of Europe and America and our own colonies. It brought forth from the Russian trade union movement a spontaneous gesture of goodwill.

"And if, during the last few days, voices could be heard in our own ranks recognizing as a 'wrongful act' the beautiful and magnificent

wanting. It is true that the strike was a great 'demonstration of power'; it is wrong to say however that it 'served the purpose of urgent and necessary defense.' It is correct that the 'government and their satellites met the workers gesture of comradeship with an armed force'; correct, too, that the 'strike showed the economic grip of the workers upon all industries'; correct, further, that they 'closed a virulent lying capitalist press'; but it is wrong to depict the calling off of the strike as a 'courageous gesture of peace.'

It is still more incorrect, too, to charge the government and the employers with showing willingness in 'endeavoring to misrepresent the logical (!) meaning of our act (i.e. the capitulation) as being one of surrender.' Does that mean that the general council did not capitulate? Are we to take it that it concluded an 'honorable peace'? Odd that nobody has noticed their honorable peace as yet! All three of them protest against the 'cowardly travesty of the truth.' In this question the 'cowardly travesty'

lies not with the government and the employers, but at the door of those who wanted by hook or crook to represent what was a defeat as a victory.

It is true further that the strike 'brought forth from the Russian trade union movement a spontaneous gesture of goodwill,' but it is wrong to leave it at that and say nothing, not a single word, about the way that fraternal gesture of goodwill came to naught because of the 'courageous gesture of peace' the general council made. Isn't it strange that even on this question these three could not find the courage to call a spade a spade?

I think we can stop at these examples; they reveal the true character of their statement in which there follows behind each plain and generally admitted truth a series of wrong, false and apologetic averments.

BUT this declaration is interesting not only because of what is said therein but mainly and primarily because of what has been left unsaid.

A few days after this great strike, when the results of the capitulation had been ascertained, the authors of that same capitulation forget to tell how 'a demonstration of power' was transformed into the greatest demonstration of impotency ever seen. They forget to tell us who, and why, brot the whole thing to debacle. More: they even try to defend this incredible capitulation by qualifying as 'a courageous (!) gesture of peace' what the English worker calls treachery and cowardice. Again, the miners are still out; are they in the right or not? Should they identify themselves with the general council's 'courageous gesture of peace' or continue the struggle? Should the miners be supported or not? How it is possible at a time when a million workers are out on strike for such a question to be passed over in silence?

PRECISELY by doing that, this statement addressed to all and sundry whitewashes the shameful action of the general council in the strike. It directs, and focuses the minds of the workers, on what is a false road; with fine-sounding phrases it patches over the crassest treachery and cowardliness; it justifies a crime committed against the working class of Great Britain.

We are not so greatly interested in what these three general council members wanted to say, but what they printed cannot fail to call forth deep indignation in every honest worker. The "Sunday Worker" is wrong, a thousand times wrong, when it acclaims and welcomes this statement issued by Swales, Hicks and Tillett. Declarations like this can only discredit those signing them. What the British and the international proletariat needs is not self-illusions or hectic declarations of this sort, but the naked, the unadorned, the outspoken truth.

What have you to say, Except to lower the wages And lengthen out the day? For every time your facials flash Or black shirts blacker get, The lira takes a header And you begin to sweat.

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

Ain't It the Duce?
Mussolini, Mussolini,
What have you to say,
Except to lower the wages
And lengthen out the day?
For every time your facials flash
Or black shirts blacker get,
The lira takes a header
And you begin to sweat.

Modern Miracles
The kidnappers kidnapped me, certain!
And held me for ransom—so there!
But because they refused to take money
I gave 'em a lock of my hair.

For Jesus was there in the sage brush,
With kidnappers, lizards and such;
And I'll sue anybody for libel
That says that they touched me a touch!

Navy Beans
A Haitian bouncer named Borno,
And the world-seeing U. S. marines,
Maintains order and law
With John Russell's jaw
A la Samson and the Philistines.

SHE WILL SURELY FIND IT
The capitalist press is a weird and wonderful thing. It belches volcanic attacks on the Communists for trying "to destroy our god-given institutions that have made the U. S. A. the most happy and peaceful country in the world," and then—and then.....

On the front page of the Chicago Tribune, Monday, June 28, were ten stories. Over the whole ran an eight column streamer headline screaming—who knows whether in pleased or pained surprise—"Kills Her Wooser and Self."

Of the ten stories, the headlines reflect a cross section of our marvellous capitalist "civilization," and speak to the reader as follows: "60 Die as They Pray to Escape Rising Waters"—"Battles Police in Street; Shot Ten Times; Dies"—"Woman, 23, Shoots Her Mother-in-Law to Death"—"Fear Durkin May Escape From Court"—"Play Golf on Sunday, Then Go to Church; Pastor Approves It"—"Finds His Wife Also Another's; She's Arrested"—"Nurse Shoots Durand Cousin at Lake Forest"—"Poisonous Girl, Kills Self as Romance Ends"—"Plan to Hold Campaign Fund Hearings Here"—"Shoe Shiner With Longest Name in Chicago Dead"—"Husband Hurls Hot Coffee at Wife; Seriously Burned." And the cartoon of a modern young lady seeking thrills is entitled, "A Girl is Looking for Trouble."

'Aff an' 'Aff
Lord Birkenhead has been impressed by the British strike sufficiently to make the proposal that the number of pickets should be limited and distinguished by badges. From what we learned his lordship was sore because the general strike wasn't worked that way. The scabs were limited and they were distinguished with badges, chiefly black eyes.

Another thing his lordship suggests is that union men's ballots should be counted in a union election by government officials instead of by union officials, to insure that they don't vote for a strike. His lordship's suggestions aren't necessary in the U. S. The union officials too often have the same idea. Vide Majah Berry and Bill Green.

'Way Down Yander in the Co'nfields
A new popular song has been dedicated to Senator Cummins by the Iowa farmers, entitled: "You're Never Home When I Need You, So That's Why I Leave You Alone."

Suggested Ballad for Embattled Farmers
(Tune: "I Called But You Were Out")
With farm relief the senators have played
While the farmers in the fields look on dismayed.
But many have a hunch
That they're going to chase the bunch
And it's time to close the hand that
wields the spade.

The farmers say they want relief right now,
Wall Street senators with bellies like a
saw.
Refuse the needed aid
And of Coolidge are afraid,
So it's time to close the hand that guides
the plow.

GARY STEEL WORKERS' MASS MEETING, SUNDAY, JULY 4, TURNER HALL
Under the auspices of the Gary Workers' Investigating Committee, a mass meeting at which William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER and Pat Toohy, member of the United Mine Workers of America will speak, will be held in Turner Hall, corner of 14th and Washington, Gary, Sunday, at 7:30 p. m. All workers and sympathizers are urged to attend.

government, and the lessons drawn for the working class from that analysis, are being proven correct daily on the front page of every newspaper in the United States.

Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions in Whose Name Lozovsky Speaks in This Article



1) A. Lozovsky, secretary; 2) Monmoseau (France); 3) Jim Larkin (Ireland); 4) Jovani Jermanetto (Italy); 5) Dimitrov (Bulgaria); 6) Andre Nin (Spain); 7) William Z. Foster (U. S.); 8) Pollitt (England); 9) Van Go-Po (China).

action of the whole of the working class of Great Britain, do not be deceived by it. It is but a sign of weakness in some of our people against which we must all fight and which we must overcome.

"Without wishing to minimize the meaning of words (!), the stupid insistence of the employers to force an admission of wrongful acts was more a sign of their weakness (?) than of ours. Our own comrades and our own membership will neither be bullied nor sidetracked from their purpose. The employers must realize the workers' camaraderie. It is up to them not to challenge that in the future by their own capitalist wrongful acts, because we feel assured that our class, having demonstrated its oneness, will again prove a national and international oneness and courage in aim and in purpose. The capitalists must realize that the right to live and the right to greater citizenship are rights above any pettyfogging law." (Emphasis ours.)

THE first question that naturally arises after carefully reading this statement is: What is it for, who on earth needs this sort of declarations? What were these three general council members aiming at when they issued this statement? An analysis of their statement will provide the answer.

In the statement there are true statements and statements that are plainly wrong, but the main thing is

American "Democracy" in Action

By C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Sec'y, Workers (Communist) Party



The Workers Party will not foster the illusion, as is done by the yellow Socialists and Reformists that the workers can achieve their emancipation from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism thru the election of a majority of the members of the legislative bodies of the capitalist government and the executive officials of that government, and by using the existing government to establish the new social order.

