

BRITISH LABOR FAVORS UNITY MEET

Joins Conference with Russians at Paris on July 26

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

MOSCOW, July 15.—The General Council of the British Trade Union Congress has telegraphed to the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the proposition to convene at Paris on July 26, the Anglo-Russian Committee for World Trade Union Unity to continue the work of the last session which took place last December and to review the latest events in their connection with the international unity of the labor movement.

(Editor's Note: For some time the Central Council of the Soviet trade unions has been insisting that the interests of the world labor movement imperatively demanded the immediate convening of the Anglo-Russian committee, and sharp criticism has been directed upon the British General Council for the delay which was considered especially dangerous in view of the present strike of 1,250,000 British coal miners and the absolute need of international action to shut off the shipment of scab coal to England.)

GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH LABOR WITH MINERS IN NEW MOVE

LONDON, July 16.—The executive committee of the Miners' Federation yesterday held a conference with the general council of the Trade Union Congress on the announced purpose of finding "ways and means of bringing the miners' union battle against longer hours and lower wages to a successful issue."

The general council is reported to have pledged its support to the miners, and the impression is being left that the mine owners have made a proposal yet undisclosed. This is added to by the fact that Premier eration yesterday held a conference with the ministers who were most active with him in the coal dispute, announced that he would be ready to meet the miners' executives or those of the general council.

LONDON, July 16.—The executive committee of the Miners' Federation has accepted, with reservations, the proposals made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and other ecclesiastics for the settlement of the coal strike.

150 MOULDERS ON STRIKE IN FISHER PLANT

300 Metal Finishers Join Walkout

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—One hundred and fifty moulders have gone on strike at the Fisher Auto Body plant No. 13 for a 15% increase in wages. Three hundred metal polishers went out on sympathy strike with the moulders, completely tying up production in the plant. The strike affects 5,000 workers.

The company called in the representatives of the metal finishers for an interview today. The Auto Workers' Union is co-operating and is attempting to organize the workers. The moulders' strike is the third of a series of strikes in various departments during the past several weeks.

Many Killed in Wreck. LONDON.—July 16.—Many were killed and injured in a train wreck at Ploesti, near Constanza, Roumania.

His Changing Attentions



The Moth and the Flames.

The Proper Answer to the I. R. T.

THE DAILY WORKER said yesterday editorially that the injunction filed by James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit company, was a challenge to the labor movement and that the strike, which it is designed to crush, is of enough importance, even without the added menace of the injunction, "to attract the sympathetic attention and support of American Federation of Labor officials."

The I. R. T., thru its general counsel, now makes a new threat couched in terms that should arouse every drop of fighting blood in the veins of every union man and woman in the United States. Quackenbush says:

The last time something like this happened, we sent 750 men to jail. This time I'll give them a little variety. I propose in this matter to enforce every legal right the company has. This is not an idle gesture. . . . We will let the law take its course and if they misbehave the law will be enforced against them. IF THE AMALGAMATED UNION STICKS ITS HEAD UP AROUND NEW YORK SOME MEMBERS WILL GO TO JAIL. PERHAPS THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THEIR QUIESCENCE.

The "Amalgamated Union" Quackenbush refers to is the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, headed by William Mahon, now in Chicago negotiating a new wage scale for the 20,000 workers on the surface and elevated lines.

The I. R. T. has confiscated the wages due strikers, it has brought an injunction suit confiscatory in its demands, based on the infamous Danbury hatter precedent. Quackenbush has stated that the I. R. T. injunction likewise will "set some precedents."

Now he makes the categorical statement that if the "Amalgamated Union sticks its head up around New York some members will go to jail."

The I. R. T., not satisfied with attempts to outlaw the strike itself, announces that it will outlaw an A. F. of L. union with 100,000 members—that its members will go to jail if they dare to try to organize the I. R. T. workers.

Statements of this kind cannot be ignored by the labor movement.

President Joseph Ryan of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York is the only prominent union official to reply so far. He is quoted as follows:

This suit is a notice to labor that it must push its fight to limit the rights of the courts in industrial disputes. The right to a jury trial in a case like this ought to be and must be assured.

This statement is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It does not touch the heart of the issue which is:

Are workers who try to organize, and unions which try to organize them, to be treated as individuals and organizations so criminal in their purposes that any paid lackey of a corporation can blackmail and threaten them in the public press, confiscate their personal property and send them to jail without the labor movement officially and with its full power resisting to the utmost?

The way to reply to Quackenbush and his bosses is for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, backed by all the forces the American Federation of Labor can muster, to begin an organization drive on the I. R. T., to enlist every union man in New York who believes in the right of workers to organize and is willing to fight for that right, to assure every I. R. T. worker the full support of the labor movement, and then proceed to smash the company union and build a real one.

This sort of a reply will not only send Quackenbush scurrying for cover but will teach an unforgettable lesson to the I. R. T. and similar corporations whose arrogance grows in direct proportion to the failure of the labor movement to challenge it.

There is an opportunity in New York to check the injunction offensive of the capitalists, to turn a menace into an asset for the trade union movement, to build a powerful union of city transportation workers.

This opportunity must not be allowed to pass. But if no militant answer in the form of renewal and continued efforts to organize the I. R. T. workers and extend the strike are made, it will be an admission that Quackenbush has correctly estimated the powers of resistance of the labor movement as almost nil.

MAREK WINS HIS APPEAL IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

The appeal of Marc Marek, arrested July 20, 1925, for standing on a street corner listening at an open-air meeting to Fred G. Biedenkapp, to the appellate court has been decided in favor of Marek and against the police court magistrate.

At this meeting Fred G. Biedenkapp was also arrested on a "disorderly conduct" charge. On an appeal Biedenkapp won his case. Marek was fined \$100 and costs by a police court judge for not moving quick enough when the police sought to break up the meeting.

This fine was later reduced to \$25 on petition of Marek's attorney. The case was then appealed. In the appellate court the decision of the lower court was reversed on the grounds that no evidence had been presented to sustain a charge of disorderly conduct and that Marek had had no trial, but was arbitrarily fined by a judge.

Rotarians Fear God, But Fear Much More to Lose Their Money

(Special to The Daily Worker) DOVER, N. J., July 16.—Dover Rotarians are opposed to Senator Edge's idea that the government munitions stores should not be kept here. The Rotarians protest that withdrawal of government activities would spell disaster to the community's other industries and trade.

One of them calls lightning, which wrecked such havoc by causing the explosion of war munitions, "an act of God" that cannot be guarded against with certainty. But the brother overlooks the fact that if such stores were far from human habitations, even lightning couldn't kill so many when it made its blow.

One Burns to Death. BOSTON, July 16.—One man was burned to death, the lives of several other persons menaced, and several firemen were overcome by smoke in a fire that swept the home of George Lee, banker.

R. I. L. U. ASKS LABOR TO SAVE MASS. VICTIMS

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Attack on Labor

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 16.—The Red International of Labor Unions has just issued an appeal here to the workers of all countries, declaring that it is clear that the inhuman legal machinery of American capitalism is now being prepared for the murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and urging that mass demonstrations and protest meetings be organized in a determined effort to save their lives and to win their freedom.

The appeal of the Labor Union International says:

"The inhuman death sentence which has been imposed upon Sacco and Vanzetti in spite of the fact that the innocence of the accused has been indubitably proven, and in spite of the fact that the real perpetrators of the crime with which Sacco and Vanzetti are charged are known, has aroused an invincible wave of indignation among the workers of all countries.

"The protest of the international working class in 1921 compelled the postponement of the execution of the criminal death sentence. But it is necessary to start again at the beginning, because the recent decision of the court of appeals clearly shows that American capitalism does not intend to give up its prey, and that it is trying thru the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti on the electric chair to deliver a blow at the immigrant workers and the working class as a whole who are guilty of organizing in the political field and the field of trade unionism their best forces to aid in preparing for their emancipation."

The appeal calls upon the workers and farmers of all countries to organize meetings of protest and mass demonstrations and to demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be released in order to free them from the threat of the electric chair.

The appeal continues: "Let our slogans be: 'Save Sacco and Vanzetti—release the innocent Sacco and Vanzetti!'"

"The world working class must take action against the American capitalist class which is preparing its inhuman law machine to perpetrate murder upon two members of the working class."

4,000 MINERS ON STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Workers Flock Into Union Locals

(Special to The Daily Worker) MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 16.—Four thousand miners out of 6,000 in Scotts Run section near Morgantown, W. Va., responded enthusiastically to the strike call issued by the United Mine Workers of America on July 5. The district officers report that the strike is spreading to other parts of West Virginia comprising District 31. Three thousand colored and white men, women and children paraded in a picket line six miles long.

Mass meetings held daily attract large crowds. State company police are present in large numbers to deal with any "emergency."

One woman picket arrested was released on \$1,000 bond. Strike was called against the abrogation of wage agreements and 1917 scale.

Many new men join the existing locals daily. Two new locals have been formed. More are expected to be formed. The strike is most successful, despite attempts by the Rockefeller-Morgan-Schwab interests to import scabs from Pennsylvania and other states.

Chinese Tong Killings Start in Washington

(Special to The Daily Worker) SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—A fresh outbreak of tong warfare on the Pacific coast came when Charlie Sing, a Chinese, was shot and killed in a gun battle with two other Chinese near his home. Sing is said to be a member of the Hip Sing Tong. Police declare the killing is the result of a tong war started in Utah two weeks ago.

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

GREAT men die, but their slogans sometimes live after them. We now find George Brennan, the leader of the battered democracy of Illinois, pillaging LaFollette's grave and ghoulishly taking therefrom the ancient platform on which "Bob" ran to his political and physical grave in the latest presidential marathon. "Back to '76" was the magic rallying cry of LaFollette's followers, but a better market for maize and alfalfa reduced Bob to a voice crying in the wide open spaces. Most of the voters preferred to stand still rather than go back; they even refused to look back, no doubt remembering what happened to Mrs. Lott in the scriptures.

WHAT Mr. Brennan is really excited about is home brew. Not that he has committed himself on the question, and it is not publicly known whether that worthy would turn down a stein of the foaming liquid, unemptied. But he believes that a still's place is not in the home. It belongs in the distillery, where most of the money for the manufacture of democratic votes used to come from in those bygone days when politics were corrupt and gunmen voted their favorite tombstones. Of course those days are gone forever. If you are in doubt glance over our news columns and read what is taking place in little old Chicago.

JAMES J. DAVIS, secretary of the department of labor on salary and director of the Loyal Order of Moose on a commission basis, rendered unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto god the things that are god's while conducting a radio bible class in Mooseheart, Illinois. "We need nothing more in these days of weird belief," said James, "than to hold fast to our faith in god." A more ridiculous announcement has not been made since one Thomas Marshall, the most unknown of all our vice-presidents, declared that what this country needed most was a good five-cent cigar.

IN justice to Mr. Marshall, it must be said that he was never taken seriously, least of all by himself. But James J. Davis is quite conceited, and why not? One million human beings who like to claim kinship with a once noble beast, made him richer by one dollar each in return for the privilege of making fools of themselves. Davis would like to return to the old time religion. He is welcome to the retrograde movement. We are only sorry that it is outside of our power to give him a stomach full of what he wants.

ONLY a few short weeks ago the catholic political machine staged a circus here for the purpose of impressing all and sundry with the political power of the church. It was an impressive affair. I claim that whatever hokum there is in the religious line not appropriated or retained by the catholic church is either relegated to the spiritual scrap can or else rented to the ku klux klan. If a street fakir tried to prove to his accidental audience of suckers that the alleged snake oil he sells them would turn into 2.75 per cent beer in their stomachs he would be arrested by the bootleggers as a public fraud. But the church declares without batting an eyelid that a slice of cracker flavored with fermented grapejuice will become transformed into the corpse of a dead Hebrew after a priest mumbles his incantations over it. It must be said in mitigation of the priestly performance that this miracle takes place after the reverend gentleman takes a couple of hookers of good pre-war wine into his system.

IS there anything more weird than this? There is, and funnier, but we would like to give Davis a taste of the real old religious stuff. It would be too much to expect that Mr. Davis has any knowledge of the trials and tribulations of the early scientists who delved into the unknown at the risk of life and limb. Why, we can almost smell the burning flesh of Bruno, who was burned at the stake by the church, then the sole and only christian church, because he disagreed with the pope, who held that every time a flash of lightning appeared god was angry. And Galileo? If Mr. Davis had organized his Moose in those days and pocketed the iron man he gets from every joiner he would find himself toasting on a hot gridle or stretching his limbs on a rack, unless he shared his graft generously with the pope.

IF Mr. Davis is really anxious to gorge himself spiritually with what he calls the old time religion many decent but not wealthy people would willingly chip in on a collection to pay his fare to Patagonia, where old-fashioned religious folks worship a hole in the ground. Or perhaps there (Continued on page 4)

EASLEY EXPOSED AS AN ALLY OF SLEUTH BURNS

Hit Head of National Civic Federation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND—(FP)—The unsavory National Civic Federation, in whose ranks no union miner or machinist may enroll himself, comes in for renewed unflattering attention in the July Locomotive Engineers Journal.

