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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

A STORY may not be made out of the whole cloth, but it was made by broadcloth when an Italian fascist prince made himself famous by saving a beautiful princess from drowning in the angry waters of the Danube, into which she had jumped. The prince pulled a better publicity stunt than Aimee McPherson. First he quarrelled with the girl while they were having tea in a cafe. The party of the second part, being an actress, was temperamental and jumped. So the story goes.

* * *

CHICAGO is not the only place where law enforcement officers have difficulty in avoiding violations of the law. In Muskogee, Oklahoma, two policemen ran amuck and shot four innocent bystanders. The militant officers had spent the day raiding liquor and needed something to cheer them up. They imbibed freely and decided to cut loose. John Barleycorn may be down, but he is not out.

* * *

TO date the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor has ignored the strike of the employes of the I. R. R. in New York. This is the greatest rapid transit system in the United States, if not in the world. Since 1916 the company has refused to deal with a legitimate union, but instead set up a company union with a renegade trade unionist as president. Driven to desperation, a large section of the men went on strike and are putting up a splendid fight. If the streetcar men's union is interesting itself in the strike, they are moving very quietly. In view of this conduct it is hard to prove that the present officials of the A. F. of L. have any desire to increase the strength of its affiliated unions.

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COLORADO is one of the few states in the Union where the ku klux klan has any influence left. The begowned order has succeeded in gaining some publicity, as usual, of an enviable variety, in the forthcoming political battle. As in other states, the klansmen have quarreled over the spoils. This gang was devoid of any principle whatever and once the boodle got scanty the membership began to vanish. All that is left of the klan now is the anti-catholic element which supplied the hooded order with whatever little intelligenec it possessed.

* * *

THE International Federation of Trade Union officials are fearful lest the functions of the labor bureau of the league of nations may be taken away from it. This bureau is just about as futile as anything could be, not even excepting the league. The smallest of the small nations pay no attention to the league's mandates, unless there is a loan in sight or if they have stepped on the corns of a big power.

* * *

IT is quite possible that the French franc will be driven down to so low a level that it must inevitably follow the mark into the financial grave. It is rumored that Herriot is deliberately seeking the franc's destruction in order to wipe out the internal debt. Peace has its terrors as well as war. The French people sacrificed millions of their sons to win a victory and they are now faced with the loss of their savings as the price of glory.

* * *

THE mysterious Mr. "A" who figured in a sensational scandal in England several months ago, has again broke into the news. This time he is in high favor. The object of commendation is a Hindoo prince, one of those flunkeys of British imperialism who rule millions of human beings and fleece them of almost everything they produce for the benefit of the parasite princes and the British capitalisms. The Hindoo gentleman's name is Sir Hari Singh and he is the maharajah of Kashmir. You may remember that a few adventurers with the aid of a female of easy virtue once held him up for $750,000. It was the old gag. Irate husband caught prince in compromising situation with wife. Virtue is always rewarded ac-

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I. R. T. REFUSES TO ARBITRATE; HAS BLACKLIST

Company Union to Do Blacklisting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 21.— The strikers from the Interborough Rapid Transit lines who are fighting the company's injunction and the company union with a spirit rarely excelled, have issued an official statement exposing Herman A. Metz, a member of the Transit Commission, as a booster for the company union and for the company's demand for increased fare.

They had held a meeting with him at his Mamaroneck home on Saturday, and Metz has since been trying to excuse his conduct. The statement says:

Mediator an I. R. T. Director.

"The strike committee of the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York brands as unqualified misrepresentatinos the last pronouncement of the Interborough to the effect that the strikers broke off Saturday's Mamaroneck conference. After the manifestly dishonorable tactics of Mr. Metz, so-called mediator and Interborough director, in compromising the impartiality of the meeting by inuendo against one of the strike leaders as well as by anticipatory conditions, the strikers would have been justified in refusing altogether to attend the superficial increased-fare dodge of Mr. Metz. Notwithstanding these facts the committee attended, but when they refused to fall into the trap made by Mr. Metz, were peremptorily dismissed."

Agree to Arbitrate.

In spite of the unfair tactics of the transit commissioner, the strikers formally offered to arbitrate at a meeting with the commission arranged by

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FARM INDEBTEDNESS JUMPS EIGHT BILLION IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, Ia., July 21—Farm indebtedness in the United States has jumped from $4,000,000,000 in 1910 to $12,250,000,000 in 1920.

In order that the farmer can repay this sum the farm conference now being held here of representatives of all corn belt states pointed out the need of government aid to the farmer and the need of a high protective tariff.

Representatives from South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio participated in the conference. A resolution was adopted bitterly condemning President Coolidge, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, and Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon for their opposition to farm relief.

The committee of twenty-two decided to present the same resolution to the Iowa state republican party convention.

Plane Wreck Kills One.

ARDMORE, Okla., July 21.—Details are still lacking today on the wreck of an airplane which fell east of here late yesterday, killing Fred Parks, scout for the Sinclair Oil company, and seriously injuring Walter Critchlow, prominent independent oil operator, who was flying the plane.

'A DICTATOR' CRY FRENCH CAPITALISTS

Fear Rise of Workers from Ruins of Franc

BULLETIN.

PARIS, June 21. — The Herriot cabinet has resigned.

BULLETIN.

PARIS, July 21—The government of M. Edouard Herriot met defeat in the chamber of deputies this evening, shortly after it had made its debut. The chamber voted non-confidence, by a vote of 290 to 237.

The resignation of the Herriot ministry, which was formed less than forty-eight hours ago, is expected to be presented to President Doumerque forthwith.

* * *

PARIS, July 21.—While the franc speculators recorded a temporary raise in the value of the franc from 50.05 to the dollar to 46.44 at noon, France is feeling a panic and as the cost of living mounts hourly, the expected revolt of the workers against this dooming of them to starvation is bringing from all sections of the capi-

(Continued on page 2)

The End of the Rainbow

FIGHT THE INJUNCTIONS AND DEMAND THE RIGHT TO PICKET

IT IS important for the whole of the Chicago labor movement to interest itself in the mass meeting tonight at Temple Hall.

The gathering is called to fight the injunctions issued by the bosses' judges and to demand the right to picket during strikes.

The meeting is not a mere gesture. It is being held under the direction of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Thirty members of this union have just come out of the county jail, where they have served terms of various lengths for defying the employers' courts. Ten more are still in jail.

Speakers at the mass meeting will review this struggle. They will tell how all other labor unions are affected. They will point out how the whole working class is involved. Thousands of workers should attend this demonstration. It will be excellent preparation for future struggles of labor in Chicago. TURN OUT!

9 MINERS KILLED IN ALABAMA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 21.—Nine miners were killed in an explosion today in the Moffett Mine near Blocton, Bibb county, according to a report received at the United States Mines' Bureau here.

FELIX DZERJHINSKY, CHAIRMAN OF SOVIET ECONOMIC COUNCIL, DIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 21.—The workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics are mourning today for one of their most revered leaders, Felix E. Dzerjhinsky, who died here suddenly yesterday of heart disease. Comrade Dzerjhinsky was the chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, one of the most important posts in the Soviet government.

Dzerjhinsky's death is attributed to his tireless application to his work from the time of his participation in the 1917 revolution to his present responsible position.

He was formerly head of the Cheka and is credited with having done admirable work in suppressing counter-revolutionary intrigue and exposing foreign plots against the revolution.

The soviet leader's body lies in state in the Hall of the Unions, where Lenin reposed before his burial, and where thousands of workers are gathering to view his remains. Dzerjhinsky will be given an impressive funeral tomorrow.

DZERJHINSKY IS DEAD

By ROBERT MINOR.

FELIX DZERJHINSKY is dead. One of the great leaders of the greatest revolution of history has been lost. Our Comrade Dzerjhinsky was one of the best warriors in the early days of the formation of the Bolshevik movement which now finds embodiment in the All-Union Communist Party. Dzerjhinsky's name is woven into the history of the wing of the social-democracy of Poland which remained true to Marxian revolutionary principles, which adhered to the Leninist cause and which became the basis for the present Communist Party of Poland. The outbreak of the proletarian revolution in Russia found Dzerjhinsky among the leaders of the old guard of Bolshevism. He was one of those who, under the leadership of Lenin, carried thru the greatest action that has yet been recorded in working class history—the seizure of power by the working class in the former czarist empire and the successful defense of that conquest in the most bitter revolutionary warfare ever known.

To Comrade Dzerjhinsky fell a heavy share in the defense of the workers and peasants' revolutionary state. With the establishment of the All-Russian extraordinary commission for combatting counter-revolution and sabotage—familiarly known as the "Veh Cheh Kah"—Comrade Dzerjhinsky was instructed to take the post of head of the commission.

Thruout all Russia—an enormous country comprising one-sixth of the surface of the world, a country about three times the size of the United States, blazing in every town and village with civil war—the overthrown bourgeoisie and landed aristocracy threw their full strength (supported by the organized machines of the "social democrats") into the plotting, fomenting and leading counter-revolutionary attempts at restoration. In the Red Army, hastily thrown together to defend the workers' and peasants' republic, czarist and bourgeois agents incessantly carried on their secret task of sabotage and betrayal, while the sabotage of railway service very nearly strangled the revolution. To the "Cheka" fell the enormous work of digging out and destroying the serpent-like enemies within.

We are absolutely justified in saying that without the capable carrying out of this work of the extraordinary commission, not only would the revolution have been destroyed from behind the lines of the Red Army, but the Red Army itself would have been tricked into the hands of its enemies a thousand times over.

The name of Dzerjhinsky became immortal to the annals of the working class.

The bourgeoisie of the world has also written the name of Dzerjhinsky into its own accounts of the tremendous years of struggle with the working class and peasantry of Russia. "Dzerjhinsky" to the bourgeoisie and to all who consciously or unconsciously ape their thinking, has come to be identical with wholesale cruelty and unjustified bloodshed. The "Cheka"? It is hard to think of a word that strikes more terror to the heart of a good bourgeois. The propaganda of horrors, circulated thruout the world against the workers' and peasants' republic, centered about the name of the "Cheka," and the name of "Dzerjhinsky" became the name of the blackest devil of all the devils that trouble the sleep of those who feed upon bourgeois propaganda.

Liberals (as well as the "socialists," and gentleman-anarchists and lady-anarchists who feel the need of catering to the sentiment of the world proletariat for the proletarian revolutionary state—but who need an excuse for disloyalty to the proletarian revolution—become "admirers" and "friends" of Soviet Russia, but always with a reservation. More often than otherwise the "Cheka" became the exception. The "Russian revolution" was alright,—only not the "terrible Cheka."

But the working class cannot permit such deadly bourgeois poison to make headway among them. To the intelligent and fearless proletarian the "Cheka" was an organ of the revolution—and a good one. It is safe to say that any person who lets himself become susceptible to the slightest defamation of the "Cheka" of the Russian workers' revolution, becomes to that extent an unsafe "friend" if not a conscious enemy of the revolutionary workers' movement.

The work of Dzerjhinsky is immortal. Proletarian honor to him and to all that he represents in our history!