The Constitution of the United States was so drafted as to protect the interests of the exploiters of the workers. The merchants, the bankers, the land-owners of 1787 wrote into the Constitution provisions which they hoped would forever protect the interests of their class.

A majority of the people of the United States cannot change the Constitution. The vote of two-thirds of the members of the legislators of three-fourths of the states is required to pass a constitutional amendment. One-fourth of the states, in which there may live only one-fortieth of the population can prevent any change of the fundamental law of the land.

The Constitution contains a series of checks and balances, which are intended to make it impossible for a majority antagonistic to the ruling class to make its will effective. The members of the House of Representatives are elected every two years, the President every four years, the members of the Senate every six years, so that a complete change of the government can be made only through elections spread over six years. The Senate has a veto over the decisions of the House, the President can veto the actions of both bodies, and over and above the House, the Senate and the President stands the Supreme Court, which can nullify laws which all three unite in passing.

The character of the Constitution as a document intended to protect the bankers and industrial magnates of the country has been clear in many decisions under its provisions. Child labor laws, laws regulating hours of labor, and protecting the life and health of the workers, and minimum wage laws have been declared void. A weapon to strike down organized labor has been found in its clauses as shown in the Coronado decision.

In addition to the protection which the Constitution gives to the coal barons, railroad kings, and the industrial and financial lords, millions of workers are disfran-

chised in this country through naturalization laws. Hundreds of thousands of citizens cannot vote because of residential qualifications, which through the necessity of earning a living make it impossible for them to comply with.

The capitalists control thousands of newspapers thru which they shape the ideas of the masses in their interests; they control the schools, the colleges, the pulpits, the moving-picture theatres, all of which are part of the machinery through which the capitalists shape the minds of the workers.

When it serves their purpose the capitalists do not hesitate to expell members of the legislative bodies elected by working class votes. This was done in the case of the Socialist members of the Cleveland City Council and a member of the School Board of that city. These representatives, elected by the workers, were expelled in violation of all law to stifle their protests against the imperialist war. The expulsion of the Socialist assemblymen of New York state is a case of similar character.

Under these conditions to talk of "democracy" is to throw sand into the eyes of the workers. The much-talked of "American Democracy" is a fraud. Such formal democracy as is written into the Constitution and the laws of the country is camouflaged to hide the real character of the dictatorship of the capitalists.

While recognizing the impossibility of the workers winning their emancipation thru use of the machinery of the existing government, the Workers Party realizes the importance of election campaigns in developing the political consciousness of the working class. The first step toward revolutionary political action by the working class must be made thru independent political action by the workers in election campaigns. The Workers Party will therefore participate in election campaigns and use them for propaganda and agitation to develop the political consciousness of the workers.

It will endeavor to rally the workers to use their power to make real the rights which the fraudulent American democracy denies them. It will use them to carry on the struggle for the right of labor to create a revolutionary political party and for such an organization to function openly in the political life of the country.

The Workers Party will also nominate its candidates and enter into election campaigns to expose the fraudulent character of capitalist democracy and to carry on the propaganda for the soviets. It will use the election campaigns to rally the workers for mass political demands upon the capitalist state. Its

candidates, when elected to office, will use the forums of the legislative bodies for the same purpose.

—From the program of the Workers (Communist) Party.

THE celebration of the Sesqui-centennial of the American Revolution will be signal for hundreds of speeches in which the achievements of the "fathers" in establishing our "great democracy" will be emphasized. The ruling capitalist class will take full advantage of the occasion to once more spread its propaganda that the Revolution resulted in a government "of the people, for the people and by the people."

In all these poems of praise of our "great government," the counter-revolution of 1787 will be forgotten.

The "embattled farmers" of 1776 together with the artisans from the cities who were the backbone of the revolutionary army undoubtedly were inspired with the ideal of setting up a democratic government. They had been driven to rebellion by unbearable economic conditions. They saw in independence from Great Britain and a democratic government, their road to freedom from these unbearable conditions. They fought and won the American Revolution.

With them, fought the Southern planters, the landowners, the bankers and the merchants of the colonies who found their economic interests in conflict with those of the ruling class of Great Britain.

The Counter-Revolution.

THE victory which the "embattled farmers" and city artisans of 1776 won in the revolutionary struggle against Great Britain was however snatched from their hands. The merchants, bankers, landowners and Southern planters organized to prevent the realization of the ideals which inspired the masses which fought and won the Revolution.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 which drafted the Constitution of the United States was the counter-revolution. It was dominated and controlled by the merchants, bankers, landowners and Southern planters, who now that the struggle against the ruling class of Great Britain had been won were intent upon organizing a government which would protect their interests against the exploited masses who had been the backbone of the revolutionary army. The American constitution was not the product of the American revolution, but the product of a counter-revolution.

The program of the Workers (Communist) Party quoted above correctly analyzes the character of the document which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention and then by hook and crook jammed down the throats of those who had fought for a democratic government in the Revolution.

American Democracy in Our Day.
WHILE the poems of joy celebrating "American Democracy" are rising from the throats of thousands of orators in the celebration of the Sesqui-

centennial, history is being written which proves the characterization of that democracy as a "fraud" which appears in the program of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Also the capitalist class is united in its struggle against the exploited workers and farmers it frequently has fallen out between different groups within the capitalist class itself. Then we are often treated to the truth about American democracy.

There has been such a falling out on the World Court issue between the interests who are primarily concerned with international loans and investments and those whose interests are in American industry. The prohibition issue also divides the capitalist class in two groups.

As a consequence, we have the primary contest for the Republican nomination in Pennsylvania, and in Illinois, and the exposure of the real character of "American Democracy."

Can anyone read the story of corruption and bribery in which over \$3,000,000 was spent in order to decide the question which capitalist candidate for the nomination for senator on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania should win and have any further illusions about the boasted "American Democracy." Can anyone read the story of the struggle of money bags in the state of Illinois, in which great sums were expended to decide a similar issue and not know that every capitalist 4th of July orator is laughing at the poor boob who takes him seriously, while he utters his poems of joy because of the victory of the "fathers" and their achievements in establishing our "American Democracy!"

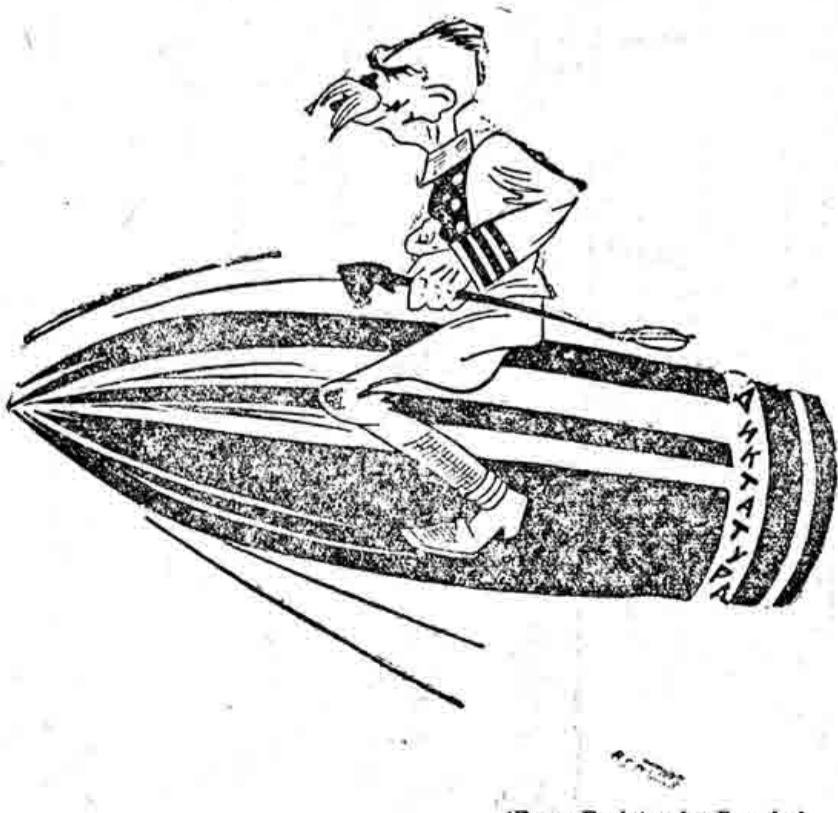
There was no free expression of opinion in either of these elections. The various capitalist groups simply measured their money bags against each other. The president of the Manufacturers Association in Pennsylvania who raised more than a half million and the famous Public Service Corporation head in Illinois who is credited with contributing a similar amount were not thinking of democracy, when they handed over the money, but of how much it costs to buy an election.