The civic federation professes to find common ground between labor and capital. A number of labor men have belonged to it at various times, including the late Samuel Gompers, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor is forbidden by his union constitution from joining.

Called False Friend. In the June Engineers Journal editor Albert F. Coyle had denounced Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the civic federation, as a "fake friend of labor." In the July issue Robert W. Dunn pulls the hide off Easley's record.

"Easley and his organization have for the past 20 years existed chiefly for the purpose of spiking all progress in the trade unions as well as in other fields of social activity," Dunn writes for the engineers.

"Most of the support comes from the large propertyed interests, chiefly in New York City, and no public accounting of receipts or disbursements is made. There is no doubt that the relations between Mr. Easley and Mr. (William J.) Burns, late of the department of justice, were very intimate. Mr. Easley is a tool of the big industrialists who own and rule America. He is a 100 per cent plutocrat patriot."

States His Case. "Coyle is an obscure fellow and his attack on me is unimportant," said Secretary Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation when questioned on the unflattering denunciation he has been subjected to in both the June and July issues of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, of which Albert F. Coyle is editor. Easley is in Chicago attending the Elk's convention.

"Chester Wright has written me," Easley consoled himself, "that Coyle's attack was given comparatively little publicity. I have over 500 labor men connected with the civic federation, including President William G. Lee of the railroad trainmen and D. L. Cease, the editor of the Trainmen's Journal, President William D. Mahon of the streetcar men and others.

"I shall use this attack on me by Coyle to publish some correspondence I had with the late Warren S. Stone, who used to be on my board. I shall also publish some letters from father Ryan who now attacks me. I have been waiting for this opportunity."

Their Stomachs Turned. Stone together with Pres. Tim Healy of the firemen and others resigned in disgust from the civic federation when Easley made slanderous attacks on the British labor party, minimum wage legislation and other progressive labor measures.

The 68 years old, Easley is jaunty and vigorous in manner. He says his federation does not depend on payment of dues for support because you can't get enough money that way. "We are supported by voluntary subscription," he asserts.

Remember July 18! I. W. W. Picnic in Lyons, Ill. (ZAHORA'S GROVE)

SPEAKERS: RALPH CHAPLIN And A. S. EMBREE

Arrangements are being made for speakers in other languages MUSIC BY AMBASSADOR ORCHESTRA DANCING-ENTERTAINMENT

Admission 50c, which includes admission to the dance floors. How to get there: Take 22nd St. or Ogden Ave. car; transfer to Berwyn-Lyons car, and go to end of line, and then take bus to grove.

Everybody Come!

In the Next Issue of the Magazine:

Sherman H. M. Chang will relate the story of China's recent struggle for liberation. Michael Gold will have a poem entitled, "The Mother Curse." The Red Savior, a splendid little play by Hermynia Zur Muehlen, author of the Fairy Tales published by the Daily Worker Publishing Co. The Second Lesson in Reading, by Arthur W. Calhoun. And other features. Drawings by Fred Ellis, Bales, Jergers, Vose and others.

POLISH WORKERS VOICE PROTEST AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO LEGALLY MURDER SACCO AND VANZETTI

WARSAW, Poland, July 16.—In a cablegram signed by a member of the Sejm, Ballin of the independent peasants' party, to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, the Polish workers voice their protest against the attempt to legally murder Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for a crime they never committed.

The cablegram follows: "Six political organizations, representing Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian and Jewish working people, united in a non-partisan committee to fight for amnesty for political prisoners in Poland, send greetings to Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of capitalist terror in America, and add their voice to protest of American working people against preparations to legally murder those brave fellow workers.

"Committee, 'Ballin, Member of Polish Sejm.'"

SUBWAY STRIKE SPREADING TO POWER HOUSES LIKELY TO SHUT DOWN ALL INTERBOROUGH LINES

By H. M. WICKS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—While all the reptile press was exulting over the "fact" that the strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit lines would soon be over, the power house men to the number of 105, employed in the 74th street power house, walked out and reported at strike headquarters at nine o'clock this morning before the strike leaders came in.

Go After the Rest. The 105 will organize committees for an immediate drive to close down all power stations, thereby completely shutting down the traction system.

The vicious injunction proceedings started yesterday by the company is regarded as bluff by the men, who jeered at it in the strike meeting. The company lawyer cites the Danbury haters' case as precedent, it has no relation to that case, which was based on the Sherman "anti-trust" law and related to interstate commerce.

No such construction can be placed upon the present strike as the lines operate exclusively within New York state and carry nothing but passengers, therefore it cannot be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal courts as in the Danbury haters' case.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 14.—Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interboro company, tried vainly to terrorize the strikers into yielding again to the yoke of the company and its spurious union by issuing a final ukase that in case they were not back on the job by noon Monday they would lose their seniority rights.

The capitalist press, without exception, set up a loud clamor in an effort to aid Hedley break the strike at the end of the first week. Yesterday G. G. Camp, a motorman and one of the former strikers who had played a minor role, went back to work, taking half a dozen with him, and everyone in an official position in the company, or who had held a position in the defunct company union, predicted that the ranks would break.

All attention of the leaders of both the workers and the traction magnates were centered upon the meeting hall in the morning. The results of the propaganda to break the ranks would be known at noon. When the hour arrived that Hedley and his cheap, boot-licking lieutenant, Patrick Connolly, head of the company union, predicted would see the strike vanish into thin air every man, except those who returned to scab on their fellow-workers yesterday, was in the hall, and when Edward P. Lavin, the leader of the strikers, rose to speak his first comment was upon Hedley's disappointment at the manner in which the ranks were holding, which was greeted with thunderous applause.

Slowly Organizing. Organization work is proceeding very slowly, mostly due to the fact that the leaders of the strike have had no experience in that sort of work, most of their experience having been obtained in the company union, where the principal "work" consists of listening to company hirelings apologize for the miserable wages received by the men.

The splendid spirit of defiance and almost reckless abandon manifested by these motormen, switchmen and electricians who have broken away from the thralldom of the Hedley-Connolly combination will carry them a long way. For the first time since the strike began a week ago definite steps are being taken to picket the various terminals and appeals are being sent to all workers on the lines to join the strike.

Vote on Demands. One of the most telling blows against the company was started Saturday when the strike committee decided to expose the fake nature of the

company union by issuing a call for those still working on the lines to vote on the demands presented by the union for the various departments not yet affected by the strike.

Connolly and Hedley and the others whose company union has been broken by the strike now in progress have not dared try to call meetings of the remaining groups of workers for fear they would vote to go out with the new union. The proposal for a referendum is calculated to force the issue upon the other workers and extend the strike to make it general on the lines.

Even Scabs Quit. According to a notice posted on the bulletin board at strike headquarters, the company paid some of the imported scabs but \$32 for the first week's work and 150 of those have returned to their old haunts in Chicago, Cleveland and other cities.

Tear Up Meetings. At the mass meeting Sunday when the strikers discussed the threat of Hedley and James L. Quackenbush, the attorney for the company, that unless they returned to work they would lose their place in the list of workers and have to start all over again the same as new and inexperienced workers, a number of them read telegrams they had received from the company. As they read the telegrams they tore them up in front of the other strikers, and when the meeting was over the floor was littered with the remnants.

Must Extend Strike. Experienced strike leaders who are aiding the strikers and advising some of the leaders are unanimous in the opinion that the strike can be won only if sufficiently energetic measures are taken to extend it and tie up every department, thereby stopping traffic on both subway and elevated lines of the company. They are likewise convinced that the strike cannot be won unless the others do go out with them.

To reach them it is essential that every terminal be systematically picketed and arrangements are being made to inaugurate this work tomorrow.

Thus far the strike has proceeded on the spontaneous outburst of fury of the men whose demands were turned down by the company and its bogus union. On every hand the men declare that they will stick until their demands are granted and that until that time they will not enter the employ of the traction company.

Forty-Four Charged with Election Fraud. Indictments against forty-four persons, five of whom are women, were returned here today by a special grand jury probing frauds in the April Cook county primary election.

All are charged with conspiracy to make a false return of votes. Eight of the true bills were directed against judges and clerks of the twentieth ward, where the inquiry has revealed gross irregularities.

102 Young Women Wanted to Attend Domestic Science School Illinois State Fair Write for Particulars.

L' EMPLOYERS REJECT MEN'S WAGE DEMAND

Further Negotiating Is in Progress

Demands of elevated and surface street railway employees here for a five per hour wage increase today were rejected.

Britton I. Budd, president of the Chicago Rapid Transit company, announced it would be impossible to consider the increase, following a conference with William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

Another conference was scheduled for July 19 between officials of the railway companies and the employees. Mahon is satisfied.

William D. Mahon, president of the international union, declared in an official statement that he was well satisfied with the progress of the negotiations. He decried "strike talk" and declared that the electric railway employees of Chicago are conservative citizens, many of them "working to pay for their little homes" and "to rear their children as American children should be reared."

No thought or consideration will be given to a strike, said Mahon, until all avenues of settlement are exhausted.

A conference between the union executives and the officials of the surface railway is being arranged.

REPORT HUGHES IS IN RACE FOR WHITE HOUSE

PAUL SMITH'S N. Y., July 16.—The cough drops made famous more thru the artistic display of chin foliage supplied by the Smith Brothers rather than the curative qualities of their pills, may look forward to a new era of prosperity, if the prediction that Charles Evans Hughes, of hirsute repute, runs for the U. S. presidency in the next election. The rumor comes from Smith's and may be discounted as astute advertising, tho we learn that Calvin Coolidge's haven of refuge is not owned by either one of the gentlemen who made a fortune out of the throat ailments of their fellow countrymen.

Cal Catching Fish. The report that Mr. Hughes may be a candidate for president did not prevent the present white house incumbent from catching several fish. It is even rumored that Mr. Coolidge baited his own hooks and took off the fish. If this is true he may be angling for the G. O. P. nomination for a second term and a half.

Everybody Invited to I. W. W. Picnic Sunday in Chicago's Suburb. Chicago workers are promised a treat at the big I. W. W. picnic tomorrow, Sunday July 18, at the suburb of Lyons, Illinois, where Ralph Chaplin, famous Wobbly poet and A. S. Embree, organizer and editor, will speak, as will other workers in various languages.

Besides this, there will be, of course, dancing, entertainments and refreshments galore. The admission of fifty cents includes admission to dancing floors.

The picnic is held at Zahora's grove, which is reached by taking the 22nd street or Ogden avenue surface cars and transferring to the Berwyn-Lyons car. Go to the end of the line and take a bus to the grove. Everybody is welcome and a good time is assured.

Markham Police Officials to Face County Indictments. Indictments were to be sought against officials of Markham for illegal arrests of motorists, William Steinberg, assistant state's attorney, announced.

Steinberg said George J. Liesenfeldt, Markham justice of the peace, and Charles Morley, chief of police, had admitted an agreement under which autoists were made victims of speedtraps and excessive fines collected.

Another Injunction Issued Against Greek Waiters in New a r k. NEWARK, N. J., July 16.—The Greek restaurant strikers of Newark on strike for seventeen weeks received their eleventh injunction, when a strike was called in the Essex Restaurant, 919 Broad St.

The law went in effect in New Jersey, allowing peaceful picketing it is being disregarded by the courts, in an attempt to serve the bosses.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

Workers Cannot Wage Lone Struggle Against Tyranny of Capitalism

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE American Bar Association is meeting at Denver, Colo., and another National Crime Commission is in session in New York City trying to discover the cause of crime, or, as the case is stated, "the reasons and remedies for America's great crime rate."

It is declared that Mayor Dever, of Chicago, made the most impressive presentation of the entire matter in his address on "Volsteadism," and as a result the bar association is planning to move, to "the Windy City," "in order to be closer to the center of things." Cicero would be an even better location.

The American Bar Association is the aristocratic organization of the legal profession of the United States. All lawyers, who can afford to do so, belong to it. It is from this crowd that all judges, from the lowest police court magistrate up to William Howard Taft, chief justice of the United States supreme court, are chosen. They are the crime defenders. It is their job to get criminals off as easily as possible. That is their business. Some of the things they were told at their Denver gathering follow:

"Crime is costing America three billion dollars per year. "More murderers and robbers are loose in the land than there are soldiers in the regular army or policemen in American cities.

"The cause of the scourge is the mental attitude of the people. "The national sore is not healing. Education is not checking it. Repeaters are increasing in every penitentiary. The bald facts are so hideous as to chill the blood."

But it does not chill the blood of the lawyers. It gives them more business. It does not frighten the judges. It gives more of them jobs. It does not startle the newspapers. It gives them exciting news that increases the circulation, that boosts the advertising rate, that results in profits mounting higher and higher. Every crime wave is a prosperity wave for the press of capitalism.