One of the best of the old guard of the revolution is gone. His work stands as a model to those who come after him.

FELIX DZERJHINSKY, HEAD OF SOVIET UNION ECONOMY, WHO DIED YESTERDAY

One of the outstanding leaders of the revolution and among the most trusted and responsible workers in building the new regime, Comrade Dzerjhinsky's loss will be deeply mourned by the workers and peasants of Russia.

U. S. EMBASSY IS OBJECT OF BERLIN PARADE

Workers Demand Release of Sacco, Vanzetti

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, July 21—A big delegation of workers representing the Internationale Rote Hilfe demonstrated before the American embassy under the leadership of Herr Bertz, Communist member of the Reichstag, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Rote Hilfe is the German counterpart of the American International Labor Defense and is conducting a nation-wide campaign on behalf of the two victims of American class justice.

The American Ambassador Schurrman refused to see the delegation sent in by the demonstrators but that he can't have failed to have been impressed was certain. This last display of sentiment for Sacco and Vanzetti is only a part of a general movement going on especially among the workers and their organizations against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

It is only recently that a galaxy of famous publicists and practically every labor representative in the Reichstag sent emphatic telegrams to Governor Fuller of Massachussetts declaring that in the face of the new evidence presented in the case that Sacco and Vanzetti be granted a new trial.

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Venezuelan Labor Union for Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom.

NEW YORK, July 21. —(FP)—A new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was demanded in a telegram sent to the governor of Massachusetts by the Venezuelan Labor Union at their annual meeting. The union is composed of several hundred Venezuelan workers living in New York City.

M. Flores Cabrera, after his election as president, called on all the members to assist the workers in Venezuela in their struggle against the dictator Juan Vicente Gomez, who is supported by United States capitalists. Gomez has prevented organization by the workers of Venezuela for 18 years, imprisoning and exiling their leaders. Cabrera himself was imprisoned for years by dictator Gomez.

FARM REVOLT HAS COOLIDGE BY THE EAR

Silent Man Doing Some Tall Thinking

PAUL SMITH'S N. Y., July 21.—Advisers of President Coolidge say that the farm revolt will blow over after a while and that the present flurry is nothing to stop fishing for. While corn belt farmers were sweating over their troubles in Des Moines, Iowa, Calvin was attacking the finny tribe in Osgood Lake.

Calvin Is Worrying.

There are indications that Coolidge is seriously worried over the political situation in the farm belt and is considering delivering one of those ambiguous speeches, which succeed in goading the tillers of the soil to new heights of frenzy.

Al Smith has left for Lake Champlain, where he will find more congenial companionship. Puritanical manners and the absence of Puritan Malt allied with a yeast cake, do not suit Al. The governor is for water, when it is attached to a bathing beach.

American Sight-Seers Object of French Ire

PARIS, July 21. — American sightseers on a bus enroute to Montmartre were attacked today by about a hundred residents who, it is claimed, resented the loud talk of the visitors.

Passengers in another bus also were booed and hissed, a crowd reminding the tourists of the attack in the open-air restaurant atop Montmartre yesterday, calling out, "You'll receive the same reception as yesterday."

Numerous minor altercations have been reported. Until today resentment against Americans and other foreigns had been confined to hooting and catcalls.

Break Silence of Small!

Help Free Ladies' Garment Strikers from Prison!

PROTEST MEETING THURSDAY, JULY 22

Admission Free 7:30 P. M. Admission Free

Temple Hall Marshfield and Van Buren

SPEAKERS:

Dr. J. A. Lapp Wm. Z. Foster

Strikers Just Released from Prison

Auspices, Chicago Joint Board I. L. G. W. U.

TEXTILE BANKS AND BOSSES IN WAR ON I. L. G. W.

Join Garment Bosses to Fight N. Y. Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 21.—That the need of unity in the ranks of labor to equal the combinations of capital is clear in the statement issued by Henry H. Finder, president of the Industrial Council of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, one of the employers' groups against which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is striking.

Mr. Finder yesterday gave out the following:

"A group of fourteen executives of outstanding textile concerns and textile banking houses, believing that the stand of the Industrial Council in the present labor crisis is for the best interests of this industry, have agreed to give extra consideration in the granting and extension of credits to those of our members who may be hard pressed in course of the present controversy."

In addition, the police who acted as the employers' agents in arresting without cause 400 pickets in the mass picketing demonstrations extended their activities without any reason or even an excuse by raiding the employment office of the Furriers' Union at Sixth avenue and Twenty-seventh street and arresting all the furriers waiting there for jobs.

REED HITS AT MELLON OVER DEBT DICKERS

Proves Himself a Liar, Says the Senator

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21. — Secretary Mellon's previous claims made for consumption of Americans, contradict his recent letter on the war debts written for consumption in Europe, according to Sen. James A. Reed, in an interview here.

Mellon a Liar.

"It gives the lie direct to the claim so persistently made that France is paying in full but only receiving favorable interest rates. It equally proves the falsity of the claim so often made on the floor of the senate that the Italian debt settlement was not in fact a cancellation of 75 per cent of the Italian debt.

"It will be remembered that it was insisted by the proponents of the Italian debt settlement who represented Mr. Mellon and the administration on the floor, that Italy was paying in full and only receiving a low rate of interest.

Italian Debt Cancelled.

"Mr. Mellon has torn the mask from his own face and from the faces of those senators who voiced his false pretenses in the senate debates. The truth is now plain that we have cancelled a large part of the Italian debt and that we are asked to cancel substantially 50 per cent of the French debt. Against the completion of this outrage at least some of the senators will wage a vigorous opposition.

Aided Bankers.

"The whole business was in my judgment engineered in the interest of international financiers who desired to stabilize and advance their own privately held foreign securities by cancelling the debt due our government."

Fifteen More True Bills Issued Here for Election Fraud

Fifteen additional indictments on vote fraud charges growing out of the Cook county April primary were reported drawn by the special grand jury in session here today.

All of the new true bills, it was said, are against judges and clerks of election. Forty-four indictments have been returned in the investigation thus far.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

cording to the movies and scripture, but real life is sometimes different to reel life.

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PUBLIC attention is attracted nowadays more to the law violations of law enforcement officers than to the activities of those who make a living thru certain kinds of effort that involve infractions of legal statutes. One of the most glaring examples of disregard for law was the recent primary contest in Cook County. States Attorney Crowe, the principal law officer in the county, appears to be the principal law violator. Votes were stolen in bales by Crowe's lieutenants. But listen to Crowe deliver a lecture against law violators before a meeting of the chamber of commerce!

SAVAGE LOSES HEAVILY IN CROWE'S WARD

Special Judge Asked to Try Vote Fraud Cases

Assistant State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage, union-smashing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe's nominee for Cook county judge, in the recount of votes in Crowe's home precinct lost heavily to his opponent Municipal Judge Daniel P. Trude on the Deneen-Lundin slate. It was found in this precinct that 60 votes were given Savage that did not belong to him. Forty votes that had been cast for Trude had not been counted. In this way Savage lost an even 100 votes.

Average thefts for the 17 Crowe-Barrett-Thompson candidates in the republican primaries in the 363 precincts so far recounted were 4,841 each. Deneen-Lundin-Small candidates had an average of 2,258 stolen votes apiece.

Democrat Primaries.

In the democratic recount the 13 Brennan candidates concerned had 2,635 stolen votes apiece in the 170 precincts counted. Their opponents in the Dunne-O'Connell-Harrison ranks have gained an average of 1,018 votes each.

Special Judge Asked

Special State's Attorney Charles A. McDonald, who was in charge of the special grand jury investigating vote frauds, announces that a request will be made for a judge of the criminal court to hear nothing but election fraud cases. Fifty-six have been indicted so far. All of the accused are faced with prison terms of from one to five years and a fine ranging to $2,000 or both. Attempts are being made to have these cases heard so that an example may be made to election judges and clerks that might seek to steal votes in the November elections.

95 Degree Heat Wave Fatal to 24 Here as City's Poor Suffer

The intense heat of two sweltering days in Chicago during which the mercury hovered around the 95 mark resulted in the deaths of twenty-four persons. Tuesday was the warmest July 20 since 1901.

The suffering was particularly intense in the baking Maxwell St. district, where thousands donned improvised summer costumes and made the best of the shady spots on porches and sidewalks. Children found some relief from fire plugs that were turned on. Some 250,000 of the more fortunate spent the day at lake beaches.

Workers Overcome by Heat in Gary Mill

GARY, Ind., July 21. — Raphael Crisp, while at work in the tin mill of the Illinois Steel company, subsidiary of the Gary-controlled United States Steel corporation, before one of the furnaces was overcome by the heat and fell to the floor.

He was taken to the hospital and later was sent home. A number of other workers were overcome by the heat in the steel mills. They received no hospital care. Cold water was merely splashed on them, and as soon as they recovered they went back to work.

MEXICAN PORT WORKERS POKE FUN AT POPE

Congratulate Calles on Catholic Stand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—President Calles has given to the press a letter from Vera Cruz longshoremen, signifying approval of the government's stand to force the catholic church to get out of politics and commenting on the pope's condemnation of Mexican policy. The letter says:

"Your having fallen under the papal excommunication fills us with joy and obliges us to congratulate you sincerely. The excommunication we regard as a pure pontifical bluff, exercized to disguise their defeat, now that the efforts put forth by the exploiters of religion to avoid the operation of our laws have been brought to naught.

A "Decoration"

"This is the decoration of greatest value that you have received as a token of your incomparable work as a revolutionary. Further, it relieves loyal Mexicans of any obligation to treat with the Vatican, which does not understand honor, patriotism and liberty.

"The Mexican people, far from reproving your dignified attitude, applaud; and when their legitimate representative is excommunicated, the whole people is excommunicated—a people which, when divorced from Roman exploitation, may fulfill its national life by exercising Christian activity with more liberty.

Genuine Blood Intoxicates.

"When the Mexican people have the good fortune to dwell under Papal excommunication, they may proceed to enjoy true independence and feel like Christians—true Christians, whose feelings come from the heart, revealing the soul and spirit of each citizen—not those who import from the Vatican a barrel of wine to consecrate, which drugs the brain and conscience and mystifies faith.

"What can our union do to enjoy, as you do, this excommunication?

"(Signed) ALONZO MARTINES,"
Chief of the Longshoremen, Vera Cruz.

'A DICTATOR' CRY FRENCH CAPITALISTS

(Continued from page 1)

talists, the demand for a dictatorship that will "save France."

This cry for a regime of reaction for the protection of capital comes from several sources, all wishing the dictatorship for themselves. Caillaux wanted it, but was overthrown by Herriot who argued against dictatorship. But now Herriot's finance minister, De Monzie, demands the same powers, with some different program.

Fascism Rises Up.

Expecting Herriot to be overthrown Poincare is asking his chance on the basis of a dictatorship. The French fascists have placarded the walls of Paris with posters reading:

"Fascism is ready to assume all political, financial, economic and social responsibilities in the endeavor to avert a financial catastrophe. There is still time to avoid a catastrophe by constitutional methods. If there is a delay, however, fascism will call upon all Frenchmen to enter effectively into a national revolution, the result of which will enable us to give France a new leader, a new constitution and new institutions."