The exposure of the crooked methods and stealing of votes in the Chicago election which comes simultaneously with the facts about how the nominations were bought in Pennsylvania and Illinois are simply another sidelight on "American Democracy."

The American Government was established as a government of, for, and by the exploiting classes. It has been ever since, such a government. The methods thru which it is maintained as such a government are being written down for the future historians in the investigation from the Senate committee in Pennsylvania, and the promised investigation of the election in Illinois.

The analysis in the program of the Workers (Communist) Party of our

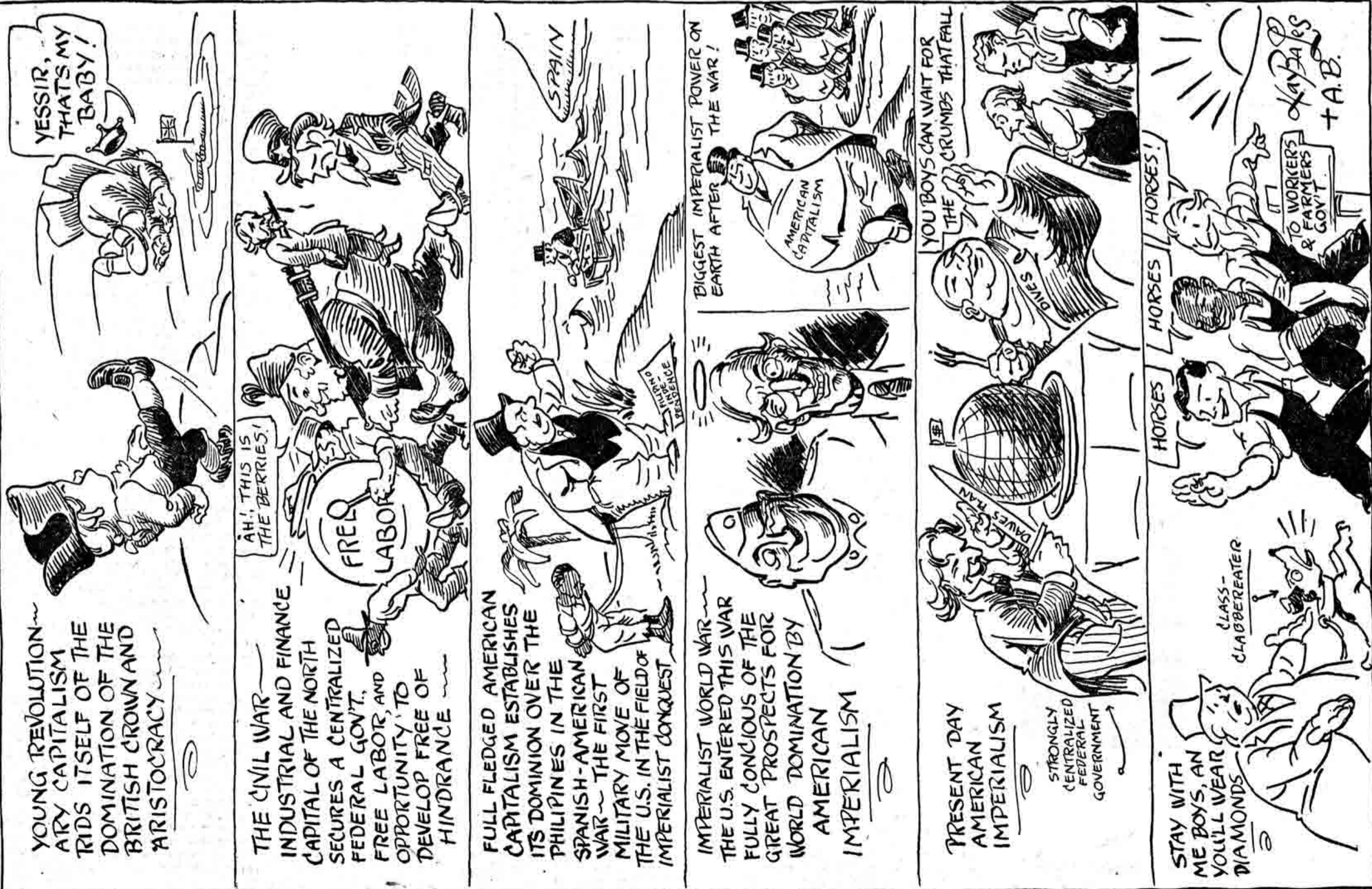
But When It Lands?



(From Proletarska Pravda.)

Pilsudski's Pleasant Journey on His Gentle Steed "Dictatorship."

The Sesqui Centennial in Cartoons By M. P. Bales



YOUNG REVOLUTIONARY CAPITALISM RIDES ITSELF OF THE DOMINATION OF THE BRITISH CROWN AND ARISTOCRACY

THE CIVIL WAR INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCE CAPITAL OF THE NORTH SECURES A CENTRALIZED FEDERAL GOV'T. FREE LABOR, AND OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP FREE OF HINDRANCE

FULL FLEDGED AMERICAN CAPITALISM ESTABLISHES ITS DOMINION OVER THE PHILIPPINES IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR - THE FIRST MILITARY MOVE OF THE U.S. IN THE FIELD OF IMPERIALIST CONQUEST

IMPERIALIST WORLD WAR - THE U.S. ENTERED THIS WAR FULLY CONSCIOUS OF THE GREAT PROSPECTS FOR WORLD DOMINATION BY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

PRESENT DAY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM - STRONGLY CENTRALIZED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

STAY WITH ME BOYS, AN YOU'LL WEAR DIAMONDS - CLASS-CLABBREATER

YESSIR, THAT'S MY BABY!

AH! THIS IS THE BERRIES!

SPAIN

BIGGEST IMPERIALIST POWER ON EARTH AFTER THE WAR!

YOU BOYS CAN WAIT FOR THE CRUMBS THAT FALL

HOUSES - HORSES - HORSES!

WORKERS & FARMERS GOV'T - KAYBLES + A.B.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1926

The Triumphant Exploiter of the World



By Fred Ellis

THE COMING DAY OF LABOR INDEPENDENCE

ONE hundred and fifty years ago the young American capitalist class initiated and led a successful revolution against the rule of Great Britain. It was a socially necessary and progressive step which was greeted and applauded by revolutionists all over the world.

Today the capitalists of the United States would like to forget the revolutionary nature of the struggle for independence. They would pay dearly to obliterate the memory of the armed uprising of the masses against the British aristocracy, which was led by their own forefathers.

In 1776, the American capitalists were leading a revolution. In 1926, they are mobilizing all their resources to forestall, prevent, and crush revolution.

READ the Declaration of Independence. It is a splendid and inspiring document in many respects, despite the fact that it represents and champions the interests of the capitalists. The power of the document, the thing that makes it live even today, is its defiant and uncompromising attitude towards oppression, its flaming call to revolt and victory.

What was the source of this red-blooded, invincible upsurge of revolutionary and humanitarian sentiment that is running through the Declaration of Independence?

It is to be found in the fact that the American capitalists of 1776 were in a sense an oppressed class. The ruler of the colonies was the British king and the British aristocracy. Under this rule, the American merchants and manufacturers couldn't live. The further development of American industry and commerce was practically impossible.

Hence the bitter hatred against British rule. Hence the iron determination on the part of the American capitalists to overthrow and destroy the rule of the British aristocracy. Hence the unquenchable urge to power—towards the establishment of an independent republic.

THE revolution of 1776 was a capitalist revolution. It accomplished substantially the same kind of a change in the political system of the United States as was accomplished in France by the Great Revolution of 1789, and partially in Germany—in 1848.

It was inspired and led by the bourgeoisie—by the merchants, manufacturers and bankers. It was participated in by the masses

—by the artisans, the workers and the farmers. These masses fought and bled to insure the victory of a capitalist regime. But in doing so they have created the conditions for their own revolution which will abolish capitalism and establish the rule of the workers and farmers.

The American capitalists of 1776 took part in the revolution AS A CLASS. They were fully conscious of what they wanted. They were fighting for a government controlled by the capitalists. And they got it.