Most crime is a product of capitalism. Every crime wave can be traced to some cancer in the capitalist social order. Crime does not seriously menace the capitalist system. It is therefore the cause only of intermittent hysteria among the defenders of capitalism. No serious effort is made to exterminate it. "Volsteadism!" is the cry of the wets, who think more of the return of light wines and beer than they do of murder statistics.

It was while Mayor Dever was making his Denver speech that another man went into action in Cicero and before the smoke had cleared away, one woman and two men were dead at the hands of James Granite, a worker. Granite was not connected with the war of rival political factions or bootleggers. He only had a grudge, deep-seated and urging.

Capitalists are happy when individual workers seek satisfaction following in Granite's footsteps. Such workers are harmless. Capitalists would stand aghast, however, and behold their own doom at the sight of all workers, with Granite's courage, uniting for the struggle to abolish the rule of the exploiters thru establishing their own governmental power to inaugurate a new social order to satisfy the needs of the workers and usher in a wave of happiness for all who toil. Capitalism is itself the great crime wave that is sweeping the world today. It must be engulfed in and obliterated by the Soviet power of labor.

More Workers Join Strike. Strikebreakers are receiving wages of \$1 an hour. The ranks of the strikers were increased yesterday by the addition of 62 engineers, boilers, cleaners, water tenders and firemen from the East 74th Street power plant. Elevated repair men are joining the union. Feeders from the Edison power company are now being used by the company.

U. S. Rubber Trust in Philippines Boosting Division of Islands. MANILA, July 16.—"The Moros of the southern islands," say the representatives of the American rubber trust, "hate the Filipinos of the northern islands and want a continuance of American rule." If the Filipinos won't help the Americans to grow the rubber necessary to break the British monopoly the Moros are ready to welcome the rubber men, they say.

Rubber Trust Propaganda. Therefore the Moros are reported as clamoring for the passage of the Bacon bill in Washington, to separate them under a different administration. But the ardor of the Moros may be discovered to have cooled if Colonel Carmi Thompson, envoy of Coolidge, can persuade the Filipinos to agree to pass a law repealing the present limitation on the size of land holdings, so that American rubber men may get hold of the 1,500,000 acres of suitable land in the south.

It is rumored that partisans of complete independence, including Senator Alegre, have agreed to this. Concurrent reports say that it may not be necessary to divide the islands.

5 and 10 Magnate Seeks Divorce from His Second Wife. DETROIT, July 16.—Sebastian S. Kresge, millionaire chain store operator, filed suit for divorce here against his second wife, Doris Mercer Kresge.

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PHILIPPINE CONGRESS OPENS WITH A DEMAND FOR FREEDOM FROM U. S.

MANILA, P. I., July 16.—Addressing the opening of the Filipino legislature today Manuel Quezon, political leader, voiced a strong appeal for independence of the Philippines.

"The Filipino people, now more than ever, aspire to their freedom, which to them is a paramount consideration in their relations with the United States," Quezon told the legislature which was also addressed by Carmi A. Thompson, President Coolidge's special representative to the islands.

Philippine Congress. The first act of the legislature was to request Col. Thompson to transmit an independence resolution to President Coolidge.

Governor General Leonard Wood who delivered his annual message to the legislature was received formally and silently.

U. S. Envoy Refuses to Hear Germans' Appeal for Sacco-Vanzetti. BERLIN, July 16.—A delegation among whom were members of the German reichstag visited the American Ambassador Schurman here to place a plea before him for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, two workers who are doomed to die in Massachusetts as a result of a frame-up by which they were convicted of a crime now confessed by others.

Ambassador Schurman refused to see the delegation, according to the reports in the German press, and the embassy refused to talk about the matter.

Reject Caillaux's Proposal. Paris, July 16.—The finance commission of the chamber of deputies tonight rejected M. Caillaux's demand that he be given dictatorial powers to deal with the financial situation.

Bank Robbers Are Organized, Says Carlstrom. DENVER, Col., July 16.—Delegates attending the annual convention of the American Bar Association here were discussing the speech of Oscar Carlstrom, attorney general of Illinois, in which Carlstrom declared there existed in the United States an organization of cracksmen known as the Bank Robbers' Association of America, whose activities are protected by one of the most brilliant lawyers in the east.

There are only 300 first-class bank robbers and safe crackers in the United States, declared Carlstrom, and these are banded together in an organization which provides for the defense of any member who may be arrested and provides measures in aiding them to escape from the scenes of their crimes.

Its headquarters, Carlstrom said, are Syracuse, N. Y. It closely parallels the association of the bootlegging gangs in Chicago.

MALTER BROS. SHOP WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Bosses Frantic; Fear Loss of Orders

The workers in the Malter Brothers shop, 4751 Sheridan Road, have gone out on strike demanding that this firm sign up with Local 45 Chicago Fur Workers' Union.

This shop has been nonunion up to the present time. Every attempt to organize the shop was met with a strong opposition on the part of the bosses. Due to the activity of a number of progressives in the local the Malter Brothers shop went into negotiations with the union last week. When the shop refused to sign the agreement put before them, the workers went out on strike. This is one of the biggest shops in the city.

Three more shops have settled with the union. The rift in the Fur Manufacturers Association is growing greater each day. The group that demands an immediate settlement with the union is gaining in strength. Many of them fear the loss of many orders they have on hand.

The strike has come at the start of the busy season and they fear that if the strike continues orders they have on hand will be cancelled and shipped elsewhere.

A mass meeting of the workers in the settled shops was held late yesterday afternoon. At this meeting the main question was the levying of a 15 per cent assessment to aid those still on strike.

New York Traction Trust Would Make Strike Heads Paupers

(Continued from page 1)

after ten years of a legal struggle. The I. R. T. intends to ask the courts to restrain the men from holding meetings. The strikers are yet waiting for Mr. Hylan, ex-mayor, and other alleged enemies of the I. R. T. to say a word in their behalf.

The strike committee declared they are not terrorized by the company's suits. The strikers have laughed at the injunctions and say that without powerhouse employes and motormen the company is helpless. The men are determined not to return to the I. R. T. as long as the company union, headed by Connolly, exists.

Labor Leaders Talk. Labor union officials who hitherto only took an academic interest in the strike got excited over the injunction issue. Joseph Ryan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, declared that this injunction of the I. R. T. against the strikers was a notice to labor that it must push its fight to limit the rights of the courts in injunction matters in industrial disputes.

There is no improvement in I. R. T. service despite announcements to the contrary. Even the capitalist papers admit this. The transit commission declares that the service is only 64 per cent normal. The company has lost approximately \$300,000 since the strike started.

Strikebreakers are receiving wages of \$1 an hour. The ranks of the strikers were increased yesterday by the addition of 62 engineers, boilers, cleaners, water tenders and firemen from the East 74th Street power plant. Elevated repair men are joining the union. Feeders from the Edison power company are now being used by the company.

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GERMANY CANNOT PAY DAWES PLAN SUMS, SAYS HEPP

Hasn't Begun Yet and Never Can Begin

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 BERLIN, July 16.—Germany cannot meet the demands of the Dawes plan, declares Karl Hepp, president of the German Agricultural League in an interview. He says:
 "We are still in the first period, or 'breathing spell' granted Germany in her payments, which the Dawes plan calls the period of budget moratorium. In spite of this, economic conditions are characterized by an unprecedented agrarian crisis, by steadily rising national debt, by bankruptcy of large industrial concerns and a multitude of individual businesses, by widespread unemployment and a passivity of the trade balance.
 Complete Collapse Coming.
 "This situation confirms with appalling clearness that in the estimate of Germany's future economic possibilities, and in the technical economic solutions proposed, the Dawes commission acted on erroneous pre-suppositions. The closer we approach the normal Dawes payments of 2,500,000,000 marks a year, the more the present German business depression will become a complete collapse.
 "Owen Young in January this year characterized the assumption that Germany could really make the payments of the Dawes plan as absurd.
 A Dilemma.
 "The Dawes plan declares it to be self-evident that ultimately Germany can pay only from her export surplus. The Dawes creditors, however, are one in preventing German exports.
 "Contrary to the definite assurances made by Woodrow Wilson when Germany laid down her arms, the treaty of Versailles and even the Dawes plan are based on the mistaken notion that a single nation could pay the cost of the greatest war in history, and that billions could be extorted from it for an indefinite period."
 Mark Buyers Stung.
 WASHINGTON, July 16.—Huge losses will be sustained in widespread speculation now going on in the United States in bank notes and bonds of the old German mark issues, the German embassy warns the American public in a statement. The paper mark currency, after having lost its value, was abolished altogether by Germany, the embassy explains.

German Socialists Ask Aid of U. S. Be Given French Franc
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 BERLIN, July 16.—The United States was attacked as "the Shylock of Europe" in an editorial today in the socialist paper, Vorwaerts, commenting on the financial debate in the French chamber of deputies. The socialist paper remarks that it is incredible that the United States refuses to grant its ally, France, protection against inflation, while granting it readily to her vanquished enemy, Germany.

Plan Baltic-Black Sea Link
 The rivers of Poland may serve to unite the Black and Baltic Seas if a project now under consideration by a special committee of the league of nations materializes. Poland feels that Great Britain may be willing to finance the enterprise, which will necessitate the construction of several canals, in view of the fact that thereby Polish coal could be shipped directly southward and no longer compete with England in the northern markets. The league of nations seems to fall in with England's wishes!



Imperialist Rivals All Demand a Share of Tangier's Booty
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 ROME, July 16.—The "Tribuna," semi-official organ of the fascist government, declares that Italy will insist on being treated on "a basis of equality" with France, Great Britain and Spain in any eventual "settlement" of the Tangier question.
 Tangier is a section of the seacoast on the extreme northwest corner of Africa. It was "internationalized" by a protocol signed by the imperialist powers of England, France and Spain in July, 1925. The war in Morocco has made all imperialists seek for control in Tangier. The Spanish king deeply desires Tangier and is at present in England trying to get Britain's consent, while Primo de Rivera is doing the same in France.
 Italy's bid for a share of colonial loot in Tangier sets a new rival against the others.

NAVAL TRAINING PUSHED IN U. S. COLLEGE UNITS
 Added to the Present Military System
 (Special to The Daily Worker)
 WASHINGTON, July 16.—Naval training is following military training into the universities and colleges of the United States, under federal guidance. Six big schools—Harvard, Yale, Georgia Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, the University of California and the University of Wisconsin—have been picked out by the secretary of the navy as the trial units of a scheme for establishing many branches of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.
 The four-year course of study in the naval training units will be instituted in these six schools this year. The units will be the naval academies of the naval reserve. Graduates will be made ensigns in the volunteer naval reserve.
 This limitation of the military training propaganda in colleges is officially declared to be based on an act of March 4, 1925, authorizing the creation of an R. O. T. C. for naval reserves. Students will be provided with uniforms patterned after that worn by cadets at Annapolis, and the instruction will pay the cost of equipment.
 As an attraction to college students to enroll in this course a summer cruise is promised. After completion of the first two years of the course students will be given \$15 per month ration money.
 Two naval officers have been assigned to each of the six universities where the initial courses are to start this fall.
 If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

Soviet Protest at Smuggled Immigrant Trade by Bulgaria
 MOSCOW, July 16.—Commissioner for foreign affairs, Georges Tchitcherin, has dispatched a strong note to Bulgaria in protest at the smuggling of persons from Bulgaria into the Soviet Union.
 The Bulgarian government is said to tolerate the open traffic in persons seeking entry into Soviet Russia by officers of vessels, without seeing that such persons have passports issued by the Soviet government. Tchitcherin claims that among those smuggled in are many white guard Russians who are active enemies of the Soviet Union.
 Office Workers Donate \$10.
 SEATTLE.—(FP)—The Seattle Office Employees union has sent \$10 to the locked out British miners. The painters sent \$25.

University of Chicago "Loses" Soviet Letter
 (By College Correspondent)
 Independence of thought in spite of its millions of capitalistic endowment is the proud boast of the University of Chicago. But this freedom apparently is suspended temporarily when Red Russia comes into the discussion.
 Recently a letter came into the publicity office of the south side school from one of the Soviet commissioners of education. It requested information about latest educational methods and technique, with a view to improving the Russian schools.
 A young and inexperienced assistant pounced upon the letter and wrote a press dispatch stating mildly that the University would aid Soviet officials with advice about their school system. Then he submitted the story to his chief and sat down to wait for results.
 After a week or two he mustered up the courage to ask what had become of the article.
 "I guess it's lost," he was told. "Anyway don't you think it might create a bad impression on the trustees to say that the University is helping the Bolsheviks?"
 WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
 Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight.