A Reactionary Revolution.

The "Echo de Paris" a militarist organ and the Nationalist "L'Avenir" hint of a revolution by reaction if Herriot, "the representative of the party of disorder" remains in power.

Perhaps the most significant cry for a capitalist dictatorship to overthrow the constitution, destroy parliament and hold back the possible revolt of the workers comes from parliament itself, where 250 deputies have petitioned President Doumergue to appoint a "Committee of Safety"—a name which has for France the grim connotation of Danton and Robespierre in the days when capitalism fought its way to power over feudalism with a dictatorship. But the enemy today of the French bourgeoisie is not feudalism.

Treasury Has Only $125,000.

Herriot called the parliament together this afternoon to present his program. It is rumored his cabinet may resign after doing this to prevent certain overthrowal in the chamber. De Monzie frankly told the parliament the French treasury is empty, having only $125,000 on hand with which to run the nation.

"We refuse to increase the limit circulation," he said. "Our aim is to stabilize our money, but we intend that effort shall not be accomplished alone by external aid." He promised that the parliament would not be adjourned, but that the government would ask it to sit all summer, if necessary.

The Flight of Capital.

Herriot, in his address as premier—he having been removed by a majority vote yesterday from his position as president of the chamber on the grounds of his now being premier—asked for penalties for Frenchmen who refuse to bring back to France the capital they have taken abroad.

"This government intends to institute a tax upon all assets now in the service of public credits," he declared, intimating a capital levy. As to foreign debt, if France means to get along without loans, the necessity of ratifying the agreement on the debt owing to the United States disappears, was his intimation.

Hints at Repudiation.

"France intends to pay the debts she contracted in defense of her liberty in a measure and form. She will be sure and able to keep the engagements she will take. But we retain absolute independence of action in all spheres." This is taken also as a hint at repudiation.

Banks are crowded by depositors demanding their money and liquidating bonds, while the whole population is buying anything tangible to crystallize the value that is vanishing from the money.

Masses Murmur.

Retail prices increase by leaps and bounds and in the large cities a deep anger is growing against speculators in foods and exporters of wheat and sugar.

The word "American blackmail" is heard on every hand, showing the wide resentment felt at the way America is bludgeoning France to force ratification of the debt agreement, while Americans touring France are being assaulted in many places, with the press expressing the feeling that "it is only natural."

Farmer Electrocuted.

POSTVILLE, Iowa, July 21.—Carl Schroeder, a farmer, was electrocuted near here today when a pitchfork with which he was unloading hay from a wagon came in contact with a power line on his farm. A son, Verne, was burned seriously but will recover.

SEND IN A SUBI

Iowa Senator Who Will Not Get G. O. P. Support

SMITH W. BROOKHART

BROOKHART MAY DINE ON G. O. P. FATTED CALF

Republican Chiefs See Writing on Sky

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DES MOINES, July 21.—As delegates to the Iowa state republican convention met here today there was small doubt evident that Smith W. Brookhart as nominee for the United States senate would be received into the official bosom of the Iowa republican party, whose state central committee two years ago repudiated him for his indorsement of LaFollette and fought against him in the Steck-Brookhart contest.

Hopping On the Wagon.

The heavy majority that gave the primary victory to Brookhart over the old guard republican, Cummins, in the recent primaries has convinced the old stalwarts that discretion is the better part of valor and that it is wiser to step on the Brookhart bandwagon than butt a vulnerable head against a stone wall.

The farmers are hot under the collar, so the reactionary republicans believe it is better to swim with the tide until the expected improvement in agricultural fortunes takes place.

Ready to Ditch Cal.

The politicians in the Iowa G. O. P. machine are not so crazy about Coolidge that they are willing to commit hari kari for him. Neither will Wall Street be able to do anything for them unless they are able to fool the masses. So they proceed to fool the masses. And the best way is to swim with the tide and pose as champions of the farmers.

Class Fighters Must Raise Their Voices in Farmers' Organizations

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BOTH the old political parties are desperately trying to cover up their failure to provide relief of any kind for the suffering farmers.

Their agents are as busy as ever at the gathering of farm representatives now being held at Des Moines, Iowa.

The republicans are trying to put the blame on the democrats. The democrats attempt to plaster the onus of failure on the republicans. The tendency to hit both of these enemies of the farmers is not strong. Its futility can be measured by the extent of this weakness.

* * *

Thus the special correspondent of the New York Times (democratic) points out that:

"Deep resentment over the alleged betrayal of both political parties of their campaign pledges to the farmer was evident in the discussions of agricultural leaders today, but their bitterness was especially directed against the republican administration because it is in power."

That conclusion is inspired to some extent by the political affiliations of the New York Times. But it nevertheless states an accepted fact. Too often the blame is put merely on the party in power, which now happens to be the republican party, and support thrown to the exploiters' party which happens to be waiting for a place at the pie counter, which is now the democratic party. Then with the democrats in power the same insane proceeding is reversed, with labor continuing its ceaseless toil upon industry's treadmill.

* * *

It just happens that the democrats in the congress just adjourned gave the republicans giant support in rejecting the meager demands of the farmers.

There is no escape for the democrats. Under the direction of Speaker Nicholas Longworth, who wants to be a presidential candidate in 1928, the Haugen bill that received the support even of Vice-President Dawes, was defeated by 45 votes. It is shown that 89 democrats voted against the Haugen bill, with only 66 voting for it and 27 not voting at all. Here was a clear majority of the democrats voting against "safe and sane" legislation that some democratic leaders claimed would give the farmer the relief to which they condescendingly claimed the farmer is entitled. It was not alone the democrats from industrial districts, but also the democrats from "The Solid South" who stood by the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover republicans to fight the farmers.

* * *

There is another section of Iowa politics that is being driven into the open at the present meeting in Des Moines. It is the following of Smith W. Brookhart, who recently took the republican nomination for United States senator away from the administration candidate, Senator Cummins.

While the representatives of the farmers are discussing the problems of the land the Iowa republicans are gathered in state convention building their congressional platform.

It was taken for granted that the Brookhart followers would lay down a barrage of bitter attack against the Coolidge gang, that ousted Brookhart from the senate displacing him with a democrat. But the same loyalty that keeps LaFollette, Jr., in Wall Street's republican party in Wisconsin, silences Brookhart in Iowa and it is declared that all attacks on the national republican administration will be soft-pedaled. Shafts may be levelled at Secretary of Agriculture Jardine or Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, but "the party" must be protected.

* * *

It is therefore inconceivable that any farmer, studying the Iowa experience, should be able to find friends in the old parties. The whole crew of political parasites, down to Brookhart, stands unmasked as a flock of hungry buzzards trying to get political sustenance out of the woes of the agricultural section of the population.

There is material enough here for any fighting elements that may exist in the organizations now gathered at Des Moines to blast this whole outfit of republican and democratic political mountebanks sky high.

It is not enough to talk about "the sinister plans of the Coolidge administration to reduce agriculture to a state of peonage." That tendency must be fought bitterly. The fighting must come from the rank and file who suffer aud carry all the burdens.

* * *

Included in the Des Moines meeting are the Corn Belt Committee, constituting the joint legislative council of 28 Middle West farm organizations; the "Committee of 72," which includes representatives from 11 Mid-Western states, and in addition representatives of the cotton states. This gathering claims to speak for 1,000,000 farmers. But there are also in attendance spokesmen for the banking and business interests who have too often dominated such gatherings in their own interests.

It is only the voice that is raised for the organization of exploited farmers and farm workers as a class, against the well organized class of exploiters, that can really claim to speak for the farmers. That voice will not be heard at Des Moines. It will come from the farmers where the struggle grows ever greater. It alone will be an indication that the farmers are really travelling in the right direction.

Traction Czars in New York City to Use the Blacklist

(Continued from page 1)

Rev. Edward Lawrence Hunt, of the so-called "American Good Will Union."

The Transit Commission announced at the close:

"Representatives of the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York stated that notwithstanding the rejection by the Interborough of their two previous offers to arbitrate their differences with the railroad company, their men were still willing to agree to any fair arbitration in the interests of the riding public, and they renewed their offer to submit these differences to arbitration."

Company Refuses to Arbitrate.

When James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, heard of this, he snorted.

"Arbitrate what? Define the term. Give us the issue."

When shown that the question is the recognition of the union as against the company union, Quackenbush again expressed his love for the company union.

Protects Company Union.

"We will not even discuss such a thing. Everyone knows our position is to stand by the brotherhood. We will not budge an inch."

Frank Hedley of the Interborough expressed the same mind of protecting the company union and giving it and not the real labor union, the right to discuss working conditions. Hedley added that the strikers could come back to work—"with a few exceptions."

The Very Ideal

Asked if "a few exceptions" implied a blacklist, Hedley became angry. "We have no such thing, and we never did have any such thing as a blacklist; and we don't know what it is!"

Quackenbush spoke up and said that every striker who comes back would have to deal individually with the company union, and if the company union approved it, they would be taken back. How Hedley knew in advance that the company union would have a "few exceptions" if the company does not control the "brotherhood," was a question on which Quackenbush and Hedley had nothing to say. "But there will be no blacklist," protested Quackenbush.

Cleaners and Dyers Strike 500 Strong at Los Angeles, Cal.

By WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—Over five hundred workers in the cleaning and dying industry, at an enthusiastic mass meeting overwhelmingly voted to strike this morning.

Mass picketing is being carried on at every plant for the strikers' demands—a forty-hour week, 15 per cent increase in wages and a union shop.

Albert Bock, youthful strike committee chairman, in an interview states that every plant in the city is affected nearly 100 per cent and a quick victory is expected in view of the high morale and the enthusiasm of the strikers.

Fear French Money Riots.

MARSEILLES, July 21. — In order to prevent disturbances police today issued an order to all banks and money houses forbidding the public display of bulletins giving exchanges and rates as reported from the Paris bourse.

Hindu-Moslem Outbreak.

LONDON, July 21.— One Moslem was killed and nine wounded when Hindus attacked a Mohammedan religious procession in Calcutta, according to Calcutta advices today. The Hindus used guns and brickbats.

DEPT. OF LABOR WILL NOT PROBE GARY EXPLOSION

"No Authority" Is the Claim Raised

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., July 21. — The Gary Steel Workers' Investigating Committee recently inquired to the department of labor concerning the authenticity of the press report that an investigation of the causes of the explosion in the by-products plant of the Illinois Steel company, subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, on Monday, June 14 would be ordered by the department of labor.

The department of labor in replying to this inquiry in a letter to Mr. James Garnett, chairman of the Gary Steel Workers' Investigating Committee, states the following:

"Mr. James Garnett,
"Gary Workers' Investigating Committee
"1950 Washington Street.
"Gary, Indiana.
"Dear Sir:—

"In the absence of Secretary Davis who is attending the funeral of a friend in New England, I acknowledge receipt of the your letter of July 12.