The American workers, artisans and farmers of 1776 took part in the revolution AS A MASS. They were conscious only of the oppression under which they lived, and which became unbearable. They were anxious for a change, for some measure of relief. They thought they were fighting for real freedom and equality of opportunity. And in this they were mistaken and disappointed.

The day of independence of the American workers and poor farmers is yet to come.

THE New World of 1776 is no more. What we are having today in the United States should be called the Newer World.

From thirteen small colonies with only the beginning of an industrial economy to a full-fledged and mature modern capitalist country.

From a dependency of the British king to the position of the dominant world power.

From a nation oppressed and exploited by the British aristocracy to the most powerful oppressor of nations on earth.

From a young capitalist country struggling for independence to an imperialist giant holding in its strangling grasp most of the republics of Central and South America and a growing portion of other colonial nations.

In 1776 the American capitalist class declared its independence from the British king and aristocracy.

In 1926 the American working class faces the historic task of declaring its own independence and of initiating the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government.

(Continued on next page—page 2)

New Days in Old England

The Big Battle Opens.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE were two British governments sitting in London on the morning of May 4, when the first line of defense of the army of labor was thrown into the struggle to defend the miners in what developed to be the greatest general strike in human history from the point of view of forces arrayed, one against the other, tho it ended in a debacle hardly without parallel in the records of the labor movement of any country.

At Downing street the executive committee of the capitalist class, which was solidly behind the coal owners, sat and acted with vigor. They had no illusions about the challenge to the government involved in the general strike, tho being quite well aware that the leaders of the General Council had no more ambition to overthrow the government than had the prince of Wales, who had returned from a continental watering place to do his duty at the home front as his good friends on the capitalist press told us. He saw home in an airplane and was not heard of any more until after the strike was over, when the papers announced that he had to go routine hunting in Scotland in order to recuperate after his arduous toil during the crisis.

Beaconsfield Square was the seat of the industrial government, which did not realize it was a government. Neither did it want to. Here was quartered the high command of the labor forces, with Ernest Bevin, the "Docks" K. C., general in command. The statue of Lord Nelson, in Trafalgar Square, looked down on a group of buildings in which were housed a worried set of British officials as ever presided over the destinies of the empire. Not since the Spanish armada threatened the "Virgin Queen" in the days of the "Mighty Armada" were there so many evil forebodings brooding than the air of Whitehall.

All the capitalist papers, with the exception of the Daily Mail and a few others, were on the streets screeching like decaying prostitutes. Yet they knew what they were talking about. There was no division here. Most of them had words of praise for J. H. Thomas.

Pictures showed Mr. Thomas shedding tears all over the town. He was their man. Motorcycles with message-bearers dashed out of Whitehall to all parts of the country. The government knew it was at war, and it did not know how long it would be able to depend on the telegraph.

Similar sights could be witnessed at Beconsfield Square. Here is an excerpt from an announcement that appeared on May 3 in the Daily Herald:

"The T. U. C. appeals to all friends and supporters who have motor cars to place them and their own services at the disposal of the Movement in order to maintain a complete chain of communication between district and district. This also looked as if the T. U. C. knew it was at war.



"That what about the prince? Surely he has no interest in the miners?"

"Oh, yes, he loves them. You know I went down to Hyde Park last Sunday to hear him speak. I often go there to hear the Red Flag and the Welsh singers. There is a lot of singing in Hyde Park. There is Irish singing there, too, but the Welsh always beat the Irish singing."

"Did the prince speak last Sunday?"

"No," she replied, rather sorrowfully.

"That's that," said I to myself, as I went out to see what I could see.

Every conceivable kind of vehicle was in the streets. The taxicab drivers were not yet out, but a pair of compass feet was the quickest means of locomotion.

"I went into a barber shop on Fleet Street for a shave. This was on the first day of the strike. A jovial fellow (mostly on his nose) entered and remarked to the barber: 'Well, I see that you are not on strike yet!'"

"Not yet," replied the barber. "But who knows? Next week, perhaps you may be walking around with a pair of whiskers that would make any one of the Smith Brothers turn green with envy. Are you going to fight for your king and country this time?"

"Take hold I am, I did that once and once was enough. I am for labor."

in this scrap. The holding up of the Daily Mail was the best thing that was ever done in this country."

It was not difficult to run into that kind of sentiment around town, particularly where workers of any category of labor congregated.

There was a different atmosphere on the Strand and the nearer one got to Whitehall the tougher it got. This is where the building that houses the Morning Post plant is located. The Post is the leading organ of British fascism and it was this plant that the government "commandeered" in order to be in a position to issue the "British Gazette."

It was rumored that the Daily Mail people were quite angry with the government because the Carnegie House plant was not selected. The Post got considerable advertising out of the use of its plant and no doubt a bonus in cash besides.

Whiston Churchill came as near being a dictator during the strike as he and his chief aide would publicly admit. He wrote the articles in the Gazette, signed "By a Cabinet Minister."

Churchill is extremely unpopular in England with most sections of the population, the fascists alone, perhaps, excepted. But he is aggressive and an extreme labor hater. He was the man who gave the trade unions the "white flag" and country this time."

"I am for labor."

To the Ruling Class of England.

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

O you have need to plot and plan,
My lords and ladies say,
Against the common working man
Who dares to speak today,
Against the common working man
Who has a thing to say.

No longer heedful of his place,
Respectful of his lord,
He stands and looks you in the face
And dares you with a word,
He stands and looks you in the face
And buckles on a sword.

Such insolence must not be borne,
My lords and ladies say,
Come blow the trumpet, wind the horn,
And loose the pack away,
The pack of cringing hounds you scorn.
Yet urge upon your prey.

On the following evening I accompanied Charles Ashleigh to a printers' meeting somewhere around Fleet street, and the first person I laid eyes on was the worker I seconded on the previous evening. He was a member of the National, the organization that stopped the Daily Mail.

OPPOSITE the Bank of England, right in the heart of the city a boy was selling the British Worker. Nobody particularly cared what kind of a paper it was but they grabbed it. It was not the most fertile ground to drop the labor seed on, but the newspaper did not care as long as he was getting the coppers.

A typical bourgeois stage Englishman emerged from one of the news-houses and dashed for the news-boy. "Paper," he asked. He was handed a British Worker. Glazing at it rather abstractedly, he passed the penny to the newsboy with a slow motion movement. When he recovered his senses he muttered audibly, "By George! A labor paper." Yes, the sacred precincts of the city was being invaded by the proletariat.

On the Strand opposite Charing Cross Station a plump lady was nursing the wares of a mushroom news-boy (his boyhood days were only a memory). He had quite a collection of sheets issued by enterprising merchants. A very effective method of advertising. All the news, if such it may be termed, was from the British Broadcasting Company, a government monopoly, and the most lying institution that ever used the air.

I asked the old news-wendor for a copy of the British Gazette. He went to hunt for a copy. "Struggle days," I remarked to the lady. "The country is pretty well tied up." She burst into fury. "These labor leaders should be shot," she said. "The government should call out the Grenadier Guards and give the cattle a lesson."

"Don't you think the government broke off negotiations rather precipitately?" I observed. The lady grew purple. "Negotiate with that rabble," she snarled. "Then some more suggestions as to the use of gunpowder." "They must be taught to know their place," was her parting shot.

A newsboy in front of the postoffice at Trafalgar Square did not have a copy of the British Gazette, but he promised to have a copy for me about 12 noon. When I returned he handed me a British Worker. I asked for a Chicago Tribune, Paris edition. This was the third day of the strike. Nothing doing. Scotland Yard would not allow him to carry the Trib. Why?

On the previous day he was shouting his wares, and a Tory M. P. who was passing by thought the contents of the paper as heralded by the young Lloyd George said something in behalf of the miners and blamed the government for breaking off negotiations. "Preise speech," did not work in England any more. The M. P. called a hobby and asked him to arrest the newsboy on the ground that he was looking at the paper. The constable looked at the paper and said that the stories justified the act, so he could not arrest him. The Tory was far from satisfied, so he went down to Scotland Yard and said that the newsboy had refused to carry the paper and told him that he could not secure any more Tribunes until the strike was over. He kept his word.

Second Thoughts on the Fourth of July

By JAY LOVESTONE.

PRIOR to this year we communists in America called the day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, July-fourth. It occupied just the same place ideologically, politically, that July fifth, or sixth, or June thirtieth did. Until 1926 it had very little significance as a historic day for us.

This is the first time that we speak of the Fourth of July. This day assumes a real significance for us. We must look out against any Americanization craze in our Party. Americanization is a very dangerous thing. In the bolshevik sense of the word, Americanization at once affords a hope for the future and practical results in the present.