Quakers Hold Meet in Ocean City, N. J.
 By a Worker Correspondent.
 OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 16.—The Quakers are holding a general conference here amidst luxury and wealth.
 The present day Quaker is far away from the Quaker who lived in the revolutionary age of Cromwell and who shared the dungeons and prisons with the revolutionists of that time. But a tradition still remains with them—an absolute stand against war and imperialism.
 At this conference the voice of labor is being heard and a number are testifying to the decay of present-day society.
 As it always happens, the labor misleader gets first say. This time it was Mr. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
 In the fashion of a minister he told the crowds that strikes are very uncivilized methods and that labor has dropped them.
 It is gratifying that even the petty bourgeoisie assembled felt the insecurity of Mr. Hillman.
 Dr. Jesse H. Humes spoke on "The Fruits of Imperialism." He told the audience that the present system of society leads to destruction of human life, and appealed to the young people to wash away present-day society.
 He protested against the idea that all liberal and radical ideas are supported by Russian money and demanded that the Soviet Union be recognized and America follow the example of Russia.
 WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

New York Employment Sharks Mulct Workers
 By JOHN NEVA (Worker Correspondent)
 NEW YORK, July 16.—The city of New York is spending thousands of dollars to welcome princes, cardinals and parasites—but not a thought do these "kind" municipal fathers give to the housing or unemployment problems.
 What do they care for the common workers when they have princes and such parasites to greet and possibly get the benediction of the Cardinal Bonzano himself?
 If you are out of work, take a walk from 18th street along Sixth avenue to 50th street. You will see dozens and dozens of employment agencies advertising "Best Jobs Awaiting You." Here are specialists for domestic help, hospital workers, restaurant, etc.
 Unless you have money enough to pay the employment agency and enough to live on for two weeks at least you are out of luck. No job awaits you.
 The worker is forced to pay for a job in order to work. Not only that but the employment agency will send five or six workers out after the same job. Last week one manufacturing plant called up one of the agencies for a porter. Inside of an hour there were six workers sent from the same agency for the job.
 Each of the workers sent were forced to pay \$8 for the "job." This practice has become quite customary with the employment sharks.
 They refuse to return the money.

MURDER LOSES GLAMOR IN CHI; VOTE QUIZ ON

Election Burglars Are Caught with Goods

Chicago's batting average of a murder a day is taking a back seat as material for eight column streamers, to the quiz into election thievery, instigated by those whose gunmen fell down on the job in the recent Cook County primary elections.
 The great American voter like Napoleon's god is always on the side of the heaviest battalions, at least in Chicago. Do they count the votes in Chicago? Let nobody answer "nay" 'cause they do. In fact this city takes the cake for counters.
 What might be a long story is abbreviated by considerations of space but suffice it to say that almost 250,000 crooked votes have been straightened out to date in the investigation headed by County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, nominee to succeed himself.
 An outstanding figure in the vote fraud is our old friend Robert E. Crowe, labor-hating states attorney. Allied with Crowe are Messrs Barrett, William Hale Thompson and Edward Brundage, the latter who as states attorney for Illinois led the jackals of the Illinois chamber of commerce in prosecuting the Williamson County miners for the riot arising from the efforts of scabs to operate a struck mine.
 The Crowe-Barrett-Thompson-Brundage faction was opposed by the Lundin-Small-Deneen faction of the republican party. Both sides employed gangsters recruited from the underworld.
 Independent Politicians!
 It is an open secret that there is an understanding between the Crowe republicans and the George Brennan democrats in Chicago. What is a party between friends? Those boys divide up the spoils of office and only the lads who fail to land the soft spots raise a yelp for an investigation.
 Such a disgruntled element exists in the Chicago democracy. It is headed by William O'Connell, leader of the Dunne-Harrison faction and former spokesman for William Gibbs McAdoo in Illinois. O'Connell ran a son of former governor Dunne in the primaries. But the Brennan crowd could not see why the voters should be permitted to hurt themselves because of their lack of political experience, so Brennan watchers counted the votes as they thought they should be cast.
 It is to snicker at the way our 100 per cent American is handled. What an eagle he is! He has an emotional hemorrhage every time the American flag is thrown on the theatre screen at the end of a bum show, but he runs into a corner when a gunman sticks a gat into his gizzard and tells him how to vote. Or if the gunman should be having a drink with the cop in the nearest coca cola and root beer emporium, a judge or a clerk will do the right thing by him when the counting takes place.
 The investigation is disclosing so much ballot corruption that those involved—and every capitalist political faction is involved—talk of returning to the great unsolved mystery entitled: "Who killed MacSwiggan and Why?"
 Who and what was MacSwiggan and also why may be told later in THE DAILY WORKER if space permits.

BORAH TO TOUR NATION; SPEAKS ON FRENCH DEBT
 Favors Recognition of Soviet Government
 By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.
 WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Borah, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, thinks that the demonstration staged in Paris by war veterans against the American debt settlement is a political frameup by men close to the finance ministry.
 "There are certain things that stand out in the French debt situation," Borah said.
 "First, France is now the most prosperous country in Europe.
 "Second, the American debt settlement is on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar.
 "Third, Caillaux himself has said that the trouble with the French is that they refuse to pay taxes.
 "Fourth, Syria was promised complete independence when the peace conference was on, but now France is spending more to hold control of Syria than would pay the American debt instalments.
 "Finally, there is not enough money in America to keep France going if she continues her present imperialistic policy.
 "In view of these facts, the French war veterans should find some object of protest other than the American taxpayer."
 This statement, which Borah thinks he will enlarge upon when he speaks in various states this summer, may be taken as a reply to the demand of the promoters of the Paris parade that France reject the pending settlement and refuse to agree to pay except as she collects fantastically large sums from Germany.
 In his speeches in Washington and Oregon, Borah intends to take up also the question of Russian recognition in connection with Pacific trade. Some of the most influential republicans in the Pacific Northwest have joined the advocates of recognition and have suggested that Borah talk about it when he comes there.
 The Idaho senator has contended for the past five years that the league of nations was organized to give permanent control of the world to the chief allied powers, and incidentally to conduct a political blockade of the Soviet republic. He has pointed out the chief instruments of the league in its scheme of preventing any changes in the boundary line drawn at Versailles and the boundary lines afterward drawn by Poland.

Mohammedans and Hindus Clash Over Religious Parade
 CALCUTTA, July 16.—Four persons were killed and more than fifty injured in rioting between the Hindu and Moslem populations. The riot started when a Hindu religious procession filed past a Mohammedan mosque.

National Guardsmen to Practice Art of Modern Warfare
 SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—Adj. General Carlos E. Black left for Camp Grant, Rockford, to prepare for the reception of Illinois national guardsmen who will start a period of intensive training at the camp July 31. Six thousand militiamen will drill in this camp.

18 Burn to Death in Twilight Inn Fire
 HAINES FALLS, N. Y., July 16.—With twelve bodies recovered and six other persons still missing, the death list in the fire which destroyed Twilight Inn, exclusive Catskill Mountain summer resort, was set at 18.
 Burned beyond recognition, the bodies, recovered from the ruins, lay in a barn a short distance from the inn.
 Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

CUMMINS SAYS HE WAS 'MISQUOTED'; FARMERS CORRECT IN KICKING

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 16.—Senator Albert B. Cummins stated here he had been misquoted in an interview in which he was reported to have said that President Coolidge would not be a candidate for reelection in 1928.
 Senator Cummins said today he had no opinion in the matter, and added that he did not know what political action Mr. Coolidge contemplates in the future.
 His defeat in the primaries by Smith W. Brookhart was laid by Cummins to the administration's stand on the farm relief question. The farmer, said Cummins, had a kick coming and his defeat was the best way the farmer could register that kick.

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

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.
 J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meet Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "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 fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and tollsome mechanical operations, Rose-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has filled up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They get their camping outfit ready and the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp.

How was he to find that tract? That was Bunny's dream! He had lived the adventure in a score of different forms; he would be digging a hole in the ground, and the oil would come spouting up, and he would cover it over and hide it, and Dad would buy the land for miles around, and take Bunny into partnership with him; or else Bunny would be exploring a cave in the mountains, and he would fall into a pool of oil and get out with great difficulty. There were many different ways he had pictured—but never once had he thought of having an earthquake come and split open the ground, just before he and Dad were starting out after quail!

Bunny was so excited that he hardly noticed the taste of that especially delicious meal of quail and fried potatoes and boiled turnips. Just as soon as Dad had got his cigar smoked, they set forth again, keeping their eyes on the ground, except when they lifted them to study the landmarks, and to figure whether they had taken this opening through the hills or that. They had walked half a mile or so, when a couple of quail rose, and Dad dropped them both, and walked over to pick them up, and then he called, "Here you are, son!" Bunny thought he meant the birds; but Dad called again, "Come over here!" And when the boy was near he said, "Here's your oil!"

There it was, sure enough, a black streak of it, six or eight inches wide, wiggling here and there, following a crack in the ground; it was soft and oozy, and now and then it bubbled, as if it were still leaking up. Dad knelt down and stuck his finger into it, and held it up to the light to see the color; he broke off a dead branch from a bush and poked it into the crevice to see how deep it was, and how much more came up. When Dad got up again he said, "That's real oil, no doubt about it. I guess it won't do any harm to buy this ranch."

So they went back. Bunny was dancing, both outside and inside, and Dad was figuring and planning, and neither of them bothered about the quail. "Did Mrs. Groarty ever tell you how much land there is in this ranch?" asked Dad.

"She said it was a section."
 "We'll have to find out where it runs. And by the way, son, don't make any mistake, now, not a word to any one about oil, not even after I buy the place in these here hills. You don't have to pay much for rocks."

"But listen, Dad; you'll pay Mr. Watkins a fair price!"
 "I'll pay him a land price, but I ain't a-goin' to pay him no oil price. In the first place, he'd maybe get suspicious, and refuse to sell. He's got nothin' to do with any oil that's here—it ain't been any use to him, and wouldn't be in a million years. And besides, what use could a poor feeble-minded old fellow like that make of oil-money?"

"But we don't want to take advantage of him, Dad!"
 "I'll see that he don't suffer; I'll jist fix the money so he can't give it away to no missionaries, and I'll always take care of him, and of the children, and see they get along. But there's surely not a-goin' to be no oil-royalties! And if any of them ask you about me, son, you jist say I'm in business—I trade in land, and all kinds of stuff. Tell them I got a general store, and I buy machinery, and lend money. That's all quite true."
 They walked on, and Bunny began to unfold the elements of a moral problem that was to occupy him, off and on, for many years. Just what rights did the Watkinses have to the oil that lay underneath this ranch? The boy didn't say any more to his father, because he knew that his father's mind was made up and of course he would obey his father's orders. But he debated the matter all the way until they got back to the ranch, where they saw the old man patching his goat-pen. They joined him, and after chatting about the quail for a bit, Dad remarked: "Mr. Watkins, I wonder if you'd come into the house and have a chat with me, you and your wife." And when Mr. Watkins said he would, Dad turned to Bunny, saying: "Excuse me, son—see if you can get some birds by yourself." And Bunny knew exactly what that meant—Dad thought that his son would be happier if he didn't actually witness the surgical operation whereby the pitiful Watkinses were to be separated from their six hundred and forty acres of rocks!

(To be continued.)



ABOUT LENIN
 By A. LOSOVSKY, Sec'y. of the Red International of Labor Unions.
LENIN, THE GREAT STRATEGIST.
 A portrayal of Lenin in action as a Marxist, logician, revolutionary strategist and proletarian statesman. Best known of all booklets on Lenin. 15 Cents.
LENIN AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.
 The intensely interesting story of the development of the ideas of Lenin during his thirty years of activity, his conclusions that serve as a guide to action for all workers in the trade union movement. 25 Cents.

WHY SUFFER WITH PILES
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Worker Correspondence
 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

University of Chicago "Loses" Soviet Letter
 (By College Correspondent)
 Independence of thought in spite of its millions of capitalistic endowment is the proud boast of the University of Chicago. But this freedom apparently is suspended temporarily when Red Russia comes into the discussion.
 Recently a letter came into the publicity office of the south side school from one of the Soviet commissioners of education. It requested information about latest educational methods and technique, with a view to improving the Russian schools.
 A young and inexperienced assistant pounced upon the letter and wrote a press dispatch stating mildly that the University would aid Soviet officials with advice about their school system. Then he submitted the story to his chief and sat down to wait for results.
 After a week or two he mustered up the courage to ask what had become of the article.
 "I guess it's lost," he was told. "Anyway don't you think it might create a bad impression on the trustees to say that the University is helping the Bolsheviks?"
 WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
 Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight.

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Amalgamation in the Needle Trades

The present situation in the New York clothing industry is one that should bring the question of amalgamation of the unions sharply to the attention of the membership.

The Furriers' Union has just concluded a four-months' strike—fortunately successful.

Hardly had the Furriers' settlement been made when 40,000 cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are forced to strike.

Then 8,000 members of the Capmakers' Union begin a similar struggle with the bosses.

10,000 cleaners and dyers strike. And now the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have made demands on the employers for wage increases and improved working conditions which it is probable they can obtain only by a strike.

Here are four different unions all working towards the same end in the same industry but divided by craft distinctions into separate organizations, each with its separate treasury, its separate circle of officials but each dependent upon the support of the others for success.

If such an arrangement were proposed to a sane person who had not been prejudiced by existing institutions he would reject it as childish.

There is tremendous rank and file support for amalgamation in the needle trades industry. The series of wage disputes and strikes puts it on the order of business of every union involved.