No Authority For Probe.

"The federal department of labor has no authority to conduct an inquiry. The matter comes under state supervision. The secretary had, however, requested the Commissioner of labor statistics to get him all information possible in connection with the disaster at the plant of the Illinois Steel company in Gary.

Accident Prevention.

"At the present moment an accident prevention conference called by Secretary Davis is in session in this city, and it is the hope of Mr. Davis that thru this conference, which is attended by representatives from practically all the states, may come a standardization of accident statistics and also uniform legislation to prevent industrial casualties. The Commissioners of Labor Statistics would welcome any information you have on the Gary explosion.

"Very truly yours,
"H. L. KERWIN,
"Director of Conciliation."

$16,000 Loot in Hold-up.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Two automobile loads of bandits today held up a messenger for the City Trust company and took $16,000 from him after firing a fusilade of bullets. One of the bullets struck the messenger in the head, injuring him seriously.

IN RUSSIA

On one-sixth of the globe—a hundred and fifty million people are building a new and different kind of a world for Labor.

These books will give you the FACTS of what is happening there "for the first time in history."

A CHOICE SELECTION

Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926, By William Z. Foster. $ .10

Glimpses of Soviet Russia, By Scott Nearing. $ .10

Russia Turns East, By Scott Nearing. $ .10

Commercial Handbook of the U. S. S. R. $ .25

A Moscow Diary, By Anna Porter. Cloth, $1.00

Russia Today—Report of the British Trade Union Delegation. $1.25

Whither Russia? By Leon Trotsky. $1.50

Ten Days That Shook the World, By John Reed (New Edition). Cloth, $1.50

Thru the Russian Revolution, By Albert Rhys Williams. $2.00

Romance of New Russia, By Magdaleine Marx. Cloth, $2.00

Broken Earth—By M. Hindus. $2.00

Flying Ossip — Stories of New Russia. Paper, $1.50 Cloth, 2.50

Get them from

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
1113 W. Washington Boulevard,
CHICAGO, ILL.

TEN STRIKE PICKETS STILL IN COUNTY JAIL AS LABOR GATHERS IN PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT

Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz, mother of four small children; Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski, mother of a 10-year-old boy, and about eight other 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike pickets are still in the Cook County jail serving their sentences.

Mrs. Cieslakiewicz has two children that are ill. Appeals have been made to Gov. Small to release these pickets. Tho Small declared they deserve to be pardoned they are still in jail. About thirty have ended their sentences since Small made that declaration.

The reasons for the inactivity of Small and the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor in behalf of the imprisoned garment workers will be discussed at the protest meeting to be held in the Temple Hall, Marshfield Ave. and Van Buren St., tonight at which Dr. John A. Lapp, president of the Chicago Liberal Club, and William Z. Foster, will speak.

WIS. UNIONS OPEN MEETING AT GREEN BAY

Shows Labor Gains as it Organizes

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 21.—With 23 new affiliations and with a balance in the treasury the Wisconsin State Federation opens its 34th annual convention in Green Bay. The officers report 324 local unions affiliated, 20 central bodies and one women's union label league. The executive board emphasizes that "labor's gains have been achieved in about the exact proportion that the labor unions and their federations have been developed." It calls for more rapid organization of women.

A Good Idea.

The five labor colleges should be increased in number, the board recommends, but their control must remain in labor hands and their purpose continue to be the training of workers "for the labor movement—to make them useful as unionists."

The private armies financed by bankers in Illinois, Minnesota and elsewhere are determined and opposed in Wisconsin "an armed dictatorship by private interests."

Wary But Not Wise.

The federation's legislative committee in its report cautions railroad workers that the federal Watson-Parker law will be effective only providing the workers do not "lose their identity as trade unionists by joining hands with the bosses in the so-called company unions."

Thompson's Report on Philippines to Favor Rubber Trust

MANILA, P. I., July 21.—Col. Carmi A. Thompson, personal representative of President Calvin Coolidge investigating the Philippine economic situation, will bring back a report, it is intimated, discouraging independence for the Filipinos as he has found that they can be easily exploited by American capital, "if they are treated right."

In his trip about the islands he has been investigating the extent of the natural resources and the availability of cheap labor power. In his report it is intimated he will stress the possibility of having large rubber plantations in the islands which will be of great value to the American rubber interests.

A New Booklet

The British Strike

Its Background Its Lessons

By Wm. F. Dunne

10 CENTS.

READ ALSO:

British Labor Bids for Power. By Scott Nearing
10 Cents.

British Rule in India. By Shapurji Saklatvala.
10 Cents.

Whither England? By Leon Trotzky.
$1.75

FALL OF FRANC, LEADING TO AN INCREASED COST OF LIVING, TO BRING STRIKES, IS PREDICTION

PARIS, July 21.—The tremendous fall in value of the franc which will lead to rapidly increasing prices and consequent reduction in the standards of living if the workers do not fight for concurrent wage increases, is the item of most significant interest. Therefore a survey of the present situation of French economy is of world importance.

Trade Deficit.

French foreign trade was deficient by $2,691,000,000 francs for the first half of 1926, while a year ago there was an export surplus of $2,570,000,000.

This change was entirely due to the tremendous increase in imports, which were 10,404,000,000 greater than a year ago—a 55 per cent increase—while exports increased only 5,142,000,000, or less than 24 per cent.

Franc's Fall the Cause.

It is thought the heavy import surplus was largely due to the fall in French currency, which means heavy increases in expenditures to purchase foreign goods. On the other hand, French export prices have not risen sufficiently to offset the depreciation of the franc, because generally goods are offered to foreign customers at domestic prices.

Tonnage More Favorable.

It is considered important, however, that tonnage figures for exports and imports are growing more favorable to France, and while imports for the first half of 1926 stand at 23,404,000 tons, which is 365,000 higher than the corresponding period in 1925, exports have reached 15,904,000 tons, or 819,000 more than a year ago.

The main increases in imports were food products and raw materials, while the main export increases were raw materials and manufactured goods. In the first six months this year France imported 2,420,000 tons of food products and exported 122,000 tons.

She imported 20,299,000 tons of raw materials and exported 12,961,000 tons. She imported 747,000 tons of manufactured goods and exported 2,221,000 tons.

These figures show the country is selling more manufactured goods than it buys, while it imports more food products than it exports.

Financial Bankruptcy.

The statement of the Bank of France for July 8 showed an increase of 1,510,000,000 francs in the note issue over the June 10 statement. Attache Jones pointed out, and circulation now stands at 54,860,000,000 francs, with an increase of 1,100,000,000 francs since the statement of June 10, and are now 600,000,000 francs below the legal limit.

The metallic reserve is now 5,890,000,000 and discounts have shown an appreciable decrease of 740,000,000 francs to 47,700,000,000. Miscellaneous credits have increased by 760,000,000 francs to 3,700,000,000 francs, and miscellaneous debits show a decrease of 930,000,000 francs as compared with last week.

Coal Declines, Steel Rises.

French production of coal and lignite during May showed a further decline from the high levels reached in March and stood at 3,942,000 metric tons, as compared with 4,700,000 tons during April and 4,586,000 during March.

Production of the French iron and steel industry is reaching record levels. Both foreign and domestic purchases are heavier; prices of material and productions are rising. May production of pig iron established a new record of 783,000 metric tons and the output of steel ingots and castings was also high, at 667,000 tons.

Drunken Peace Officers Attack Muskogee Residents

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 21.—Five persons were shot and seven were beaten into unconsciousness in three small hotels by two drunken peace officers. One of the injured is expected to die. He is Paul Davis, Muskogee county deputy sheriff who staged the brawl.

Fire Devastates California Towns.

SONORA, Cal., July 21.—Two small towns were in ashes, an unidentified man badly burned and another town threatened this afternoon from the raging forest fire sweeping thru the Stanislaus National Forest area in Sonora county. The towns of Quartz and Stent were destroyed by the flames, which are now sweeping toward Standard City, a lumber village.

India's Efforts to Be Free of Britain Alleged to "Moscow"

LONDON, July 21.—Attempts of the millions of colonial slaves of Great Britain in India to free themselves from British empire rule are disclosed in government reports attacking the movement as being "incited by Moscow."

The Indian people's effort to get arms against their oppressors are alleged in statements regarding small shipments of bayonets and small arms labelled as wood cutting instruments and agricultural machinery.

* * *

British Police Kill.

CALCUTTA, July 21. — Seven natives were killed when police opened fire on a crowd alleged to be rioting over religious differences between Hindus and Moslems at a mosque in Piakapara. Such clashes are becoming more frequent of late and it is suspected that the natives are being incited against each other by British agents.

Falling Franc Might Clear Internal Debt

PARIS, July 21.—M. De Monzie, the new finance minister, is reported not only to favor the capital levy, but also to support the idea of wiping out internal debt by letting the franc decline until it has completely disappeared. This, however, will be a painful proceeding to the holders.

It is an open secret that the overthrow of Briand and Caillaux and the ascendancy of Herriot, the radical socialist and De Monzie, is a victory for the Bank de Paris et Pays Bas, and its boss, Horace Finlay, Austrian financial genius, while it is a defeat for another great banker, M. Lazard, who is connected with Morgan and company of New York.

General Wood Gets Huffy at Thompson, Agent of Coolidge

MANILA, P. I., July 21.—The first open break between Governor General Wood and Colonel Carmi Thompson, the "personal representative" of President Coolidge now investigating the Philippine Islands, came yesterday.

President Coolidge had, so it seems, designated ten newspaper men to accompany Colonel Thompson. The latter therefore, invited the scribes to accompany himself and General Wood on their trip thru the archipelago. Wood proposed that Thompson and himself go alone.

Yesterday, finding that Thompson held out for his view, General Wood announced that owing to "the pressure of business" he would be unable to accompany Colonel Thompson on his trip as was planned.

Cleveland I. L. D. Picnic July 25

CLEVELAND, July 21. — Local Cleveland, International Labor Defense, will hold its annual picnic Sunday, July 25, at the Sachsenheim Gardens, 7001 Denison avenue.

Bishop William M. Brown, a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense, and Ralph Chaplin, author of "Bars and Shadows," will be the speakers.

All members and sympathizers of the International Labor Defense who reside in towns close around Cleveland are invited. Preparations are being made to care for 5,000 persons. In case of a little rain there are plenty of buildings on the grounds. Come, rain or shine.

DAVIS' SAFETY MEET IGNORES WORKERS' HEALTH

Dodge Proposals of the Trades Unions

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Hushing up of the positive program of the Workers' Health Bureau—to which some 500,000 workers are affiliated—was the final triumph of Secretary Davis' Industrial Accident Conference, in session in the capital. Only the protest of various trade union delegates induced the chairman of the resolutions committee to permit the reading of the bureau's resolutions, which had been buried in committee. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics, was successful in keeping the advocate of this critical proposal from explaining it on the floor.

List Occupational Disease.