To speak of Americanizing our Party in the bolshevik sense of the word means to speak of the Party adopting tactics based on the objective conditions. Examination of these objective conditions will indicate that historical traditions much as they appear to the superficial observer as abstract forces, are in reality very concrete elements, very substantial phases of the objective conditions at hand and transmitted.

The American bourgeoisie have always prided themselves on saying that there are no classes in the United States, never have been, and never can be. The history of America, like the history of any other country, is the history of class struggle. The first American Revolution is a gigantic class struggle. If we scratch the surface of the historical evidence of the first American Revolution, we will find that the Civil War was a class war. This Revolution grew out of conflict of economic class interests. It was not a single event; it was the climax of a series of events.

It is not my purpose to describe any battles or skirmishes or deal with the military disasters or victories of the confederate forces of the first American Revolution. Such investigations are relatively unimportant for the American workers in 1926. What is timely for us at this time is to trace certain facts of the first American Revolution, to see what lessons we can draw from this tremendously significant historical event and to see how the experiences of our forefathers stack up in the light of the estimates of these experiences given by our bourgeoisie. More than that, what is most valuable for us is to compare the tactics, the practices and activities of the American masses and their leaders in 1776 with the advice now being given to the American workers by those whom they still, unfortunately in the main, recognize as leaders today.

Much ink is being spilled by the robbed, untitled and well-paid defenders of the present system in their attacks on the opponents of the capitalist order. These apologists of the exploiting class are shouting against the revolutionists. They are yelling against a dictatorship by the proletariat. They are ranting against the use of force. They say that is foreign, that is un-American. They are yelling from the homes against the American workers having anything to do with other workers from the different countries in their struggles against the bosses. The official historians and editors of our ruling class are working overtime propagating the idea that the present form of the American government is eternal, and that it affords the workers of this country an opportunity in pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Let us examine these "eternal truths" that are hurled so glibly by the exploiters at the workmen. It has become the defenders of the bourgeoisie class which is a small minority of our population to speak of the sanctity of the inviolability of the majority rule. American democracy today is the most crass, tho in spirit well camouflaged, expression of a minority rule in the interests of a vast majority of the population, in the world.

The American workers can very well draw inspiration on the question of majority and minority from the experiences of the first American Revolution. The workers and exploited farmers of this country are the overwhelming majority of the country. But in view of the fact that the capitalist class who are a small minority are speaking so much against the Communist Party because it frankly avows that the proletarian revolution at the outset may be initiated by a minority, it is worth while to analyze the background of the first American Revolution for extremely valuable lessons.

At the time of the first American Revolution the Patriots (those who were against the government) were in a minority. The Loyalists (those who were for the then existing government) were numerically very strong. The conscious supporters of the government at that time were at least a third of the entire colonial population. They formed a majority in the important colonies as New York, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania. It is estimated that at least 100,000 persons who were for maintaining the government existing then in America were called by the revolutionists. Their property was confiscated. They were treated and feathered and they were treated much more roughly in many respects than the Carlists who were for maintaining the old reactionary government in Russia were by the Bolsheviki. The Communists of today can learn many lessons from the American Revolutionists of 1776 in the treatment of counter-revolutionists, of Loyalists, of Tories. The noted Englishman, Adams, in his book "New England in the Revolution" declares that "More colonials served in the imperial than the Revolutionary army." He further says "If we accept the estimate that at the beginning of the war one third of the people were in favor of independence, a third of the people were opposed to it, and one third indeterminate, it is evident that two thirds of the population were counted upon to sustain the Patriots' revolutionists.

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The Negro Since 1776

In the latter part of the 18th century the American Revolution of 1776 was not a complete national revolution, and its achievements amounted to hardly more than a political severance of British authority upon English soil. It was only after the second war of 1812 that the American people were able to enjoy economic independence of England, thus we have the political and economic independence of America arriving at distinct periods in American history. The economic features of the early revolution at once manifest themselves to the evolution of its economic institutions and the differentiation of group interests. The rock-strewn soil of New England, in conjunction with an unfavorable climate, was inimical to the development of agriculture; but, on the contrary, these parts, by virtue of rugged coast line, swift flowing currents, abundant timber land close to the coast line, et al, constituted some of the basic factors conducive to ship building and maritime trade. Although Negro slavery existed in New England for some years after the birth of the republic, slavery in New England was never an important economic benefit. The Negro slave in New England found his chief occupation as a domestic servant.

But, turning to the slaveholder territories of Virginia and the broad, fertile areas of the lower South, material features at once lend themselves to the rapid development of an agricultural society into which the Negro slaves fitted as an exceedingly important economic asset. This became more so after the invention of the cotton gin, resulting in the increased production of cotton and it becoming a staple commodity of those regions. It was the result of the series of inventions in the treatment of cotton

those against the government) side with any ardor."

Force and Violence.

American workers have been sent to jail for demanding themselves against the terrorism of the existing Tory government in the United States. Many states have passed laws which provide for severe jail penalties, and years of imprisonment to be visited upon any worker who dares even institute in the most indirect manner that the workers and poor farmers have a right to defend themselves against the brutalities of their exploiters.

In this light it is interesting to recall the declaration of the Continental Congress of 1774, which so forcefully declared:

"We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of intolerable and un-bourneable oppression, or RESISTANCE BY FORCE. WE HAVE COUNTED THE COST OF THE CONTEST, AND FIND NOTHING SO DREADFUL AS VOLUNTARY SLAVERY."

No more inspiring words have been uttered for American workers by any Communist section of the world.

Let us go on to listen to one of the leaders of the American Revolution, Tom Paine. Incidentally, we should remark that Tom Paine has been much underestimated by the bourgeois historians and has been much neglected. These classic words of Tom Paine mean very much to the American workers today. We should think very seriously of what Tom Paine meant when he said:

"By referring the matter (the grievances against the British, ruling class) from arguments to arms, a new point for politics is struck. All plans, preparations, etc., prior to the 19th of April (the battle of Lexington), are like aimshots of last year."

Let the American workers think of Lindley, Calmeil, the Bishop deportations, the slavery in the mining sections, the tyranny in the steel regions, in the light of these meaningful words of Paine.

profound stir. In America the deep unrest among the American Negroes was a sort of backfire to President Wilson's 14 points for peace and democracy. During the World War socialist thought began to have its influence upon an appreciable area of young Negroes in the largest cities of the North. But the development of socialist interest and understanding among the Negroes at this time was overshadowed by the rise and phenomenon of the Negro Zionist movement with the African continent as its objective. The Garvey movement has had its strong appeal, but has always been more or less frowned upon by the Negro party-bourgeoisie and the intellectual.

Today the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Garvey movement constitute the two most influential liberation movements among American Negroes. The former, based upon ideas of Negro nationalism, the latter the achievement of the Negro rights in American society thru the publicity of Negro racial merits and moral suasion. But there is growing among the Negro proletarian a group who sees the ultimate solution of the Negro problem in neither of the programs offered by the above organizations. This new group in increasing volumes is clamoring for radical changes in the social structure of the American order. Its central thought is that the social inequality the Negro suffers stems from economic class exploitation and that only thru the abolition of capitalist exploitation can the Negro attain complete emancipation. Today many Negro youths, Jim Crowism, political disfranchisement, inadequate educational facilities, residential discrimination, residential segregation, etc. These are his immediate racial problems today, as yesterday.

Remembering the Gary Disaster

Dangers in By-Product Coking

By N. L. KISHOR.

SOME industries will probably never be safe. The dangers of explosion and fire brood over them continuously. The flying bricks and steel, the flaming tar, and the shower of acid at Gary are typical of a by-product coke plant catastrophe.

The dangers in by-product coking are not as apparent as in coal mines and other industries generally listed as "dangerous," and are more likely to be underestimated by the worker when he applies for a job or while he works. But almost every point in a coke plant is a danger point, and this is thoroughly well known to the management and calls for something more than "Safety First" campaigns to bring the risks down to the scientifically irreducible minimum.

By-product coking is one of the most important links in the industrial chain. In fact, the progress of a country toward industrial independence can almost be measured by the size of its by-product coke industry. Of the chief products of the by-product coke plant the coke is indispensable for iron production and the coal tar and benzol serve as the basis of a huge section of the chemicals—aside from the increasing use of benzol as a motor fuel.