The present situation should be utilized to drive home the need for amalgamation and to begin activity, in those unions where official opposition exists, for the calling of an amalgamation conference.

King Albert's "Socialists"

The Belgian dictatorship could not have been established without the endorsement of the social-democrats. They voted for it and for King Albert as dictator.

Vandervelde, socialist minister in the Belgian cabinet, has been one of the most unscrupulous critics of the workers' and peasants' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics because it is the dictatorship of a class—the working class. He and his party, however, have given their public sanction to the dictatorship of the Belgian capitalists—concealed somewhat before—but now personified openly in the person of a member of a royal family.

The socialist party of America has always been very fond of "Comrade" Vandervelde. His writings have been circulated extensively by them and when he went to Russia in 1923 to defend the counter-revolutionists of the social-revolutionary party before a Soviet court, he was hailed as a hero.

We will be glad to peruse the American socialist party explanation of this method of waging the class struggle. Many times the Belgian socialists have refused to enter a united front with the Communists against the Belgian capitalists and they are now in a united front with these same capitalists against the Belgian working class. One of the first acts of the dictatorship is to be the handing over of the government-owned railways to private hands.

There have been many betrayals of the working class by the socialists of a flagrant nature, such as the mass murder of the German workers by the social-democrat Noske, the entry of the social-democrats into the bloody Zankov government of Bulgaria, the support of the war of the Polish and French capitalists upon the Soviet Union by the Polish socialists, the oppression of the workers and peasants of India by MacDonald, the refusal to struggle against fascism by the Italian socialists, but the act of the Belgian socialist party synthesizes all of these betrayals and shows to the working class that the socialist policy is a capitalist policy, that it will, if it can, lead the working class into monarchial fascism if it believes that this is the best way of keeping capitalism alive.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

ON July 15th there were 1,909 party members who had paid the special assessment for the United Labor Ticket campaign and their payment had been remitted to the national office.

This leaves more than ten thousand party members whose payment of the assessment has not yet been remitted to the national office. No doubt part of these have paid the assessment but the settlement has not been made.

There are, however, large numbers of party members—probably more than half—who have not yet made their payment of this special assessment.

The date for the settlement of the special assessment is July 31st. Every party member must pay the assessment by that time or be in bad standing by the party. Every shop and street nucleus must remit the amount collected to the national organization.

The party is urgently in need of the funds to be collected thru this assessment to give its work another forward push and to make bigger achievements for the party. By August 1st, every party unit will be advised in regard to the widespread propaganda and organization campaign which will bring a clear statement of the party principles and policies before hundreds of thousands of workers and which should result in adding thousands of members to the present membership.

The money to be collected thru the special assessment is needed to help finance this work. The work of collecting the assessment must be out of the way to clear the road for this propaganda and organization campaign.

Every party unit is asked to make an effort during the balance of this month to complete the special assessment fund. Organize to collect the assessment from every party member. Send in the remittance to reach the national office not later than July 31st.

The party shows, by its action in handling organizational questions as well as the political campaigns, its character as a Communist Party. Special assessment funds collection thus far is not a credit to the party. Every secretary, every nucleus, should exert its full strength to redeem this showing during the balance of the month of July.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

are yet some accommodating cannibals in existence who would transport Mr. Davis to heavenly bliss by testing the nutritive qualities of his hindquarters. Those happy meat-eaters say their prayers over a juicy forkful of roast evangelist with as much fervor as an anti-saloon leaguer thanking the lord and John D. Rockefeller for a fat contribution.

NO doubt the socialist party of America will protest as vigorously over the establishment of a royal dictatorship in Belgium as they did over the proletarian dictatorship in Russia. They can only do this, however, at the expense of the socialist parliamentary fraction of Belgium, which voted by a substantial majority to grant King Albert the necessary dictatorial powers. We have always insisted that the workers did not have to choose between democracy or dictatorship, but between a dictatorship for their own or one of, by and for the employers. That is what things are rapidly heading for in Europe.

AMONG those present at the convention of the Elks was Mr. Ralph Easley, head of the National Civic Federation. Easley is many other things besides an Elk. His organization is a valuable weapon in the arsenal of the anti-labor forces. This notorious foe of everything that is good for organized labor visited the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor while in town. A guide chaperoned Mr. Easley to the federation radio station. If Mr. Easley visits THE DAILY WORKER we will show him our nice little fire escape.

America's Present Policy In China

"Soviet Influence"—"Asiatic Intrigue"—"Practical Organization Against It"—U. S. Imperialism's Allies in China—What America Wants in China—The Basis of Soviet Russia's Influence—Independence—For Whom?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE Chicago Tribune for June 14, in an editorial entitled, "Soviet Intrigue in China," gives expression to the present policy of American imperialism in that portion of the globe.

Giving first some melodramatic incidents occurring in the struggle going on in China between Soviet Russia supporting the national liberation movement, the Chinese liberation movement itself, and the imperialist powers, the Tribune claims that there has been a decrease in Soviet influence in China in the last six months. It is particularly pleased with what it calls "a considerable gain in public opinion and some practical organization for defense from Soviet propaganda" in central and northern China.

THIS "practical organization" consists of the armies of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, the first a protégé of both Great Britain and American imperialism as one or the other has the inside track at various times, the other an acknowledged agent of Japan.

The wholesale extortions and butcheries practiced by these two militarists are what the Tribune is praising. But more interesting and significant than this praise of two Chinese traitors is the view of what to do and what section of the national liberation movement to support, expressed by the Tribune. It should be remembered in this connection that Charles Strawn, American representative on the Chinese international commission, is a Chicago man. We quote:

The final result will depend a good deal upon the tact and reasonableness of the foreign diplomacy and the good sense of the foreign colonies in China. Respect for the Chinese amour propre and a sincere sympathy, practically expressed as far as possible, for the LEGITIMATE aspirations of the Chinese for independence and progress will help materially to support THE BEST ELEMENT OF CHINESE LEADERSHIP. (Our emphasis.)

"LEGITIMATE aspirations" are those which do not interfere with the ability of imperialists to exploit the Chinese masses.

"The best element of Chinese leadership" is that which will, in return for a small share in the proceeds of the robbery, aid the imperialist program in China.

These are the accepted definitions of these phrases in the imperialist dictionaries. Soviet Russia sympathizes with and aids the Chinese national liberation movement as much as it can. It cannot do otherwise, because it is a workers' and peasants' government carrying out the policy of the Communist Party of Russia—the party that is in power. If it followed the same policy as the imperialist powers do—that of seeking to divide and weaken China and make it easier prey for the flock of international vultures—it would be fought by the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang representing the class and national interests of

the Chinese workers and peasants.

BECAUSE the workers' and peasants' government of Russia looks with sympathy upon the efforts of the 400,000,000 Chinese toilers to free themselves from both native and foreign robbers—the phase of the Chinese liberation movement which gives it its great power of resistance and militancy—the imperialists are hard pressed to counteract its wide popularity in China.

So they speak of "the Asiatic passion for intrigue" and say that "the Russian is really an Oriental," etc., while trying by all methods to make peace with the trading, manufacturing and landlord elements.

BUT the Tribune is not optimistic. It says that "the south seems still to be a hotbed of radicalism, and in the industrial district of Shanghai Communism finds good soil."

Moreover, it cites the fact of the recent defeat of Wu Pei-fu's troops by Cantonese forces and the repulse of Chang Tso-lin's army by the people's army north and west of Peking.

The official American desire for the welfare of the Chinese people and their aspirations for independence amounts then to this—complete hostility to every section of the Chinese people except the upper class, "the best element," which the imperialists believe can be used in aiding its schemes of conquest.

We should keep this in mind when we hear and read official expressions of "friendship" for China.

"Public Sympathy" and the Traction Strike

THE NEW YORK TIMES, foremost Wall Street newspaper, has been the most diligent propagandist against the strike of the traction slaves of the Interboro system. From the first it proclaimed the strike injudicious, uncalled for and an affront to the public.

After the failure of Hedley, Quackenbush and Connolly to break the strike by threatening the men that unless they returned last Monday noon they would lose their precious "seniority" to work for long hours at less than \$5 per day and in some cases below \$3, The Times, in one of its customarily sly editorials, asserts that the strikers "instantly lost public sympathy."

This remark bears analysis. Just who are the public? Certainly any intelligent estimate of the public ought to take into consideration the 12,000 furriers who have just come thru a long strike and who, from the first, have pledged support, both moral and financial, to the strike. Likewise it is rather ridiculous to exclude the 40,000 striking cloak makers who have also expressed sympathy with and pledged full support of the strike. Considering the fact that some of the most essential elements of the public have given organized expression of sympathy with the strike and hundreds of thousands of workers are thoroughly in accord with the strikers' revolt against the company and its fake union it seems that a substantial part of the public are with the strikers.

It is one of the customary tricks of the capitalist press, which speaks only for a small section of the ruling class, of the exploiters of labor and the plunderers of the rest of society, to arrogate to themselves the privilege of speaking for "the public." Their conception of the public is limited to the Interboro bosses, the scabs, the Tammany police, the pen prostitutes on their papers and the other miserable lackeys who fawn before the Wall Street gang.

The traction strikers have the support and sympathy of all worthwhile public elements. The public, The Times speaks for, can be silenced the moment labor decides to stand together politically and economically.

Sudan Cotton and U. S. Intrigue Riles Lord

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Lloyd, the British high commissioner to Egypt, is due to make an interesting report to the cabinet when he arrives here from Cairo.

Lord Lloyd has an attack to make on the foreign diplomats in Egypt, particularly the American minister, for "unjustified meddling in the internal affairs of Egypt."

Altho the condominium agreement between England and Egypt says that the British governor of Sudan is dependent on Egyptian authority, Lord Lloyd refuses to abide by this treaty. He insists that the Sudan is the future treasure house of the British empire, producing enough cotton to make Great Britain independent of American cotton.

Lord Lloyd is also opposed to the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, where they stay only by force, since by the treaty Egypt is an independent nation and has demanded their withdrawal.

SEND IN A SUB!

The Labor Defender for July

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

I HOPE it is not yet too late to call attention of the readers of THE DAILY WORKER to the July issue of The Labor Defender, the official organ of the International Labor Defense.

Perhaps the issue is all sold out by now—I hope so—but if any of our readers have not secured a copy I urge you to send a dime and a few cents for postage to International Labor Defense headquarters, 23 South Lincoln street. There is usually a few left over for emergencies. Better still, send in a dollar and the postman will bring a copy to your door twelve times a year.

The July number is a Sacco-Vanzetti issue, tho it does not say so. The cover picture represents millions of workers demonstrating for the two famous victims of class injustice and in the center is a picture of the death chair drawn by Fred Ellis.

Leading several splendid articles is an appeal for a united front to save Sacco and Vanzetti by Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the socialist party. And a united front is, for Communists, syndicalists, socialists, anarchists, progressives and liberals and trade unionists without any political affiliation are mobilized under the banner of the I. L. D. to rescue those two brave working-class fighters from the fate which the capitalists of New England have marked out for them.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case has first class upon the purse strings and heart strings of the American working class at this time, and it is a pleasure to note that only in a few more instances have we witnessed such a cheering spectacle as the unity that is demonstrated by all sections of the working class to save the lives of two foremost champions of labor. This is really one

of the most hopeful signs of the labor horizon in these days of general apathy and inaction.

Other outstanding features in the July issue of the Labor Defender are articles by Robert Minor on the Mooney and Billings frameup and by Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet, on the Centralia case. There is also a short, snappy story by Anton J. Johansson of the carpenters' union on the conviction of Matthew Schmidt and Dave Caplan, who were sentenced to life and ten years respectively in California.

But my favorite section is "Voices from Prison." Here you read the letters of the men who are behind the prison bars, and I take it that no worker, regardless of political affiliation, can fail to be moved to the depths on reading the thoughts of Sacco, Vanzetti, McNamara, Billings, Schmidt, Danny Fallon, Peter Dirks and the many other class war prisoners who suffer their purgatory without a murmur behind the walls of the capitalist dungeons.

On the whole, The Labor Defender is a worthy organ of the International Labor Defense. Edited by the promising young proletarian journalist, Max Shachtman, the magazine is attractive and at the same time a valuable record of the class struggle in America. In the past as well as the present. To boost the circulation of The Labor Defender should be one of the duties of every worker. At least one-third of it is devoted to illustrations. It is sold for a dime. This is a bargain.

I have been informed that the next issue of The Labor Defender is coming off the press and that it will be a Frank Little number. As soon as a proof copy is available THE DAILY WORKER will give you the "high sign" on it.



OUR SCHOOL IN WISCONSIN

By JENNIE SAARI.

IN my first letter about the Young Workers' Summer School, which is being conducted by the Young Workers' League and the Workers (Communist) Party with the support of various co-operatives, women's sections and independent workers' organizations in the Ninth district, I told about our subjects, instructors, the number of students and where they come from, the locality of the school and how our work progressed in the first two weeks. Now I wish to tell about events and activities of the past week.