The bureau resolution pointed out that the official estimate of 2,500,000 workers injured annually in the United States, with a loss of more than 227,169,000 working days and at least $1,022,000,000 in wages, ignored the ravages of occupational diseases, both in lives and health. It declared that 52 separate industrial poisons are a menace to health, with lead poisoning in 133 trades, and industrial tuberculosis steadily on the increase among stone cutters, molders, potters, rock drillers, sand blasters and other workers employed in buffing, polishing and grinding processes. It mentioned the new occupational poisons, largely unregulated, such as tetra ethyl lead, which killed 11 workers and poisoned 114 others last year. It declared that safety campaigns have failed to deal with occupational diseases, and have also failed to prevent such disasters as the Gary steel by-products plant explosion. It cited the annual toll of 2,500 killed in American coal mines, and the failure of mine owners to rock-rust their mines as advised by the safety experts of the government.

Need Health Protection.

It favored action by congress to "gain federal regulation and control of industrial hazards; reduction of hours of hazardous occupations, and uniform workmen's compensation laws for all the states, with payment of full wages and the best medical care for the entire period of disability." To carry out this positive program it proposed that a committee be appointed to formulate the necessary legislation, organized labor to have equal representation on such committee.

Objection was made that this conference was called to discuss only statistics. Most of the spokesmen of insurance companies, big employers and state governments were opposed to any interference with state rights to handle industrial hazards.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford to Sell Films to Soviet Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, July 21.—Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford are planning to go to the Soviet Union to arrange for the direct sale of their films. Up to the present time they have made their sales to the "Hovkino," the Soviet movie trust, thru a German agent.

It Is Uncle Shylock for U. S. in Britain

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 21. — The British press has begun a veritable campaign against paying the United States the debt owing them by Great Britain and is scorchingly attacking the United States for its financial imperialism masked as "help to Europe."

Lord Northcliffe in the Daily Mail and Lord Rothermere in the Evening Standard both picture in words and cartoons the United States as "Uncle Shylock."

The Mail shows that Britain got no money on the loans, but only credit. "It bought with this, American goods at exorbitant prices, which were approved by the U. S. government, and which—paying taxes to the government—makes the United States government paid twice over."

U. S. Naval Experts Instructing Brazil

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Brazil's government has renewed for four years its contract with the United States for the services of naval experts for the instruction of officers in its navy.

This act, coming upon the heels of Brazil's withdrawal from the league of nations, adds to the uneasiness among other Latin American countries as to the relations being built up betwen Washington and Rio. Presence of American naval experts in Brazil as instructors and advisers has caused frequent criticism in the press of Argentina and Uruguay.

Aged Well Victim.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich., July 21.—B. A. Hamilton, 65, was smothered to death by falling earth here today when the walls of a dry well in which he was working caved in.

FRANCE TO GET U. S. LOAN WHEN IT SUBMITS TO CONTROL; SECRET DEALS PRESAGE WAR UPON LABOR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Until the French parliament ratifies the American debt settlement as signed in Washington, no American loans will be made to stop the downward plunge of the franc. Since the value of the French currency has fallen from 20 cents to 4 cents, and is likely to go lower, the French press has been promoting the idea that the Mellon policy would be relaxed, and that Secretary Kellogg would favor American bankers' loans to save the franc from ruin. But the Washington atmosphere is hostile to that scheme.

While officials would not be caught saying anything publicly, which might be claimed by the French to be an attempt to hammer the franc, it is known that they have not changed their demands. They insist that the debt settlement be approved by the French parliament. Until that is done, let France get loans elsewhere if she can!

Talk About the Weather, Maybe.

This disclosure is interesting because Finance Minister Caillaux is quoted in press cables from Paris as saying that he has assurances that this debt settlement can be modified. The French immediately jump at the conclusion that Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who has been conducting secret negotiations with the French finance ministry for several months past, has made terms with Caillaux. They think the Federal Reserve banks are about to make a big loan to France, secured by industrial property, to stabilize the franc.

The American debt commission members in Washington are—at least outwardly — ridiculing the whole thing. They say Strong is not authorized to negotiate any loans, and is not there for that purpose. Strong has said nothing as to his errand, but he is not a man who generally wastes months in talking about trivial things. The fact that Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, has been constantly with him in London and Paris and Nice for nearly ten weeks, is also to be explained on some other theory than that the two men are talking about the weather.

Cook Up Attack on Labor.

Apparently, then, Benjamin Strong is telling the French government that it must accept the debt pact and mercilessly cut down its budget, and give ample security, before the billion-dollar loan needed to stabilize the franc and tide over the industrial depression sure to follow will be granted by Wall Street.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Winston has come home from a visit with Strong and Norman in London and Paris. Now Secretary Mellon is to go over. And from his conferences with these other men, modified by advice from the summer White House and state department and the big bankers in New York, will finally come a French surrender to American money-lenders. Economists believe that the outcome will be a lowering of the living standards of millions of French workers, just as the pressure on the German mark, followed by stabilization under the Dawes plan, reduced the wages and lengthened the working hours of German labor.

BERLIN DISTRICT OF THE METAL WORKERS VOTES FOR COMMUNIST PROGRAMS IN UNION'S ELECTION

BERLIN, July 21.—The Communist victory in the elections in the Berlin district of the Metal Workers' Union has far-reaching political significance.

After long years of retrogression and the isloation of the Communist Party a turning point has now come.

The electoral fight in Berlin took place under peculiarly difficult circumstances as the party and the working class were concentrating their forces upon the people's referendum. The opposition in the union fought with a clear political and trade union program which included the most urgent needs of the proletariat in its daily struggle.

The weak participation in the election and the majority for the opposition show that whilst the advance guard of the German proletariat is determinedly on the side of the revolution, nevertheless the broad masses are still passive. The process of revolutionizing the masses is already going on, but its only in development.

The most important tasks in the present moment are to liquidate the passivity amongst the masses and at the same time to win the advance guard.

The method of accomplishing this is systematic daily work in all factories and trade unions, a clear attitude, the mobilization of all forces for the coming struggle for power without false compromises and without ultra-left phrases and destructive vacillations.

Senate Probe Into Illinois Vote Bribery to Start on July 26

CHICAGO, July 21. — Members of Senator Jim Reed's investigating committee are expected to assemble in Chicago July 26 to start looking into the alleged $3,000,000 de luxe primary in which Frank L. Smith beat Senator McKinley for the republican senatorial nomination. Senator Caraway says he has heard that Smith spent $2,000,000 and McKinley $1,000,000 in the tussle. Caraway has also charged that labor men, including President John Walker of the Illinois State Federation, and President Frank Farrington of the Illinois Mine Workers, handled some of the money.

Workers' Unity Assn. Demands New Trial for Sacco-Vanzetti

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Workers' Unity Association adopted a resolution protesting against the attempt being made to legally murder Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and demanding a new trial for these two Italian workers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

De Valera Gets Vote of Confidence from Irish-Americans

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21. — Resolutions endorsing the policy of Eamonn de Valera that Irish republicans take seats in the Dail Eireann if they do not have to take an oath of allegiance to the king of England were adopted by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic.

A resolution condemning the United States for refusing to recognize the Irish Republic was also passed.

A boycott of all English-made goods was urged. A resolution congratulating the Egyptians for "defying the might of the British empire and its continuous attempt to dominate their country" was unanimously passed.

Shamokin Miners' Union Aids Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., July 21.—The following letter has been received, with a check for $25, from Local No. 3883, United Mine Workers of America:

"Shamokin, Pa., July 8, 1926.

"Mr. Gustave Deak, Treasurer,
"Passaic Textile Strikes.

"Dear Sir: I received your second appeal for aid and I read it in our local meeting and I am glad to state that the members voted to forward you an additional $25 to add to our former donations.

"We all wish we could be there to help you in your fight. Keep the good work up. Very truly yours,

"Local No. 3883, United Mine Workers of America,
"N. H. Beisal, Secretary."

Illinois Central Crash in Chicago Injures 8

Eight or more persons were reported injured seriously and scores of others cut and bruised in a collision of Illinois Central suburban trains on the south side in Chicago today.

A northbound express train was believed to have crashed into the rear end of another northbound train, a local, between Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth streets.

A Female Agent of Imperialism

THE recent death at Bagdad of the British spy and political agent, Miss Gertrude Margaret Bell, whose official position was oriental secretary to Sir Henry Dobbs, the British high commissioner for Mesopotamia, brot to light some of the more sinister machinations of British imperialism in pursuing its policy of subjecting colonial peoples.

Dubbed in imperialist circles "the uncrowned queen of Irak" because of the personal influence she exerted upon the British puppet, King Feisal, she is but one of the many adventuresses who blaze the blood-streaked trail of British imperialism.

The lady's intrigues in Mesopotamia, where Britain pursues the two-fold policy of striving to steal Mosul oil from the Turks, and consolidate its power for complete control of all land adjacent to India, extended over a period of thirteen years, beginning in 1913 when Europe was preparing for the world war. That year she devoted to the Arabian peninsula. The outbreak of the war found her in Bagdad, conspiring against agents of German imperialism. She was transformed to Egypt in 1915, where she operated as a spy for the "military intelligence" department back in Mesopotamia, where she remained until her death. In Bagdad her house, lavishly furnished by British gold, was a rendezvous for the imperialist banditti and it was there she became the guardian of King Feisal. She surrounded herself with elegant females of the aristocracy of London who considered it a great lark to use their personal charm upon the native chieftains in behalf of their "land of hope and glory."

While the imperialists may extol her as a diplomat the workers of Britain and of other countries that read of her exploits will correctly consider her the madame of a government subsidized brothel.

Was it a Britisher who coined the saying: "All is fair in love and war!"

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC

at SACHSENHEIM GARDENS, 7001 Denison Ave.

JULY 25, 1926, Beginning at 10 A. M.

Speeches beginning at 3:30 p. m. by RALPH CHAPLIN, workers' poet and author of "Bars and Shadows", and BISHOP WM. M. BROWN, the heretic bishop and author of "Communism and Christianism."

Games——Sports——Contests——Tug-o-War

DANCING—Union Orchestra 5:30 to 9:30.

Admission 50 Cents. This includes a three month subscription to The Labor Defender.

Auspices: Local Cleveland, International Labor Defense, 414 W. Superior Ave.

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

Turn Out to the Fifth Annual Party

CHICAGO PRESS PICNIC

AUGUST 1

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

AT

RIVERVIEW PARK

There will be Russian Dancers

Gay, colorful folk dances of workers

FOOT-BALL GAME

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NO EXTRA CHARGE MADE TO SEE THIS GAME

GAMES OF ALL KINDS

SPEAKERS:

WM. Z. FOSTER

C. E. RUTHENBERG

ADMISSION

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

15 CONCESSIONS

in the Amusement Park.

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

Workers (Communist) Party

Forward to the Industrial Town!

By BERT MILLER.

"THE enlarged plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International believes that the party must devote more attention than heretofore to such decisive sections of the workers as miners, the railroad workers, the metal workers, etc. Not for one moment may the fact be lost sight of that in a country like America the decisive section is the proletariat of heavy industry, and not the workers of light industry."—Adopted by the enlarged executive of the Communist International.