When soft coal is heated in the open air, it burns, but when it is heated in a chamber or oven where no air can enter, gas and vapors amounting to about one-fourth of the residue in the oven is a hard mass all coked together. This is coke, which is used in blast furnaces to reduce the iron ore to metal, and also as a more efficient fuel than coal. Of the vapors, some condense almost immediately after leaving the oven in a thick, black, evil-smelling liquid. This is the famous coal tar. The rest of the gas does not condense at all, but is drawn away and used for lighting and heating purposes in homes and factories. This is our ordinary, familiar "gas."

BUT this gas still contains two immensely important substances which must be extracted before the gas is used. By passing the gas through sulphuric acid, ammonia is washed out, forming an important fertilizer. Then, by passing the gas through creosote oil, benzol, with its myriad uses, is extracted.

From the entrance of the coal into the plant the struggle for safety commences. The coal must be crushed before charging into the ovens. Unlucky special precautions are taken. A large amount of coal dust is formed. This dust, if allowed to be around in warm temperatures, becomes partially coked. In this condition it is explosive. Danger point number one.

From the time the coal is charged into the ovens the danger may be said in general to follow the path of the gas. Fifty to sixty ovens are generally run as one unit, the gas from all these passing from the ovens into a common gas main and being drawn to

the by-product plant by a large pump situated there. This pump or exhauster must always be regulated so as to keep a slight pressure in the tar ovens (where the tar condenses) and a slight suction in the gas main coming to the pump. If the exhauster does not suck hard enough (or if the mains get backed up)—which amounts to the same thing—the pressure will accumulate in the ovens, and although with ordinary increase would probably only blow off the doors without doing much harm, a sudden large increase of pressure might blow up the ovens. If the exhauster sucks too hard air will be drawn into the gas main from outside, possibly in a sufficiently large amount to form an explosive mixture with the gas. Once the gas is mixed with air any spark or temporary overheating will cause a terrific explosion.

Beyond the exhauster the gas is under pressure and here gas leaks may be expected. If a small amount of gas escapes the worst it can do is to make the workers somewhat sick. It should be clearly understood that gas is not explosive "by itself" like T. N. T. It is only explosive when mixed with air and when the percentage of gas in the gas-air mixture lies between certain limits. Since gas is less than half as heavy as air, it mounts to the top of the building on escaping, and there would have to be considerable leakage indeed before enough gas would diffuse through the air to make an explosive mixture. Once this mixture is formed, however, any spark, even a spark of static electricity from a driving belt, will explode it. Any attempt to put this point on "a carelessness" is ridiculous. If a little gas escapes from a leak a match can be safely brought directly up to it and the gas will only catch fire and burn quietly. It will not explode. Only when so much gas has already escaped that the atmosphere nearby consists of an explosive mixture of gas and air can an explosion take place, and not till then. And when this is the case, not even a match is required to set it off. The spark that follows on pulling an electric switch, or a spark of static electricity, is all that is needed.

THERE is another kind of gas that is generated and used in the plant. The coke ovens have to be maintained at a temperature of about 1700 degrees Fahrenheit. They are heated with gas, but with a weaker and cheaper gas than that made in the ovens from the coal. Either "producer gas," "blast-furnace gas" or "blue gas" is used for all these. All three are explosive; high percentages of carbon monoxide. Blue gas has the widest explosive limits and contains about 40 per cent of carbon monoxide, making it intensely poisonous. Even small leaks of such a gas are exceedingly dangerous.

Coming to the fire risks, any place where coal is stored, any place where the by-product plant blows up the

furnaces of sulphuric acid ("vitriol") which is used there, and precipitates the acid onto the bodies of those below. The same thing might occur in the benzol plant. Or a fire in the far distillation plant might heat up the tank of benzol obtained from the distillation sufficiently to cause it to explode. And so on.

Furthermore, only those dangers have been discussed which are capable of giving rise to accidents of the dimensions of a catastrophe. The numerous possibilities of accident throughout the plant which might cause the death of an individual worker here or there have not been mentioned. These are mostly mechanical in nature. The coal crushing plant presents the same dangers as any other crushing plant anywhere else. There are numerous possibilities of accidents among those working on the ovens and around the heavy oven machinery—the coke pusher and the quenching car. The workers who go inside tanks that have contained benzol to clean them out are often taking their lives in their hands. Benzol vapors, being so heavy, are exceedingly difficult to remove from a tank and many a worker has died from benzol poisoning on entering a tank that was supposedly freed from vapor.

In which direction, then, does safety lie? Not in the direction of moral speeches to the employees, and notices "Amitties and brigades, and safety committees," which are so common in a fire in this plant may cost every man his job." We can be frank and agree with the companies this far: "That care on the part of the employees is extremely necessary. And then we can inform them that this only scratches the surface of the safety question. Safety requires two elements: a safe installation, and safe operation. In every part of the plant there is a safe way and an unsafe way in which the apparatus can be installed. There are safe and unsafe methods of apparatus. Usually the safe installations are more expensive. Probably, in any particular plant, some of the dangers enumerated here do not exist; they may have been minimized or obviated. There are often special safety devices that cover certain risks. But these also cost money. In general, it may be said that with an unsafe installation, no amount of care in operation can guard against disasters.

In the same way there are safe and unsafe methods of operation. The safe methods usually take longer or are more expensive in other ways. It is easy to trumpet "Safety First" in speeches, in written notices and instructions or demand certain results that involve unsafe methods of operation. No safe installation can be so foolproof as to guard against unsafe methods of operation.

YET some industries will probably never be absolutely safe. Even under Communism we will still have industrial catastrophes. Industry represents our conquest over Nature. This conquest is woefully incomplete and even under Communism the struggle with Nature will still be going on. We will probably still have an occasional mine disaster, a death roll at sea and in the air, a by-product coke catastrophe. Even increased research will probably never entirely eliminate the danger. The greatest industrial explosion in history—that at Oppau, Germany in 1921—the explosion of an immense mass of material that is ordinarily never considered explosive, is still unexplained. But the enormous difference lies in this: under Communism industrial disasters will be at the scientifically irreducible minimum.

So long as an economic system prevails which puts profits before life, so long as the machinery of industry is used to enslave the worker to the boss instead of to free the workers from slavery to Nature, disasters like the Gary explosion will be periodical and will be duly noted as "regrettable occurrences." And the motto, "Safety First," should be understood as meaning "Safety First—but be reasonable!"

Labor in Early American History

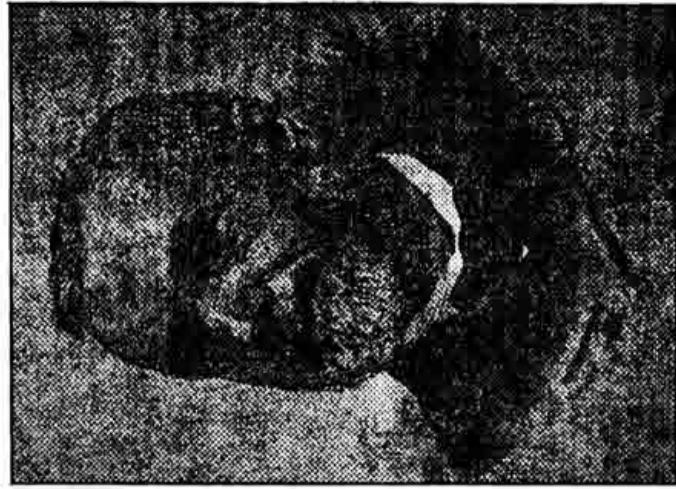
Leaders of the 1880's—Organizations—Struggles



JOHN MCBRIDE
President Ohio Coal Miners' Union.



GEORGE HARRIS
President Amalgamated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers.



PETER M. ARTHUR
Grand Chief Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

PROBABLY the first labor organization ever printed in the United States was the Workingman's Advocate, which began publication in 1825 by the Evans brothers. This publication, after a few years, gave place to the Daily Sentinel, and this, in turn, to the Young America, which last printed at its head the first American labor platform, consisting of twelve demands, as follows:

First. The right of man to the soil. Vote yourself a farm.
Second. Down with monopolies, especially the United States Bank.
Third. Freedom of public lands.
Fourth. Homesteads made inalienable.
Fifth. Abolition of all laws for the collection of debts.
Sixth. A general bankrupt law.
Seventh. A lien of the laborer upon his own work for his wages.
Eighth. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
Ninth. Equal rights for women with men in all respects.
Tenth. Abolition of chattel slavery, and of wage slavery.
Eleventh. Land limitation to one hundred and sixty acres; no person after the passage of this law to become possessed of more than that amount of land. But when a land monopolist died his heirs were to take each his legal number of acres, and be compelled to sell the surplus, using the proceeds as they pleased.
Twelfth. Mails in the United States to run on the Sabbath.