No Holiday on Fourth. We did not declare Fourth of July (that is, Monday) a holiday, but continued our work and studies. One hundred and fifty years ago that day promised to the people of this country freedom, equality and justice. As far as the working class is concerned, the fruits of the American Revolution today are everything else but that—the worker today is faced with political oppression and economic slavery. The exploiting class reaped the benefits of that revolution. But there is another revolution on the way, and in that the working class will come into its own.

"Our Boys" Lose Ball Game. On the Fourth some of the students attended the workers' picnic at Superior, a few living nearby spent the day at home.

As you know, the Fourth came on Sunday, and on that day we have no classes. The greater part of the students attended the second baseball game between our own team and a team of local youths. The rain ended the game in the seventh inning and our boys lost, 10 to 9. The week before our team won. The game was very interesting and a good spirit was shown by both teams, as well as the onlookers. After the game we had a "welter roast" near our swimming place, instead of the regular supper, but a sudden shower forced us finally to go into one of the larger camps that have been provided for the boys and we finished our meal there. Several of us got wet, but no serious after effects for anybody. Comrade Foster visited the school

on the 3rd and spoke to us. We had looked forward to his visit and the fact that he went to all the inconvenience of a tiresome drive when he had several urgent things to attend to really gave us added understanding of the importance of educating working youth.

Comrade George Halonen, who is the educational director of the Co-operative Central Exchange located in Superior, Wis., lectured to us on the co-operative movement on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday Comrade Ekel Ronn, manager of the Exchange, spoke to us on the history of the establishment. Both of them lectured two periods in the afternoon of the days they were here.

Getting Acquainted. By this time all the students are thoroughly acquainted with the work they have undertaken, the purpose of the school, etc. In addition, they know each other better and work together. All the comrades are doing good, not only in their studies by other activities also. Their slogan is: Work hard and play hard.

Every Wednesday evening we have a program and dance, to which outsiders are also invited. We are conducting a very interesting wall-paper twice a week. Certain evenings and periods of the day are given over to circle discussions, model nuclei meetings, meetings of the various committees and the student body as a whole. Our whole group has been divided into seven model nuclei, according to the work we are engaged in, and thru this model organization we learn concretely the lessons of organization. And when, in addition, we have the formal lectures on various subjects, you can see we are kept quite busy.

Discover New Talent. But through this work we are discovering among ourselves really capable speakers, writers, poets, artists, actors, secretaries and functionaries of all kinds, among them both the girls and boys. It does happen tho, even here, that some of the most capable comrades are being loaded with more work than the others, but thru organization we are managing to give everyone an opportunity to do something and dividing the tasks among all in the group.

Bosses Use Factory as School for Slavery

By Young Worker Correspondent.

Mostly in every big factory where hundreds of young workers are employed, the bosses use various means of agitation to keep the young workers in darkness and satisfaction of their miserable conditions. It is not enough for the bosses to pay us a \$10 wage and to compel us to work 10 hours a day, they also want us to be satisfied with those favors.

In every big factory the bosses are issuing slogans similar to our wall papers, with various stories, pictures telling all the favors which the company goes to the workers.

harmony with the management is an important member of our organization. It is a fifty-fifty proposition."

The average American young worker receiving the education in the public schools and believing in the opportunities in this country still believes that in the concern in which he works a fifty-fifty proposition exists. Those slogans issued by the bosses in comparison with the real conditions in the shops serves a good mean for agitation.

Our comrades must make use of those posters or in many cases bulletins issued by the firms to agitate the young workers and to bring them nearer to the class struggle.



WITH THE STAFF

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

What Has Become

Of the old-fashioned cinnamon rolls? Maw used to feed Paw and the kids with those luscious pastries. Even the bakeries used to make 'em purty fair. At least they had cinnamon in 'em. Then, about the time capitalist imperialism began the cinnamon started to disappear. As the age of monopoly advances the cinnamon roll becomes a thing that is not what it used to be, As Wall Street spreads its tentacles over all the earth and closes its fangs upon the lives of nations, the cinnamon in the cinnamon roll has darn near disappeared. We're for a Labor Party that will raise the slogan: "Cinnamon rolls with cinnamon."

WHY, OH WHY?

One little editor
(Hope he isn't dead)
Then there came a heat wave
And he lost his head.

Long Live the Daily
(Of its staff there is no sign)
It's the wonder of the ages
It's always out on time.

Long Live the Daily
(Without a staff, by Gum)
The wonder of the ages
That it's not on the bum.

Democracy's Sideshows

"What would happen if English tourists would arrange a burlesque debate in the capitol at Washington?" queries the London Evening Standard, regarding the scene staged by Lady Astor when she showed a party of Americans from Chicago an imitation of parliamentary proceedings in the house of commons.

We tremble to think, yet we would bet the audience would be amused even more than at Earl Carroll's bathtub party.

Incidentally, the speaker of the house of commons, uttered the following decree:

"Henceforth, members will strictly observe the rule prohibiting visitors from sitting on the floor of the house." Who wants to sit on the floor?

MIGHTY POWERS FEAR A MOUSE. GENEVA, July 15.—Everyone in the League of Nations feels a sense of relief at the information that neither Roumania nor Bulgaria will bring their recent border dispute into the League of Nations' council.

But there are reasons. Roumania wants no trouble with the league because she wants the league to give her part of the territory of Transylvania. Bulgaria wants no trouble with the league because she wants some league power to loan her \$15,000,000. And the League of Nations itself wants no trouble from either Roumania or Bulgaria, because it has enough and Spain threatening to quit if not given Tangier.

An old lady who lived in Geneva had troubles enough for to peeve. For the bad Bolsheviks With their infernal tricks Taught the world that it couldn't believe.

But with heart quite courageous, The dame Started out on the pathway to fame: "Yet all she could say 'When I fell by the way, Was—"Tchitcherin, the Red, is to blame." *****

WINDMILL OR GIN MILL?

A newly elected senator was making his maiden speech, during which he frequently pounded his desk and waved his arms as if in frantic appeals to his colleagues.

"What do you think of him?" whispered Senator Watson of Georgia to Senator Reed of Missouri.

"Oh, he can't help it," answered Reed. "It's a birthmark."

"A what?" "A birthmark," repeated Reed. "His mother was scared by a windmill." *****

MORE STABILIZATION OF CAPITAL.

Hundreds of gold mines in the west are now idle because war-price levels have put them out of business. If it costs \$25 an ounce to mine gold, no gold mine can operate, because it can sell this ounce of gold for only \$20.47 in any market.—The Mining Congress Journal.

Whined a weepy, weary Willie As he mooched us on the streets, When we asked him how he got that way And shared the price of eats—

"Once I had a wife and children; Once the sun on me did shine; But I lost my home and fortune. When I struck gold in a mine." *****

OIL BEARING FRUIT.

Our estimable contemporary (we all ways like to be polite to the Chicago Tribune headline writers, for after all, he, she or it is a wage worker) after a hasty glance at the story of how the Rockefeller Foundation is pushing the fight against malaria in the "backward" parts of the world, puts a heading on it that reads, "Rockefeller's War On Malaria It Bearing Fruit."

The Week in Cartoons - By M. P. Bales

Bits and Bites

This is The United States, Not Russia. The New York striking cloakmakers seem to be getting on the nerves of the manufacturers as can be seen from the "warning" issued by the president of the Manufacturers' Association. It says in part:

The union has no right to interfere with regular employees which remain in our shops. We serve public notice on all union officials that we intend to protect our property and our foremen and designers at any cost. This is the United States and not Russia; and we happen to be in a city where those at the head of the government believe in maintenance of law and order.

Mr. Flander is perfectly right. This is not Soviet Russia by a long shot. Here the capitalists rule, not the workers. But that's not what the workers are struggling for: to make the United States a country ruled by workers and poor farmers.

"Communism is Not for America."

This is the opinion of James J. Davis, secretary of labor in Coolidge's cabinet, in a speech before the thirtieth annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, recently held in Chicago, of which Davis is some kind of a Chief Grand Master, he spoke as follows:

The United States is the first country in the world in which the common man was placed on terms of equality with the wealthy one before law. Communists will tell us that is not enough. They say that we must make all men rich or poor alike, that we must emulate the example of Russia. Our answer to them is that we will fight to the last drop of our blood before we will consent to submit to the dictation of Moscow.

No, Mr. Davis, you are all wrong on this submitting to Russia stuff. You undoubtedly know better. Whom you will have to submit to eventually is not Soviet Russia, but the colling masses of the United States. This outlook may not please you. In fact, we know it doesn't. But that does not worry us. When the day comes around for the American workers and farmers to take over the government, Mr. Davis will be given a good job. He will be sent to the factory to make an honest living instead of being a fake secretary of labor.

A Chilean Speaks His Mind.

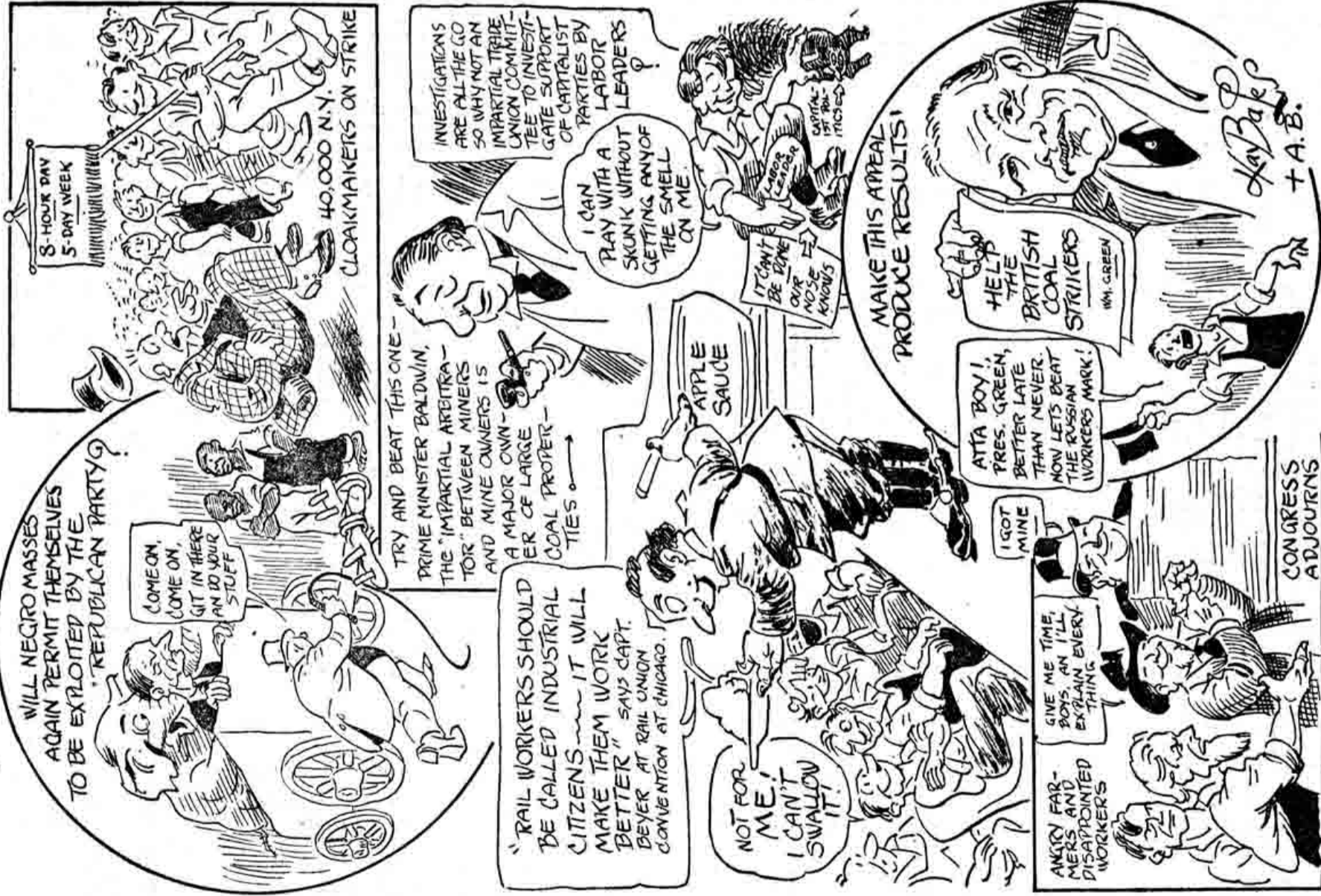
Former president Alessandri of Chile, on his way home from the United States, uttered a piece of frank comment on the leading lights of our government. He said:

I cannot understand how a people as great as the Americans could select a man so incapable of fulfilling so important an office as Mr. Kellogg. He is altogether lacking in intelligence and has not the remotest idea of what the Tacna-Arica problems is all about. He is incapable of comprehending the principles involved, and the same applies to President Coolidge. I conferred with both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg, and found them without the slightest idea of what the Tacna-Arica problem means.