This resolution has been unanimously accepted and approved by our party membership. But its true significance many have not realized. In fact, there is a strong current in the opposite direction. This is clearly demonstrated by the drift of the most active elements toward the larger cities. In small cities and towns the party member is rare who does not cherish the hope that he may some day realize his ambition to live in the big city. The result is that there is a constant drain of the most active and valuable elements of our party from the smaller centers, which are at the same time the centers of heavy industry and of the larger industrial plants. This existing tendency is a menace to the growth of our party. It is contrary to the line of development of modern American industry and it is a tendency away from the policy laid down for us by the Communist International.

According to the last United States census of 1920 of the thirty million wage earners engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, approximately eleven million, or only 33 per cent, are to be found in the 62 largest cities of the country. Of this number only about five million or one-sixth of all the industrial workers, are to be found in the eight largest cities (New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburgh), where our party has its strongest centers. To make matters worse, this one-sixth is concentrated in the light industries. In other words, we are concentrating our efforts on one-sixth of the industrial workers in the light industries in the larger cities and we are neglecting the "decisive section" in the smaller cities in the heavy industries.

No one will deny the motive power of the big city. No one will deny its driving force. No one will deny its importance in the coming struggles against the American capitalist class. But to concentrate solely upon these centers would be a grave error for our party.

It is evident that the party has not yet orientated itself to the current trend of modern industry toward the small industrial town in which the largest and most important trustified plants are located and in which the majority of the industrial workers are found. Modern capitalism has long been aware of the waste and inefficiency of the large city. Industrial engineers have long ago pointed out the shortcomings of our big cities. Modern industry has therefore shown a distinct tendency toward the building of large factory units outside of the large cities. This tendency has been aided materially by the tremendous growth of superpower systems thruout the country.

Taking at random the directory of the larger New England manufacturers, we find that the plants with one thousand employes or more run somewhat as follows: United States Cartridge Co. in Lowell, American Bosch Magneto Company in Springfield, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy, General Electric Company in Lynn, Douglas Shoe Company in Brockton, American Brass Company in Waterbury, etc. As a general rule few of the larger plants are to be found in the large cities, like New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

How can we account for the party's drift away from the small industrial city, the seat of big industry? To some extent it has as its basis a similar tendency among the American working class of which our party is a section. American capitalism is still in a position to hold out the hope of economic betterment in the big city, to the worker who is willing to migrate, to the one who is willing to take a chance. In other words, American capitalism is still able to lure the most active and adventurous element out of the drabness of the smaller town to the big city. Our own party members apparently are not immune to the disease of opportunism, which seeks some easier and less thorny path to the revolution. The danger of this tendency to our party demands that we speak in the plainest terms. The migration of active comrades from the smaller to the larger cities in many cases is nothing more or less than an act of desertion of Communist duty. It should be branded as such wherever the tendency shows itself.

Altho there are weaker elements which will inevitably drift toward the larger cities and away from the key posts in the big industrial plants, they must be replaced by stronger and more determined elements from the big cities. The party must turn its face to the industrial town and the most active elements will be the first to respond to this call. A few active elements can reap a tremendous harvest for our party in a plant like the General Electric Company with 12,000 workers or the Hood Rubber Company with 9,000 workers. Here are often workers of the most militant type, virgin soil which has never been touched by either a labor organizer or the socialist party. There they are, waiting for our message. To be sure, it requires untiring patience to deal with these backward elements. To be sure, it requires considerable courage to fight the power of a big corporation in a town where it owns everything from the corner grocery store to the police department. But what good is a Communist without patience and courage?

On to Moscow!

Subs Received July 1, 2 and 3.

	Points	Total
BOSTON, MASS.—		
S. Altunin	40	40
Elsie Pultur	640	3,575
Nicholas B. Shara, Sanford, Me.	100	100
O. Menegon, Corona, L. I., N. Y.	45	45
John Stanley, Elizabeth, N. J.	100	340
Jacob Machenas, Hartford, Conn.	20	20
H. Silverstein, Newark, N. J.	205	300
NEW YORK CITY—		
Anna Ayeroff	20	120
J. Bulatkin	20	60
John Carmelo	20	20
P. B. Cowdery	110	735
Harry Feinstein	40	240
Caroline Kanta	20	20
Leo Kling	400	5,545
Elsie Levitt	10	10
James Lustig	45	45
Henry Mautner	150	455
Nicola Napoli	20	20
M. Pasternak	100	180
D. Reisky	150	150
Rose Rosen	100	100
Solomon Rudnitsky	20	20
Arthur Smith	1,585	8,665
John Svornich	145	135
G. Szepesi	20	110
A. A. Sockol, Stamford, Conn.	10	560
Geo. Zimmerman, West New York, N. J.	20	40
M. Martinson, College Point, N. Y.	100	100
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—		
Mary Beard	245	420
Dr. Henry Golden	45	45
M. Laktasic, Luzerne, Pa.	45	45
J. E. Carlin, Freehold, N. J.	100	100
Bernard M. Mattingly, Parkville, Md.	10	10
George Brooks, Albany, N. Y.	10	55
W. Kohn, Albany, N. Y.	100	100
K. J. Koti, Buffalo, N. Y.	45	135
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—		
Sam Essman	30	30
Emil Honegger	100	1,525
Progressive Working People's Library	30	30
J. Kasper, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	90	5,650
Leo Kauppilo, Monessen, Pa.	20	540
PITTSBURGH, PA.—		
A. Garflinkel	300	1,845
W. H. Scarville	260	7,765
A. Toth, Penowa, Pa.	100	100
CINCINNATI, OHIO—		
M. Esterkin	30	300
Dr. Wm. Wolfram	400	1,000
P. Lukachie, Cleveland, Ohio	300	2,115
William Biemler, Sandusky, O.	45	45
E. Davy, Toledo, Ohio	200	1,540
DETROIT, MICH.—		
L. Duffy	40	60
John Raechlen	65	65
K. Carlson, Grand Rapids, Mich.	20	20
Walter Johnson, Muskegon, Mich.	10	60
CHICAGO, ILL.—		
Peter Chylek	20	20
N. Green	20	105
John Heindrickson	130	4,890
D. E. Hillinger	100	100
Rudy Salup	45	65
B. Vinograd	110	110
W. Yakimetz	45	45
E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo.	75	2,075
Herbert Friedericks, Milwaukee, Wis.	100	130
K. J. Malmstrom, Moline, Ill.	20	260
S. Smulevitz, E. Chicago, Ind.	45	45
J. Dewartze, Plymouth, Wis.	10	10
DULUTH, MINN.—		
August Heilsten	100	100
Carl Williamson	100	100
J. Vaananan, Hancock, Mich.	45	520
O. B. Hayden, St. Paul, Minn.	10	420
Soren Anderson, Anoka, Minn.	100	100
P. Lodsin, Gleason, Wis.	45	65
D. H. McDonald, White Lake, Wis.	10	10
David Coutts, Omaha, Neb.	100	620
John Cairns, South Bellingham, Wash.	20	20
Gustaf Hygard, South Bend, Wash.	10	10
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—		
Paul C. Reiss	1,030	11,300
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—		
Anna Cornblath	100	255
A. Segal	45	685
Walter Sellert	20	20
Dan Dill, Plaster City, Calif.	75	75
Rosa C. Powell, Richmond, Cal.	45	45
Louis Touby, Miami, Fla.	90	1,100
B. S. Williams, Lakeland, Fla.	45	45
John Gritz, Montreal, Canada	10	10

FABLE 4 WILL MAKE YOU WISH FOR MANY MORE

BUGHOUSE FABLE No. 4

By Our Retiring Reporter.

John Fitzpatrick was dictating an article urging recognition of Soviet Russia for publication in the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor when your retiring reporter was announced.

When Mr. Fitzpatrick shouted into the dictaphone: "Long live the revolution and may the Workers' Party live until then," I opined that he was thru for the day, and I was right.

"This will make the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor sore," he chuckled as he lit up his well-seasoned pipe and put his boots on the table, almost waking Ed Nockels, whose shoes seemed to take up all the rest of the space.

"Now shoot," said John, good-naturedly. "I know you came to interview me."

He Likes the Daily.

I admitted that he was right, so I shot. "What do you think of The DAILY WORKER?"

"It is my favorite morning paper," he replied, "but it does not go after the right wing labor leaders strong enough to suit me. I like your stand on the injunction issue, however, and I believe your labor party program is a beaut."

"What section of the paper do you read first?" was the next question.

Staff Column His Favorite.

"Frankly," he replied with some hesitation, "I always turn to the funny column on the editorial page, and if I survive the rest of it I have the editorial comment on the first page for desert. What The DAILY WORKER needs is a few more columns."

"But then it would be all columns," I observed.

"So much the better," he replied, "the people are under the impression that all columnists are men of genius and as long as they think that way why not humor them."

"That's an opportunistic deviation," I corrected. "We must not give the masses what they want, but what they need."

"That's the only point I don't agree with Trotsky on," he came back. "Unless we cater to the moods of the masses we are liable to degenerate into a sect. I am going to write a thesis on this."

Strong for Left Wing.

"What is our opinion of the policy of organizing progressive locals in the unions and central bodies?"

"The fact is that I was one of the first to propose such a policy. That is how I got rid of Skinny Madden and his gang. I tell you, only for your fellows in the federation it would be as quiet as a morgue. Once in a while I talk kind of nasty to you in order to get the socialists started. We must have opposition. Keep at it, boys, and don't pay much attention to me. My plan is to turn over the leadership to you as soon as Ed and myself retire on a pension."

Just then Nockels woke and asked if Foster showed up. When he was told that he had not appeared Nockels swore that he would be late for his speech on the federation radio. That ended the interview.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Republican Party Calls Congresses to Legalize the Increase of Child Labor in the U. S.

The leaders of the republican party in the U. S. issued a call to arms to oppose the combined efforts of the workers in their fight against child labor. In their call they urge the patriotic elements in the U. S., to call conferences all over the country, to defend the constitution, against "attacks from the radicals."

They refer in their agitation material, which they are constantly publishing that the amendment is against the industrial liberty of this country. Of course, industrial liberty for the capitalist class, means increase of exploitation of the American masses. The republican party was primarily responsible for the defeat of the child labor amendment in the Massachusetts state. Now the republicans and the democrats want to counteract the struggle, which the class conscious workers are leading against child labor. It is the duty of every young worker to bring this attitude of the republican party, towards child labor, to the masses of the young workers and to show them that only by independent political action, through a labor Party will they be able to make the first step in the fight against this social evil—"child labor."

Sec'y of Manufacturers' Association Also Chief Executive of Boy Scouts

We have many times pointed out that the Boy Scouts is an organization, which is organized by the bosses and controlled by them. Boy Scouts are developed in the spirit of loyalty to the ruling class. Thru the Boy Scouts' organizations the capitalists are trying to develop the working youth into slaves for their profits and ready fighters for their interests all over the world.

The last news that the chief of the executive of the scouts, Edw. D. Shaw, was recently elected as general secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, shows concretely that one organization is not far ideologically from the other.