THE first American trade union of which there is authentic record was the New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights, incorporated on the 3rd of April, 1803.



T. V. POWDERLY
Grand Master Workman Knight of Labor.

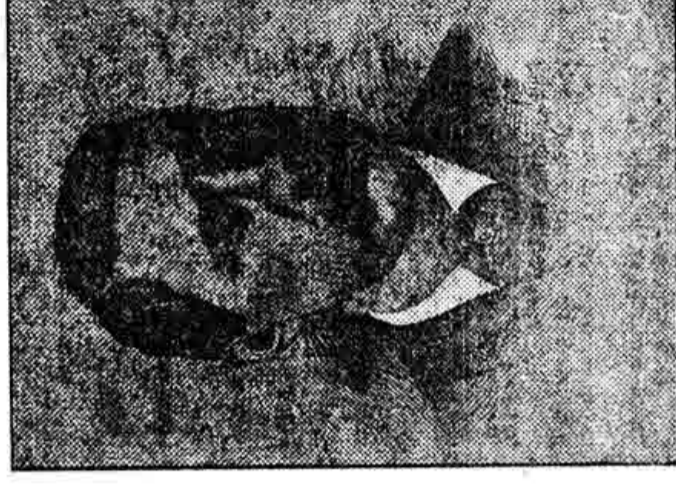
Thirty-five years later this conspiracy statute was bitterly assailed in a labor pamphlet which said "The laws have made it a just a meritorious act that capitalists shall combine to strip the man of labor of his earnings, whereas if mechanics (workers) combine to raise wages the laws punish them as conspirators against the good of society, and the dungeon awaits them as it does the robber."

The first victory of the workers against this law was won in the famous "Journeyman Bootmakers' case" in Massachusetts in 1842. The prosecution brought against the bootmakers' union under the old conspiracy laws, was then decided in favor of the defendants.

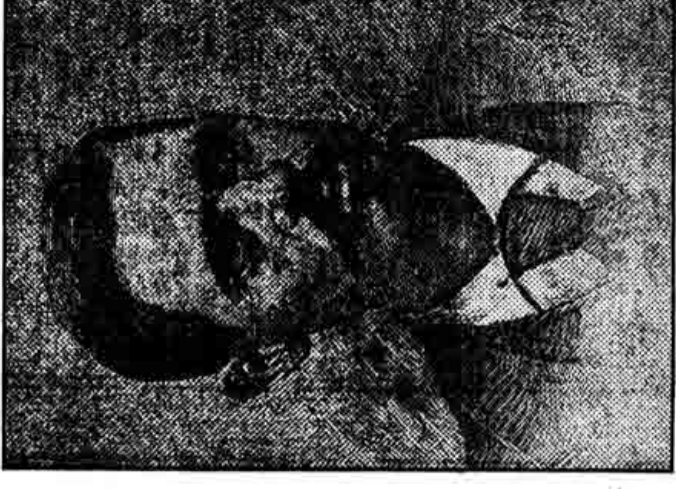
THE first labor representative to the United States congress was elected during Jackson's second administration. His name was Ely Moore, president of the General Trades Unions of the City of New York, in 1833.



P. F. MCGUIRE
Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



WM. WEIHE
President Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers.



WM. AMISON
President International Typographical Union.

Historic Dates

1776. The Declaration of Independence of the young commercial and capitalist class of the thirteen colonies from the mother country, England, was made on July 4th.

1789. The United States of America was instituted under the new constitution on March 4, the first step towards centralization since the failure of the loose Articles of Confederation on March 1, 1781. George Washington was chosen the president.

1823. President Monroe sends message to congress, later known as the Monroe Doctrine, establishing America's demand for exclusive control of the Western Hemisphere.

1850. The first international union was started by the "National Convention of Journeymen Printers" in New York. Permanent organization was perfected in 1852 at the Cincinnati convention under the name National Typographical Union.

1866. The first national convention of the republican party was held in Pittsburgh in February. Its address demanded not the abolition of slavery, but its continuance to existing limits and a practical demand that the northern capitalist class be given "adequate recognition."

1860. At the opening of the Civil War, in December, a joint resolution of house and senate was passed providing for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the adoption of any future amendment interfering with slavery in any existing state.

1862. Dratt riots against conscription took place, during which the enraged people held the city for a few days. In the same year, at the end of February, was created the system of national banks.

1869. Formation of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, with Uriah S. Stephens at the head.

1870-1. The first units of the International Workingmen's Association were formed in the United States in 1871. On November 19, in Pittsburgh, was formed the direct forerunner of the American Federation of Labor, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. (A. F. of L. formed December 8, 1889, at Columbus, O.)

The historic railroad strikes, which spread thru east and west, and in which workers held several towns for numerous days, took place in 1898. Declaration of the Spanish-American war on April 20, marking a turning point for American capitalism and the launching of the imperialist era.

1917. Rounding out of America's imperialist career by the entry into the world war in April, following immediately on the second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, elected because he kept us out of the war.

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THE FATHERS

By Thurber Lewis



The Fourth of July has come again. Once more, a document called the Declaration of Independence is recited in the school-rooms and from flag-draped platforms by little children and grown men, equally innocent of all but the simplest and most decorated details of its birth—and blissfully unaware that it has long since died except in Independence Day rhetoric.

On this day too are recounted the heroic stories of the fathers of our country. Great, epic stories they are. Not a word, not a gesture came from these exalted and pious founders of a great republic that was not godliness itself. All noble men who lived, fought and died for liberty. They sacrificed their lives upon the altar of battle and travail that freedom and democracy might be born to flourish for the future generations of a whole continent. Thus the school-rooms, thus from the rostrum of congress and thus from the thousands of other rostrums annually erected for Fourth of July orators.

Just who were these fathers? Just what interest did they have in independence and liberty? More important yet: what part in this struggle for liberty did the mass of the American people of the time play and what was the attitude of the fathers towards them?

Let us take five of the outstanding founding fathers. Let us examine who they were and what they did, not in the jargonous terms of an idolizing and over-zealous historian but in the manner of an impartial editor of a Revolutionary War "Who's Who." We will take Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Hamilton. These men are representative.

George Washington's father was a wealthy Virginia plantation owner. At the age of sixteen he became a surveyor for a powerful land company. Later on he was sent by large West Virginia and Pennsylvania land speculators to plot the Allegheny and Ohio valleys. The French came down from the north and built a fort on the present site of Pittsburgh. Washington was chosen as a messenger to warn the French to leave. His efforts failed. War was declared and he was given command of regulars under General Braddock in the attack upon Fort Duquesne. After the war, he retired, much enriched to his estate, at Mount Vernon. For fifteen years he led the life of a rich country gentleman planter. He was one of the largest slaveholders in the southern colonies. His marriage brought him an additional \$100,000 and made him one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. When the British parliament, by the Quebec act extended the jurisdiction of Canada over the western country, Washington was given some 30,000 acres of his speculative holdings only by the outbreak of the revolutionary war.

A rich man, a good soldier, he became commander-in-chief of the Continental army. The war was won as much by the laxness of General Howe and the absence of a consistent and well-supported campaign on the part of the British as it was by the courage and hardiness of the volunteers who, fighting for freedom, were left, after the conflict, in a more degraded position than before. Land that was promised to them in the event of victory became the object of speculations which the most revered of the fathers thought nothing of exploiting. But Washington became a hero. As a hero, he fitted into the new regime to become the first president. He died much richer than he was born. He was an aristocrat of the first water. Liberty for him meant liberty from England and meant freedom from the competition of English traders and capitalists. For him, the masses were so many different kinds of slaves put here to do the fighting, the work and to carry the heavy burdens for propertied gentlemen's comfort.

JOHN ADAMS, the second president of the United States and another of the founding fathers was an extremely rich Massachusetts lawyer. He came of a wealthy family, graduated from Harvard and later built a very profitable clientele for himself among New England shippers and manufacturers. His first bid for fame was his leadership in the struggle against the "stamp act"—one of the impositions by means

of the working class that had a vote won the election by a small margin after the deciding vote was given to congress.