Of course, they wouldn't know. But why should they? The American bankers and their economic experts are doing all the knowing. What is expected of Coolidge and Kellogg is to put the military and naval power of the American government to the service of whatever the bankers decide. And for this Job Coolidge and Kellogg seem to be well equipped.

Fritz Thyssen is Satisfied With the Dawes' Plan.

Fritz Thyssen is one of the biggest German industrialists. He is the head of the famous Thyssen Iron Works and he is well satisfied with the Dawes' plan provided he can bring back the kaiser and make the German workers and farmers pay whatever is coming the former allies



Tricky Maneuver to Fool the People.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes to this paper as follows:

The West against the East—that's what it's coming to in the struggle for the presidency in 1928, in the opinion of many Republican and Democratic leaders.

All this is pure bunk. "The West against the East" is merely a tricky maneuver by some republican politicians to prevent an alliance between the workers and farmers against both capitalist parties. What it is coming to is not West against East, or North against South, but poor against rich, oppressed against oppressor and toiler against exploiter.

WHAT AND HOW TO READ.

This section will again be open in the next issue of the magazine containing the second lesson in the series on Economic by Arthur W. Calhoun. It will deal with books on the origin of the American Empire and U. S. imperialism. Be sure to get a copy of the next issue.

under the wonderful plan of Hellen Maria.

The Dawes' plan has been of undoubted benefit to Germany. First, it can be carried out if...

German economy is made so productive that it is able to bear the burden; second, markets can be found in order to buy the German products. In order to make Germany as productive as possible, all unproductive expenses must be curtailed. Whether this can be obtained under the reign of parliament, I do not venture to judge.

He better not. The 15 million votes cast in the plebiscite on June 20 in favor of expatriating the Prince represent that many militant opponents of the monarchy, of Thyssen and of everything that he stands for in Germany. These 15 millions may have very little faith in the present "reign of parliamentarism," but when it comes to making changes in the German system of government, they will introduce something which Thyssen and his kind will like even less than they do the present system.

The British House of Lords Hears "Profane" Language.

It is reported in the papers that when the house of lords was passing that...

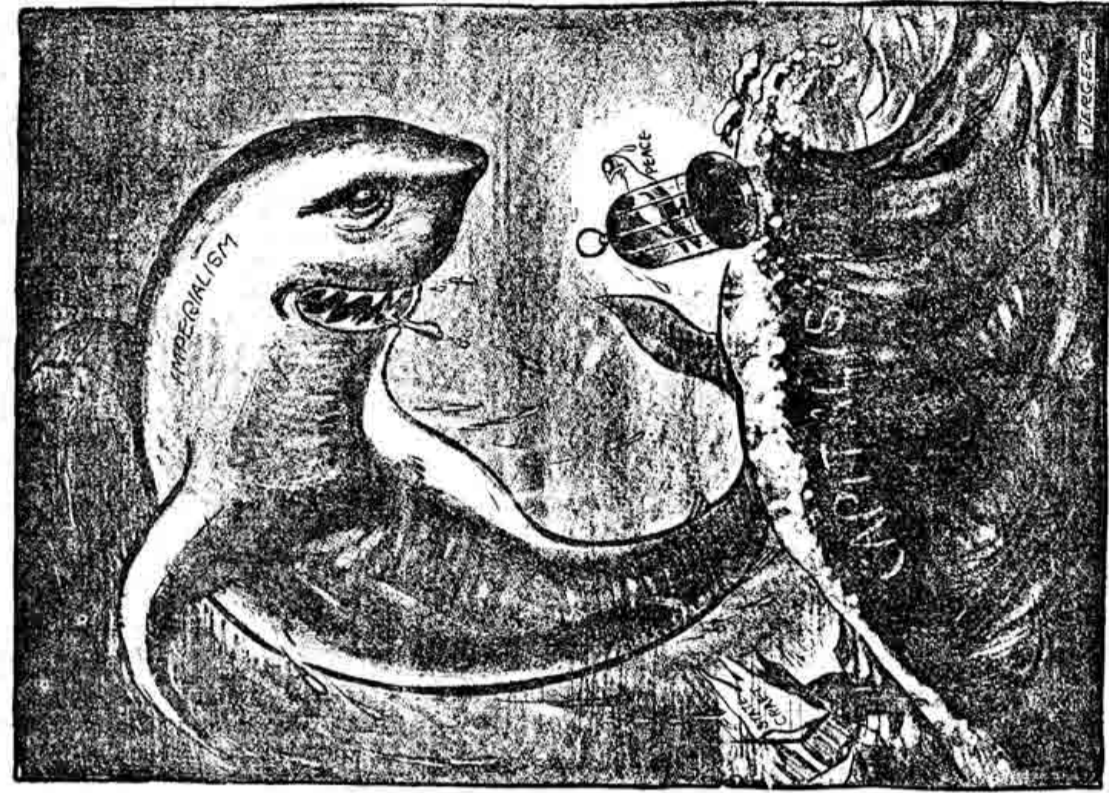
The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1926



The Comedy of Disarmament

WHEN capitalist politicians begin to speak of disarmament it is a sure sign that they are up to some nasty conspiracy against the peace of the world. This time it happens to be a struggle of every big capitalist power in particular to disarm all the other capitalist powers in general.

The United States wants to disarm Europe. England wants to disarm France. And the charming lady of the European continent wants to disarm Germany. But every one of these "disarmers" is feverishly arming itself with all the devilish means of modern capitalist warfare.

At present they are spending more money on armaments than before the late imperialist war. In 1913, England, France, Italy and the United States have spent on armaments \$1,980,000,000. In 1925, the same powers have squandered on "disarmament" the sum of \$1,783,000,000. To land alone, where the workers and peasants are literally being crushed by the burden of unemployment and taxation, has spent on armaments in 1925 the small treasure of \$152,000,000. It is a real orgy of "disarmament."

By Jergers

Big Capital Is Well Pleased

IF ever a session of congress did its duty in full measure by the interests of big capital, the session of the 69th congress was it. Whatever it touched, it disposed of it in accord with the biddings of its master.

Big capital may be well pleased. What were the outstanding "achievements" of the session just adjourned? By the grace of its mercies we have decided to join the world court. Why the world court? Because the international bankers need it. Because thru the machinery of the court the United States government becomes more officially entangled in the imperialistic game. Because with the American government officially part of it the world court can be utilized by Morgan and Co. for a more advantageous exploitation of the world.

Another present to big capital by the first session of the 69th congress was the funding of the foreign debts. Mussolini was given a fresh chance to go ahead with his dastardly work of squeezing the life blood out of the workers and farmers of Italy. Rumania, Estonia, Latvia and a few others were supplied with some more ammunition to cripple and murder their workers who dare to demand a decent living. France was also treated nicely.

And who is paying for all this wonderful magnanimity of the United States government? Not Mellon and Coolidge, nor any of their henchmen. The ones who pay in toil and sweat are the workers and farmers of the United States. Then come the tax reductions. A fine piece of legislation to "relieve" the exploiters from the burden of taxation, again making the poor pay. Also the increase of military, naval and air arm.

IN 1922 we had the so-called limitation of armaments conference what was the result? The big powers have agreed to limit the construction of dreadnaughts (these are going out of style), but have doubled and tripled their efforts in the building of submarines, air navies, chemical warfare, etc.

Then we had the conference in Genoa. The Soviet government proposed there a scheme for general universal disarmament. But this proposition met with the unanimous opposition of all the big and small beasts of imperialism.

And now the very latest piece of comedy. We mean the recent preliminary disarmament conference, held in Geneva during the month of June, upon the initiative of the so-called league of nations. Here is how the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News (a great friend of "disarmament" for somebody else) summarizes the efforts of the conference:

Having held eighteen meetings of three hours each in the course of twenty-five days, the net result of which is an unsatisfactory definition of the word armament, the grizzled admirals and generals of the military sub-committee preparing for the disarmament conference are so exhausted that they are considering a vacation.

And armament is proceeding at full speed.

ments. Congress has authorized a five-year building program to establish the military domination of the United States in the air. All this is perfectly in accord with the needs and interests of big capital.

NOW, how about the interests of the workers and farmers? Aren't we all-poor and rich, equal before the law? Didn't Coolidge himself tell us so again on July Fourth? Yes, but that was only oratory. The facts are somewhat different.

What did the workers get? They got the Watson-Parker law, a nice little scheme to abolish strikes on the railroads (other industries will follow). The workers also got a great deal of effort on the part of congress to terrorize and victimize the foreign-born workers in order to demoralize the labor movement. The workers finally got a strengthened (as a result of congress legislation) and more brutal capitalist class to contend with.

What did the farmers get? Everything they did not want, and nothing that they wanted.

In short, congress was able to find all the means for helping big capital, but not a cent's worth of help for the workers and farmers.



By Fred Ellis

Volkhovstroy---Lenin's Dream Realised

A Letter from EARL BROWDER.

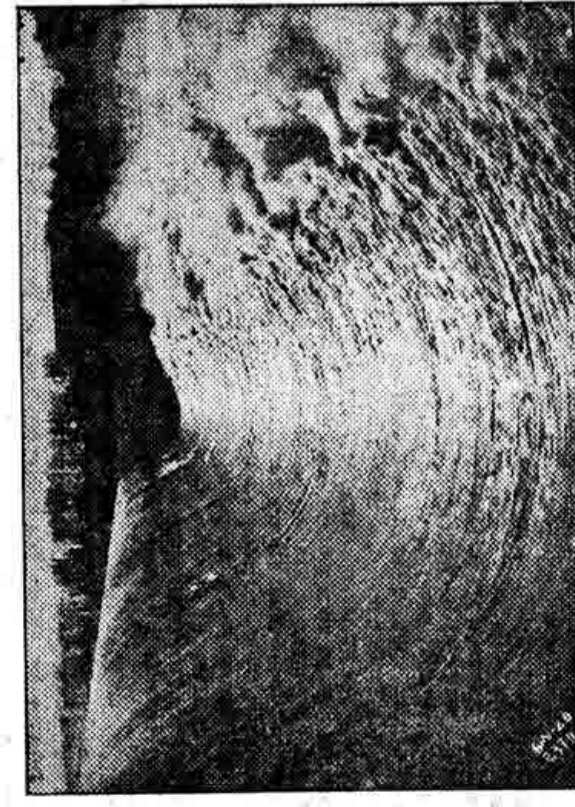
Dear Comrade:
LEX HOWAT and I have just come back from a trip to Lenin-Volkhovstroy. Today I will write only about the latter, for two reasons: first, you know very little about Volkhovstroy, and second, it is perhaps the most important thing in Russia today and the most interesting. It is the embodiment of the vision of Lenin in steel, concrete, granite, machinery, harnessed to a great river. It is the first Russian "Muscle Shoals," speaking in a technical sense, being a plant; politically and economically it differs on every important point from Muscle Shoals, in that in it, super-power from its beginnings in Russia is socialized and harnessed to the task of raising the standards of life of the masses to the complete exclusion of profits.

Bogdanov, president of the building workers' union, had arranged the trip for us. The building workers were arrived there, and invited us to visit their gathering; after giving us a great reception, and sending a message to the American building workers and the whole working class that the Russian building workers stand ready to help us in any way in their power—to after that, they asked us to visit Volkhovstroy to see for ourselves what the working class can do when it takes power, and in particular what the building workers have just completed for the Soviet Union. So we took the train on the evening of June 18, accompanied by our friend, Egan Stolar, who has been our guide, translator, and confidential adviser, and by one of the building delegates arriving from the convention, and returned at a village on the banks of the river, Volkhov, opposite Volkhovstroy, about midnight.

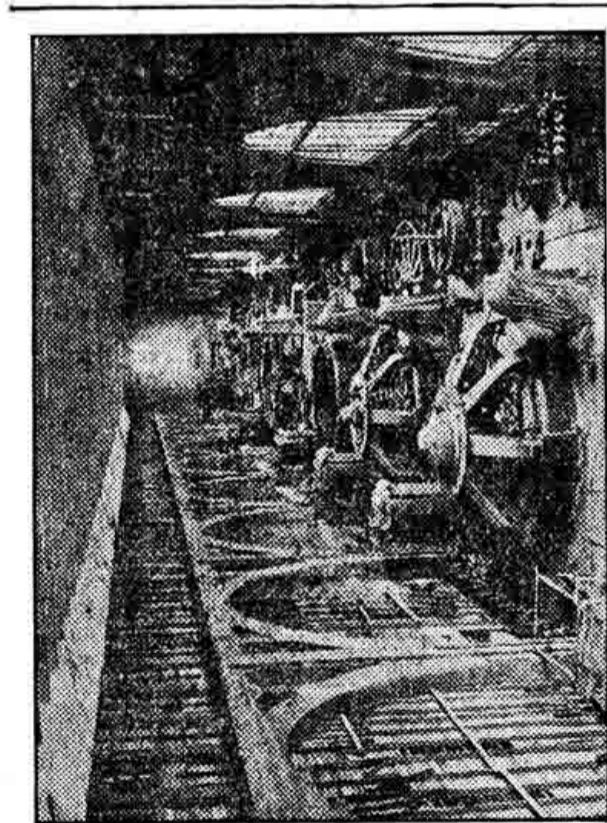
At this time of year, there seems to be no night in the vicinity of Lenin-Volkhovstroy. It was light enough to read a book without artificial light during all the 96 hours we were there. So we had our first glimpse of the great power plant in the dusk of midnight, from the opposite side of the river. The accompanying photograph gives some idea of our first view, also we had the advantage of the effect of the soft light, the glimmer of the brilliant electric lights on the water, the roar of the waters plunging over the dam in our ears, and with us a representative of the 13,000 building workers who had created this beautiful edifice and harnessed the mighty river. It was an impressive introduction. We went to bed to dream about it.