This is a concrete example how the manufacturers are sending in their representatives to the Boy Scouts' organization to take care of the youth for their own interests.

It is now understood why the first principle of the Boy Scouts is loyalty to the government, to his employer. The executive of the Boy Scouts, who are at the same time close to the Manufacturers Association are taking good care that the youth should be developed in slavery and "good workers for the future." The Boy Scouts organization serves in many occasions as strike breakers, and fights against organized labor.

It is the duty of every conscious young worker to agitate the workers and to reveal the main face of the Boy Scouts as a bosses' organization.

Thousands of Young Workers Are Idle in Pennsylvania Mines

The bituminous industry in Pennsylvania is seriously crippled by the invasion of cheap coal from the unorganized fields into its market. This, of course, affects the mine production in the union fields. The testimony to the mining commission was that out of 1,200 mines in Pennsylvania 700 are idle and thousands of miners among them many young workers, are out of work.

The standard of living in the union fields is falling back to the level of the nonunion fields.

The young miners are the first to be thrown out of work and the first to suffer from unemployment. It is the task of the young miners in Pennsylvania to fight militantly for a stronger union, which will help them to better their conditions.

The mining situation is getting worse and worse. The offensive against the union and the miserable conditions of the miners is in full speed. The nonunion fields are increasing from day to day. In the last three years the bankers, who control large nonunion fields have been encouraged to make new investments in the nonunion mines.

The mining companies are in control of things in Washington and the nonunion status of their mines will be well protected by the law. The nonunion mines receive special rates from the railroad companies so they can fight the union more effectively. It is now a serious situation for the miners in the United States. Only thru a strong and militant union will the miners be able to overcome this crisis and better their conditions. The young miners, who are always in the forefront of the struggles of the workers, must now do their share in the fight for a militant miners' union.

Section Four Y. W. L. Sendoff for District School Students

As a sendoff to the Chicago students for the District 8 Young Workers' League School, Section 4 is arranging a big sendoff party for Saturday evening, July 31, at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 West Roosevelt road.

Chicago has never yet seen anything like what is being planned for this party. A real living newspaper, with comic section and all, speakers who will be short and snappy, an entirely new Pioneer program, refreshments, dancing—these are only some of the things you will miss if you don't come.

No worker, young or old, can afford to miss this sendoff party Saturday evening, July 31, at Freiheit Hall, 3209 West Roosevelt road. No tickets—admission 35 cents at the door.

Austrian Youth Demand Visas for Russian Delegation

The refusal of the Austrian government to give visas for the Russian youth delegation, is condemned by the Austrian youth. The youth organizations elected a special delegation to visit the mayor of Vienna and demanded immediate permission of the Russian delegation to enter Russia. The answer of the mayor was not satisfactory.

The delegation immediately went to the prime minister, who altogether refused to hear the delegation.

A national conference of all youth organizations of Austria is being held to fight the barring of the Russian delegation from Austria.

Hammond Pioneers Hold Picnic in Gary on Sunday, July 25

HAMMOND, Ind., July 21. — The Young Pioneers of Hammond will hold a picnic Sunday, July 25, at Clark Rd. and Ninth Ave., Gary, Ind.

This picnic was postponed from July 11, to July 25.

All workers from Gary, Hammond, Indiana Harbor, Whiting and East Chicago are urged to come. Admission free.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Kansas City Opens Intense Drive for New Party Members

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21.—An intensive membership drive was decided on at a general membership meeting. The goal is one new member for each comrade. The organization committee is leading and directing the work. Comrades of the shop nuclei are planning to take advantage of the spirit of the campaign and increase the organized opposition to company unions that eixst in all plants where we have shop nuclei. The trade union fractions have a selected list of trade unionists desirable for party membership that will be visited in the coming weeks.

Committees of twos are formed by the street nuclei that are using the mailing list of The DAILY WORKER and other lists of names of sympathizers for party membership. The organization committee is arranging meetings for the language fractions, meetings to take place in different parts of the city with speakers and discussions on the political party of the working class. The English speaking fraction is arranging a meeting to be held at the Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington, Friday at 8 p. m. July 30. An effort is being made to get the members who were lost in the reorganization of the party to get back into the harness and pull with the rest of us.

Meetings of the Russian and Croatian fractions will be called within a few weeks. The committees of twos are already on the job.

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

A NEW NOVEL OIL By Upton Sinclair

Read it today on page 5.

25 Party Papers Will Compete at Chicago Press Picnic

The Fifth Annual Workers Party Press Picnic promises to be greater than all of its predecessors. Almost 25 different workingclass papers are participating, most of the papers printed in various languages, including of course The DAILY WORKER and the Young Worker. Each language group is plugging hard to bring their friends and sympathizers to the picnic. Tickets are being sold in advance for 40c. Admission at the gate will be 50c. Rain or shine the picnic will be held.

Tickets sold in advance by language groups entitle them to keep 35c. of each ticket sold for the benefit of their paper. The intention of the picnic is to rally the masses in support of the Chicago working class press. All DAILY WORKER supporters will of course be there in full force.

The speakers at the picnic will be Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg. Interesting games are being planned.

Remember the day of the Press Picnic, Sunday August 1, at Riverview Park, Western, Clybourne and Belmont Avenues.

Springfield Miner Found in Wheat Field Near Point of Death

MASON CITY, Ill., July 21.—A man, identified as Rube Whittaker, a Springfield, Ill., miner was found shot thru the head in a wheat field near here, when the team which James Adkins, a farmer, was driving attached to a reaper became frightened and bolted. Adkins investigated, finding the man in a dying condition. He was taken to the city hall, where he lies at the point of death.

There were no marks of violence on the body beside the bullet wound and a scalp wound. Identification was made by Alexander Allen of this city.

POLICE CHIEF MAY BE DUB; PERHAPS NOT

But Keep Your Fins in Your Jeans

CLEVELAND, July 21.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer, a local morning paper, has just finished a contest in fingerprinting. All readers and interested people were requested to send in their fingerprints, which were examined by George Koestle, superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification, Cleveland police department.

Mr. Koestle states that there are 30,000 fingerprints registered with the police, since in addition to the ostensible original purpose for which fingerprints were taken, they "are useful in protecting innocent people against fraud and impersonation. They are making it very easy for the gullible workers to hand over their fingerprints to the police department. Of course, none of them suspect that the police department will keep them on record and will use them when the proper time arrives.

This is evidently a forerunner of general fingerprinting, registering and photographing of the workers of this country. So much fun, you know, putting it thru in this fashion.

Sheet Metal Workers Unable to Agree on Jurisdictional Pact

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Altho the executive board of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association met at its headquarters in Washington on July 12, with delegates invited from all its 150 locals, to discuss the jurisdictional peace agreement signed with the carpenters, no decision was forthcoming as late as July 15.

The difficulty in decision is said to lie in the views of two members of the executive board—one from Chicago and one from Cleveland—to certain points in the agreement. Delegates from the local unions from all sections of the country were said to have urged ratification.

Soda Fountain Clerks of Chicago Organize

Rapid progress made by the Soda Dispensers' Alliance in organizing the soda fountain clerks, particularly in drug stores, is attributed to the starvation wage paid these workers. Organizer E. W. Parlee of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, assigned to the task, reports that the clerks work 10 to 12 hours a day, seven days a week. But they get so little pay, Parlee says, that after they have taken care of room rent and laundry there isn't enough money left for proper food, and "a few hours after they receive their pay envelopes they are broke." Over 700 fountain workers have joined Local 351, Soda Dispensers' Alliance.

Find Man Who Tried to Warn Mellett of His Impending Murder

CANTON, Ohio, July 21.—With Ora Slater, the private detective who is in charge of the Mellett slaying case here and Deputy Sheriff Ed. Gibson, when they left for Pittsburgh this afternoon, was a man who was on the vicinity of the Mellett home about the time of the murder.

The man, whose identity was not revealed and who was well guarded because he feared for his life, is to face George Psialias in Pittsburgh tonight.

It was learned that he is a rather prominent citizen of Canton and was formerly an employe of the Canton Daily News. Belief was expressed that this is the man who tried in vain to warn Mellett after he had gotten the slain man's address and telephone number from Earl Shaeffer, press foreman of the Canton Daily New about 45 minutes before the fatal shots were fired.

North Side I. L. D. "Adopts" Billings

The Warren K. Billings branch is the new name of the North Side English Branch of the International Labor Defense. This was decided on at the last meeting when the branch "adopted" Billings and decided to send him $5 monthly and to keep in touch with him.

A telegram was sent to Governor Fuler of Massachusetts demanding a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. A house-to-house canvass with Sacco-Vanzetti petitions was decided upon.

IRREGULAR EMPLOYMENT CUTS INTO GARMENT WORKERS' WAGES

Irregular employment, characteristic of the ladies' garment industry, severely cuts the annual earnings of the employes, as shown in a payroll study made for the advisory commission appointed by the governor of New York. The study shows that where theoretical earnings should average close to $50 a week the actual weekly average varies from $26 to $36 according to the shop.

Earnings of 30,000.

The study covers the 1925 earnings of about 30,000 workers in the cloak, suit and skirt shops of New York city. These shops belong to 3 groups, the American Assn. shops, the Industrial Council shops and the independent shops. The first group includes typical submanufacturing shops producing for jobbers and wholesale houses. The wholesalers supply both the materials and the styles. The second group includes shops which manufacture on their own and sell directly to retailers. The third group includes both types.

American Association.

In American Assn. shops the workers averaged 29.7 hours a week, instead of the theoretical 44 hours. Their average weekly earnings were $34.80. But including all workers employed at any time during the year in these shops employment averaged throughout the year only 22.7 hours a week, while average weekly earnings were only $26.40.

Industrial Council shops averaged 36.5 hours employment a week, paying an average of $41.50 a week. But the average of all workers throughout the year in these shops was only 31.6 hours and their average weekly earnings $36. In independent shops the averages were 34.9 hours and $39.70 a week and 29.4 hours and $33.60 for all workers throughout the year.

The report thus shows that the Industrial Council shops manufacturing directly for the retail trade gave their workers fuller employment and better earnings than subcontract shops manufacturing to the order of jobbers and wholesale establishments. The difference in favor of the employes of Industrial Council shops amounted in 1925 to $500, their annual average earnings being $1,874 compared with $1,374 in the subcontract shops.

$1,000,000 Oil Fire in Pennsylvania.

Warren, Pa., July 21. — Firemen confined their efforts today to preventing the million-dollar Jamieson Refinery fire from spreading to nearby refineries. Starting from an exploding oil pump, fire spread rapidly to the Jamieson wax storeroom and soon the entire plant was ablaze.

Pittsburgh Local
International Labor Defense
PICNIC
SATURDAY, JULY 24th
at SCHUETZEN PARK, Millvale
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
WILL SPEAK.
Dancing——Games——Other Attractions
DIRECTIONS—Take Millvale Car No. 3 on Ninth and Penn Ave. Go to end of line. Trucks will take you to the park. By auto—follow the Evergreen Road to the park.