But the power of property had been strongly entrenched and was here to stay. Jefferson rode into office talking of the revolution accomplished by his election. But McMaster observes: "The men who in 1800 voted for Adams, could in 1804 see no reason whatever for voting against Jefferson. Scarcely a federal institution was still preserved; they saw a broad construction of the constitution, a strong government exercising the rights of sovereignty, and growing more national day by day and they gave it a hearty support as a government administered in the principles for which, ever since the constitution was in force, they had contended."

The principle here referred to was, a strongly centralized government in which the decisive power is wielded by property. Thus "Jeffersonian Democracy" about which Tammany Hall politicians still like to prate is disclosed as merely another form which the dominance of wealth and estate took on at the expense of the exploited masses.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who, with James Madison, was the controlling influence of the Federalist party was the stoutest of reactionaries. He was the chief protagonist of empowering property with the greatest possible authority. He was the outstanding exponent of a strongly centralized government because the merchants and manufacturers whose interests he represented

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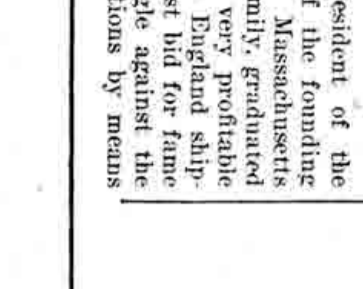
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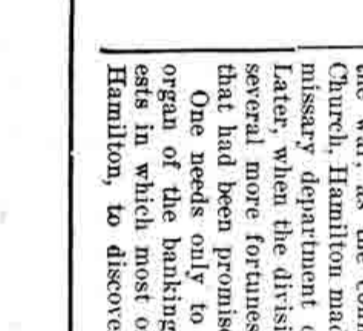
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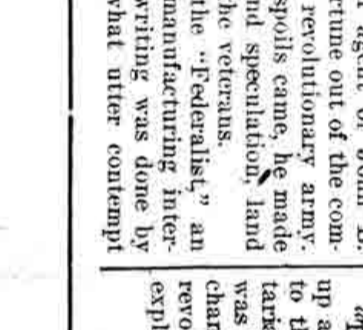
Thomas Jefferson



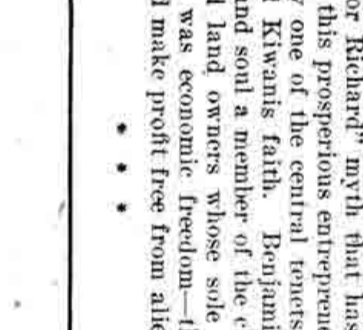
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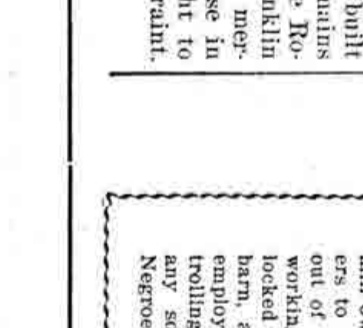
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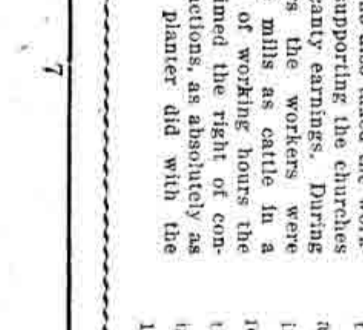
Benjamin Franklin



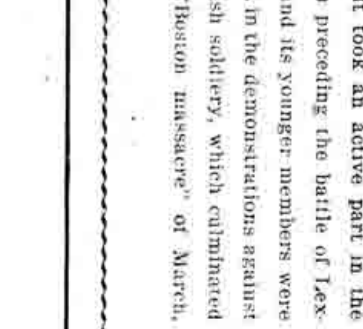
Michael Gold



Thurber Lewis



George Washington



George Washington



George Washington

Americans Shall Be Free - A Modern Morality Play

By Michael Gold

(The stage is in darkness. Looming up are square pedestals of various sizes, on each one a cloaked figure. Three on each side of the stage; and in the centre is the tallest figure of all.)

(Chased by a spotlight, a man comes sliding downward from the wings at the climax of a long roll of drums and rattle of broken glass. He is fully dressed, in hat, coat, shoes, etc., but has no trousers on—only B. V. D.'s. He stares about him wildly.)

Man: My God, I must stop sliding. I've slid all the way from New Rochelle. If I can't stop I'll land in the ocean at Coney Island. Down, down, down to hell, sliding! (Pulls himself together.) There, I've stopped. (Low, ironical laughter off stage.) But they're laughing at me again. I can't escape. What's wrong with me anyway? (Tears his hair, beats his breast, and sobs.) Yes, they're right; I'm a load, a worm, an anti-eater, a buzzard; they're right to laugh at me. A roach, a snake, a peanut, a hamburger, a prohibition agent! I'm a shiner, yes, laugh at me! But I can't stand it any more. Where's the exit? Where is the exit? (Runs in a circle, flapping his arms.) Be calm, choose your exit now, and walk, don't run! For Christ's sake, don't run. (Laughs.) Oh, my God, there's no exit. No exit! Is this a dream? Where am I? I'll stand on my head and find out. (He does so.) No, it doesn't help. (Laughs.) I'm lost, lost, lost. (Rights himself.) I can't find the exit. (A shot is fired, then bells and broken glass. He screams and falls on his knees.) Oh, God, I haven't prayed for twenty years. But forgive me, I admit fully I've done a great wrong, but what is it? What is my sin? It haunts me; it tortures me; and I can't discover what it is. What'll I do? I've always been a loyal member of the Elks, so, God, you must tell me what I did. (Another shot and he screams with added terror.) Tell me, O Lord, I'll do anything to be forgiven. I'll go to church. I'll quit poker and booze. I'll join the national guard—anything. I'll eat more Bran for breakfast, shave with more Mennen's soap; I'll become a better American. Wear Boston gatners round my neck; use that good gas, smoke Prince Albert, the joy-stroke, anything you say, O Lord. Heinz's 57 varieties, cascades, perfume, walk a mile for a Camel. Anything—anything—only tell me my sin!

(The spotlight shifts to first figure, which drops its cloak.)

First Figure (solemnly): Your sin is lying.

(This particular father held the working masses of the "democracy.")

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN is to this day regarded as one of the great prophets of business. He was in many ways a remarkable man. His literary and scientific achievements were very creditable. But he was also a business man of great wealth. For example he had no scruples about as he said "turning an honest penny" speculating in the traffic of servant contracts—bonds for white slaves brought here from Europe to serve long terms in the most abject servitude. As an accomplished economist, he was one of the early protagonists of the young colonial capitalism. He was, before the revolution the post-master general of the colonies for many years. After the revolution he served as a diplomat abroad and did many a good turn for American trade and shipping. He was opposed to opening up the lands to the west for free settlement because, as he put it, a man would not work for wages when he could have free hand to exploit for himself.

"The Poor Richard" myth that has been built up around this prosperous entrepreneur remains to this day one of the central tenets of the I-takethan and Kivwanis faith. Benjamin Franklin was body and soul a member of the class of merchants and land owners whose purpose in revolution was economic freedom—the right to exploit and make profit free from alien restraint.

Man (frantically): Lying? Lying? Yes, I'm a liar, but I have to be in my business. I'm a salesman for used cars and I lie to support my wife and children. Every one does; you must admit that.

First Figure: You're a liar. (Resumes cloak; spotlight is switched off to next figure; fronic laughter.)

Man: But everyone's a liar in America. That isn't what bothers me. It must be some other sin.

Second Figure: (Uncloaking, etc.) Your sin is pride.

Man: Pride? You're joking. I'm not proud, except of my wife and house and children and job and dog and face and bank account and town and state and nation and color of skin and the fact I'm not a foreigner—

Second Figure: Your sin is pride. (Cloaks.)

Man: No, no, I'm just normal that way; that isn't my sin. My sin still haunts me. (Laughs.) And I still hear them laughing at me. I'm a criminal. Why do they turn from me? (dashes around in circle and stops before third figure.)

Third Figure: You are covetous.

Man: (tearfully) Covetous? Covetous? All I want is a million dollars, that's all. That's all, isn't that reasonable? I'll quit when I get that. A million dollars. A man couldn't really be happy with less. Everyone thinks the same, don't they? Covetous?

Third Figure: You are covetous.

Man: (tearfully) Covetous? Covetous? All I want is a million dollars, that's all. That's all, isn't that reasonable? I'll quit when I get that. A million dollars. A man couldn't really be happy with less. Everyone thinks the same, don't they? Covetous?

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Third Figure: You are covetous.

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