Next morning, Saturday, a Russian engineer came to meet us and show us thru the plant. I am not enough of an engineer to give you a technical description of it, nor enough of a poet to tell you how proud the workers here are of their emotions; and if I try to describe our emotions as we inspected "our first super-power plant" I might get sentimental. So I'll let the photographs tell you a bit, list a few bare facts about the rest, and make you promise that when you come to Russia you'll visit Volkhovstroy.

THE total cost of the plant, when it begins operations, will be about 107,000,000 roubles. From that time on, with a force of about 200 men, it will produce electrical current equivalent to 80,000 h.p., 24 hours a day and every day in the year.



Volkhovstroy Dam, 30 ft. high, 290 ft. long.



Part of Machine Room.

Adjoining the plant and, together with it, enclosed by a stockade, is a small city built to accommodate the workers who built it. Three-fourths of the miners of America would envy these workers their housing accommodations. Solid, warm, commodious, with plenty of windows, they bear witness to the fact that this plant like the rest of the country belongs to the workers and serves their immediate as well as their future needs. In the center of the city is the largest building, the Workers Club. Across the street is the co-operative store, busy as a beehive, stocked with a plentiful supply of all sorts of articles of daily need, and clean as a pin. Next to it is a free market for private traders, competing for their hearts content with one another and with the co-operatives, but not so busy. Everywhere women and children, and healthy, neatly dressed, and on their faces that gleam of absorbing activity.

Upon entering the Workers Club we found the auditorium packed with workers and their families come to greet the visiting Americans. The gathering had been arranged that morning by the Cultural Committee of the Building Workers' Union. As we were conducted to the stage a brass band (composed entirely of workers from the job as we later found) played the Internationale—a thing which

they did again and again thruout the meeting, every time they got a chance. They told us they were glad and proud to have American workers visit them, and inspect their work of building socialism; they hoped that we would soon begin the same work in America, where it would be so much easier when once the workers took power; and again we were told what we hear everywhere in Russia: "We Russian workers are never too busy to meet and talk with workers of other countries; we follow your struggles with the same keen interest that we take in our own work; we ask only that you continue the task of mobilizing and organizing the power of the working class for struggle against bourgeoisie, and keep your movement clear of opportunist deviations; and we pledge to you that if, in your struggle against your capitalism, we can do anything to assist you, you have only to call upon us."

As we left the hall in the center of a large number of workers, the crowd parted and we realized that we were being snapped by the movie cameras, while all the little boys in sight crowded up to us to get in a picture. In Russia, you see, it is visiting workers who are objects of public interest, and not parasites like the Prince of Wales and his kind who crowd the news-reels in America.

If I should attempt to tell you all the items of interest of this day, it would make a book, not a letter. There were the Red Army barracks and club rooms, where we ate of soldiers' fare (and right good it was); and a dozen other of Upton Sinclair's novels—in Russian—among 7,000 volumes of politics, science, and light literature, the play grounds and athletic fields, etc. The Young Communist League, the Pioneers, the Red Aid organization, the various departments of the trade unions, organizing every phase of the workers' lives—each would require a chapter. So will stop this letter now, hoping that slight glimpse has been given to you of the intimate meaning of the slogan now dominant in Soviet Russia—"We are building Socialism—Now."

Moscow, June 22, 1928.

THE TINY WORKER

Edited by Rose Horowitz of Rochester

A Weekly

Vol. 1, Saturday, July 17, 1928 No. 8



Little Rose Horowitz, a member of the Rochester staff, has written us this nice little poem that makes her editor of Young Pioneers are doing fine on the TINY WORKER. They are ALWAYS ready!

ROSE'S POEM

You search for gold but find dirt; You work your life into a grave, 'Stick to the job! Be alert!' For, their money you will save.

Good, wasn't it? Here's another someone sent in:

Life's a funny thing

But old Baker Joe Gets paid so little

Yet he makes lots of dough.

NEW SPECIAL
Two men just made a trip around the world in 80 days. Our Russian comrades helped them make this record, beating the fastest airplane.

The street car men are on strike in N. Y. They are on the union, Albany.

President Coo-lidge is fishing on his vacation. He has a lot of fish, many poor fish as he caught in the last election.

WHAT'S A MATTER?

Last week we asked all the little Johnny and Rosie from their folks to send for a bundle of 6 copies of ER to give to other children, and the rest of the parents. Well, what about it.

IN the years following the panic of 1873 conditions among the workers grew steadily worse. By 1877 the unemployed were estimated at 3,000,000. The death of workers from starvation became a familiar item in the day's news and night after night police stations were thronged by families pleading for the shelter of a cell for the night. The employing class took advantage of the hard times and large army of unemployed to put over wage cuts after wage cuts, which the unions, greatly weakened by the long-drawn-out depression, found it almost impossible to resist.

Early in '77 a number of the great railroad corporations, several of which had only recently cut wages, announced further reductions to go into effect in the summer. An attempt was made by a rank and file committee organized by a young brakeman from fight shown by union representatives chosen to treat with company officials to form a secret union of all classes of rail workers on the three grand trunk lines to carry out a similar means strike against reductions. Unfortunately, however, at the last moment discussion caused the committee to go to pieces, and the strikes that broke out from coast to coast were separate, spontaneous, and unorganized.

The first intimation of the violent struggle that was to spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific was on the Baltimore and Ohio road, which had announced a 10 per cent cut, the third in three years, to take effect on July 16. The men answered by walking out at Camden Point, Martinsburg and Cumberland, taking possession of the track and running freight trains onto sidings. The company officials appealed to the governor of West Virginia for troops in order to clear the railroad property of strikers and protect the scabs running the trains. The call was promptly answered, but since part of the state militia that were sent in fraternized with the strikers, and the rest found themselves helpless in the face of the strikers' determined stand, not much was accomplished by this move. The governor now appealed to the president of the United States to put down the disorders, his appeal being supplemented by a personal one from the president of the B. & O. road. In answer President Hayes issued a proclamation commanding all strikers to retire by noon, July 18, on pain of dire penalties, which was completely ignored by the strikers, who did not let it interfere in the least with their plans. In addition, General French, in command at the Washington Arsenal, were ordered to proceed with all available troops to the threatened points. This was the first time that the national government had interfered in a strike, and the move created immense excitement among workers thruout the country.

THE central committee of the B. & O. strikers at Baltimore issued a circular stating the causes for the strike—that in addition to this being the third cut in three years, they often had only 15 days work a month. That when the trains were sent into Martinsburg they were kept there four days and forced to pay their own board, which amounted to more than their wages, leaving nothing for the support of their families; that when they thus fell into debt their wages were attached, which, according to company regulations, meant their immediate discharge.

By now the railroad men had been joined by large numbers of workers from the mills and factories of Baltimore. When word came on July 20 that the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of the Maryland National Guards were to be sent from the city to break the hold of the strikers along the railroad line, the Baltimore workers swore they should never leave the station. The militia, realizing the strength and determination of the crowd, being very slow in assembling at their armories, their commanding officer ordered the militia call to arms, 1-5-1, to be sounded through the city. The wild pealing of the alarm bells, last heard at the outbreak of the Civil War, aroused excitement to a tremendous pitch.

Labor Battles in 1877 - By Amy Schechter



Workers attacking militia in Baltimore.

THE Sixth Regiment, finding their way blocked as they left their armory to go to the station, suddenly, without warning, fired a volley into the dense crowd. Manned by the attack, the crowd charged the troops, attempting to overcome and disarm them, to be met by repeated fusillades. Leaving numbers of dead and dying in their tracks, the troops managed to reach the station; but, fearing the wrath of the crowd, who had surrounded the station and dragged the engineer and fireman from the train, the commander abandoned the attempt to move the troops, and called upon Washington to take over the situation. The capital sent in General Barry, with artillery, and fifty of the leading strikers were captured and imprisoned. But the B. & O. had to announce officially that it would make no more attempts to run trains for the time being.

By this time the federal government seems to have been pretty thoroughly frightened by the situation existing thruout the country, and considering the proximity of Baltimore, began to fear for its own safety. "Washington itself was considered to be in danger," and the cabinet decided "that no further forces of the military and naval forces at the capital ought to be made." The fact that two companies of marines marching through the streets to entrain for the strike area were saluted there, in the capital itself, by a great crowd with drums and banners, was not reassuring. The war vessels Swatara and Powhatan were directed to take on board the soldiers and marines stationed at Norfolk and proceeded to the Potomac, the iron-clads at Washington, Philadelphia and other points were ordered to prepare for instant service; provision was made for the defense of the United States treasury, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA, with its great industrial population, "was in arms from the Delaware to the Monongehela." Not only the railroaders, but thousands of miners were out, and there were armed clashes in all parts of the state. We read of miners marching from mine to mine to get the men out, with loaves of bread stuck on poles, and the war cry of "Break on Blood."

The Pennsylvania Railroad had already cut wages 10 per cent in June, and now they intended to introduce "double-headers" on the line; that is, freight trains made up of double the number of cars manned by crews of the same size as formerly. This involved the dismissal of hundreds of workers, and much more labor for the men who were retained. On July 19, the date set for the introduction of the new system, the men struck, sending an ultimatum to the company in which they demanded, among other things: The same wages as before the cut, the abolition of the "double-headers" except on coal trains, a number of workers before the six-



A street battle between workers and soldiers in Reading, Pa.

teenth reached the city) did so, they would fire upon them and help the rioters clean them out and burn the railroad's property." Also that "the only one they'd like to pour their bullets into was that damned Frank B. Cowen" (the superintendent of the railroad).

One of the strongest features of the strike, and the one of which least is known, is the mysterious St. Louis "Soviet," set up under socialist leadership. This "Soviet" sent out committees which closed up every shop and mill in the place, and for a week seems to have taken over most of the functions of government in the city. In their proclamations the executive committee spoke of themselves as "the authorized representatives of the industrial population of St. Louis." Orders were issued providing for food distribution, medical attendance, etc. How representative the committee really was and what its composition was will be worth finding out some day. At any rate, the bourgeoisie of the city were panic-stricken at its appearance—the spectre of the Paris Commune, then only seven years past, continually haunted the ruling classes of that period as the spectre of the Russian revolution does the ruling class of today.

THEY formed a committee of safety, and after a week of the "Soviet's" rule—based on all available accounts—absolute—tailed its headquarters with cavalry and infantry and artillery, some 600 in all. Seventy-three men were found in the building and arrested, "a body of shrewy men, clothed in grim, old, rough garments such as laborers wear," a reporter who accompanied the raiders describes them.

The one other city in which socialist influence seems to have counted at all in the strike was Chicago. There the strike agitation was conducted, according to Hillquit, under the direct supervision of the party national executive of the Workingman's Party (later the S. L. P.). The leading spirit was the same Parsons, then a compositor on the Chicago Times, who in 1886 was murdered by the government as one of the "Chicago anarchists," and who even at that time the government had begun to fear and wish out of the way. The fighting centered round the South Side railroad yards, with a pitched battle between federal troops and workers at the Halsted street viaduct. In Chicago a number of railroad companies finally acquiesced to the strikers' demands, and the city council appropriated \$500,000 for public improvement to provide work for the unemployed.

As to the final results of this tremendous outpouring of energy and heroism, this swift flaming of revolutionary passion, it is, perhaps, best to quote Sorge, the brilliant co-worker of Karl Marx, who did a great deal towards laying the foundations of the revolutionary movement in the United States.

"The whole movement," he wrote, "was the spontaneous outbreak of the anger and discontent of the workers, and those sections of the population standing nearest to them, with their miserable conditions of life and with the appalling mismanagement of the ruling classes. And, as in practically every spontaneous movement, the numerous victories of the workers in many sections of the country brought them no lasting gain, because they lacked the organization necessary to profit from their victories." (Neue Zeit, V, 10, 1892.)

This fatal lack seems to have been brought home to labor to a marked extent in the course of the struggle, and afterwards, when capitalism began a savage warfare on what was left of the old unions, reviving the old conspiracy laws, extending the use of the courts as an instrument against the workers, and making open military preparation for the next struggle that might arise. The Knights of Labor began to grow enormously in strength, but above all, the socialist movement began to break away from its isolation and to gain a foothold among the masses, and for the first time the workers to awaken to the consciousness of the necessity of a mass party to lead them in their war with capital.