The Youth Material
in the AUGUST ISSUE of the
LABOR DEFENDER
warrants that the whole of the Young Workers (Communist) League should join in a wide distribution of this issue. Articles by Sam Darcy, Max Shachtman are among the contributions about George Papcun, Paul Crouch and other champions of the workers' cause.
— — — — — — FILL OUT THE BLANK BELOW — — — — — —
Young Workers (Communist) League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.
Please send me a bundle of ..... copies of the August issue of the Labor Defender at 8c per copy.
Enclosed please find check for same.
I will pay for these after they are sold. (Cross out one line)
Comradely yours,
Name: .....
Street: .....
City: ..... State: .....

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

SPEED-UP RIDS FORD OF ALL AGED WORKERS

One Must Do Work of Two in Jersey Plant

By a Worker Correspondent

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 21.—The early morning cars speed towards the Ford Kearney plant over the Plank Road well packed with men. No old men can be seen in this group. The men that can be seen are young. Their ages range from 20 to 40. The old men have long ago been weeded out by the excellent speed-up system of the mills.

Conveyor Belts.

With a double ring of bells, the belts in the plant start the conveyors running in all directions. Each foreman and straw boss is busy devising schemes of how to reduce the force and increase the production.

Blackboards are on display in each department reminding the workers that their department is falling behind in its production or that it is just barely keeping up with the standard demanded by Henry Ford, the flivver magnate.

Slack Periods.

Slack periods are frequent in these mills. The men are oftentimes sent home at 11 in the morning or at 2 in the afternoon. After working four days at top speed they are laid off for the rest of the week. They are paid for but four days' work, tho they have done six days' work in those four days.

Ford's Sense of Crime.

Henry Ford, in one of his latest "literary masterpieces," declares that he considers it a crime to hire two men to do the work that can be done by one. In his shops all of the bosses are following out that mandate of the flivver king. If a worker is not able to work at the pace the boss demands he is fired and someone else is hired until one can be found to keep up with the pace. The work is such that after a year or so the worker is close to being a nervous wreck. This does not bother Ford, as he considers it a greater "crime to let two men do the work that can be done by one."

Mendozza Will Lead Orchestra at New York Passaic Strike Concert

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW. YORK, July 21.—David Mendozza, conductor at the Capital Theater of New York, will lead the orchestra of 100 selected players chosen from the symphony and philharmonic orchestras. David Mendozzo ranks among the foremost conductors in Greater New York. He has offered his services gratis for the benefit of the textile strikers' children.

The gala concert at the Coney Island Stadium will be the biggest demonstration ever held in behalf of the textile strikers' children of Passaic and vicinity when the stadium is packed to its full seating capacity of 25,000.

This concert will take place at the Coney Island Stadium August 28 at 8:30 p. m.

Book Prizes

given next week for the best stories or news item of worker correspondence.

Prize winners announced in the issue of Friday, July 23.

1

"LENIN ON ORGANIZATION"—a new book and one that will make a splendid addition to a worker's library. Attractively cloth bound.

2

"KING COAL"—a novel by Upton Sinclair. A splendid story for workers.

3

"THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE," by William Z. Foster. A remarkable account of the great strike of 1919.

Subscribe for

THE AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT—a monthly magazine of the workers who write for the workingclass press. Learn how and what to write. 50c a year.

Jobless Should Steer Clear of San Diego, Cal.

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 21.—The slave market here is similar in many ways to a livestock market. The unemployed stand around in front of the market place waiting for a master to buy their labor-power. The masters drive up in their big automobiles, carefully examine the workers and if they fail to find the one they are seeking they go elsewhere.

One day as I was standing in the slave mart I saw a master examining the hands of one of the workers. The worker jerked his hands away and told this purchaser of labor power to get away. Another master looking around like a sly wolf for his prey, was approached by a young lad and asked: "Are you looking for a man?" "Yes," answered the boss, "but I don't want you. You smoke cigarettes."

This boss then walked over to a big husky and patting him on the back asked him if he wanted to go to work. The big husky, who had seen the attitude of the boss towards the young worker, refused to take the job.

There are many workers drifting into the city here. Most of them come here because of the advertisements of a boom here. When they get here they find out that they have been fooled and that it was nothing more than a chamber of commerce publicity stunt.

OHIO MINERS MUST FIGHT COAL PLUTES

Many Miners Are Unemployed for Over Year

By a Worker Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—The coal operators of this state have organized to resume full time operations on "a broad policy respecting the employment of labor." For some time the coal operators have been trying to get the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union into conference in order to convince them that it is absolutely necessary for the miners to go down to the 1917 scale in order that the mines of southeastern Ohio may compete with the mines in West Virginia, Tennesee and Kentucky.

Seventy-five operators from all over the state met here on July 12 and deliberated on how to re-employ the 75 per cent of the miners who are idle today, some of them having been out of employment for more than a year. Unanimity of opinion reigned thruout the sessions, altho very little information has reached the outside world. Horace Robbins, of Cleveland, who was chairman of the meeting, refused to interpret the "broad policy" as meaning the open shop. He is leaving that to the public to infer. "We will reach the union and non-union question when that point in the controversy is reached," he said. "Our one objective is to open the mines." What the attitude of the operators is has been clear for some time. Mr. Maher, a big Cleveland coal operator, recently sent out a letter to the miners insisting upon a "modification of the scale," which had only one meaning—a reduction.

Start Over Again.

The miners are not ready to make any concession to the operators. They know that once they accept any reduction in wages the same cry will go up. The West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee operators will reduce the wages of their men and the vicious cycle will be entered upon once more.

The resolution which was adopted at the meeting states that "the industry be placed upon a basis which, while fair to the miner, yet will permit of the early and general resumption of successful operation of these mines in the competition which they encounter in marketing their coal."

This is a declaration of war on the United Mine Workers' organization in this state. The miners are in a bad condition. Only 7,000 of the 52,000 minersin the union in this state are working under union conditions. As stated above, many of them have been without work for more than a year, some for more than two years. Many of them have been living on $3 a week contributed by the union. This is an untenable situation, and the miners must prepare to fight.

Actions Will Prove.

Whether it is an offensive against the union is hard to tell at the present time. The individual operators, in occasional statements, have declared that they have nothing against the union, but insist that conditions be changed so that they may operate profitably. This, however, appears to be a smokescreen—they are out to kill the union and are preparing for the expiration of the agreement on April 1, 1927. In any case, a union that accepts the terms of the operators is no union; a union that will not fight to improve the conditions of the workers is no union. This time the miners face the issue of whether the union is to be saved or not.

The southeastern Ohio miners will meet the challenge of the coal operators and will fight.

Cigarmakers' Election Result Not Yet Known; Union Drive Demanded

By a Worker Correspondent.

Results of the referendum election of the Cigarmakers' International Union will not be known until some time in August, it is announced at the headquarters in Chicago, where the canvassing board begins its work July 20.

The presidency was contested by First Vice-President I. M. Ornburn of New Haven, Conn., and Wm. Lemke of Cincinnati. The veteran president, G. W. Perkins, declined to run for re-election because of his age and of his interest in the work of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co.

A Chicago committee backing Ornburn declared in a circular July 1:

"The removal of restrictive laws in our constitution has opened the doors and made possible the organization of all classes of cigarmakers, such as team workers, machine operators, etc. These restrictions were only removed after years of untiring efforts on the part of a few far-sighted officials and members of our union. It is now conceded by the great majority of union members that we must include in our organization all branches of the industry if we are to succeed in rehabilitating the trade."

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WAUKEGAN CLOTHING BOSSES HIT BY FINES FOR LAW VIOLATIONS; HAVE EVADED THE AMALGAMATED

By MAUD McCREERY.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WAUKEEGAN, Ill., July 21.—For the second time within five months, William Granert and Edwin Rothschild, heads of the Granert and Rothschild firm manufacturing men's clothing in Waukegan, were arrested on complaints of condition of employment in their shop, pleaded guilty and paid fines when they were hauled into court this week on warrants issued by State's Attorney A. V. Smith.

The second arrest was on Smith's initiative. He sent Maud McCreery, representative of The Federated Press who is here investigating industrial conditions as they affect women, and Ida Himmelrigh, official of the Waukegan Humane Society, into the plant to investigate sanitary conditions after complaints had come to him from employes who did not dare appear for fear of losing their jobs.

Bad Conditions.

The investigators reported the washrooms apparently not having been swept and scrubbed for several days and only four towels in sight for 75 women. One of these towels was a roller used commonly by the women and all of them were soiled. The women also reported finding two girls working in the shop under 16 years of age and the failure of the firm to have posted in plain view the list of such employes, with names, ages and addresses as required by law.

Following the investigation, Smith issued warrants for the arrest of the firm heads, who pleaded guilty on the second count and paid a fine of $20 and costs. They pleaded for another chance on the insanitary condition complaint and promised to have the washrooms carefully cleaned every day. They were given an opportunity to make good.

After the case was closed it was learned by Miss Himmelrigh, who secured other employment for the two girls, that one of them was only 13 years of age, altho she and the firm declared she was 15.

Six Dollar Wage—And Docked.

"If conditions in this plant are anywhere near as bad as painted by the women employes it is an outrage and I shall go to the bottom of the charges and do all I can for the poor women working there," Attorney Smith declared in February when five women complained to him that when they were hired they were promised $6 a week with a bonus if they remained three weeks that would bring their weekly wage to $12 and that, instead of receiving the bonus, deductions had been made in their $6 wage. One of the women charged she had received only $4.50 and that her carfare and lunch cost nearly that much.

The firm pleaded guilty and paid $118.02, the aggregate sum due the women in back wages, in addition to costs of the suit. At that time the firm invited Smith to visit their new plant at any time. He did so this week by proxy and the second suit against the firm resulted.

No Wages to Spend.

"Industries like this are a disgrace to Waukegan" Smith declared to The Federated Press representative. "They are welcomed into town by the Chamber of Commerce because they add to our industrial activity and they pay such miserable wages that the workers have no money to spend in Waukegan. At the end of a week's employment, they are dissatisfied and disgruntled, and instead of helping Waukegan such industries give us a black eye."

Smith expressed his belief in organization of the workers into unions as the remedy for industrial conditions such as exist in the Granert and Rothschild shop. He pointed to the joined complaint of the five women in the first case against the firm as proof of the effectiveness of combined effort and contrasted it with the complaint of one woman against another firm when he was not able to accomplish as much because she stood alone.

It is reported here that the Granert-Rothschild firm came to Waukegan to escape union conditions in Chicago where the men's clothing industry is operated under an agreement between the employers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Workers here are unorganized.

Louisville-Nashville Train Wrecked as It Jumps Off Its Tracks

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—Plunging off a sharply- curving track on a bend of the Etowah river, four miles north of Canton, Ga., a local passenger train of the Louisville & Nashville railroad was wrecked.

"Buck" D'Armond, of Marietta, Ga., engineer, and John Wiley, fireman, were killed. Wiley's body was lost in the river.

Thirty passengers aboard the train were badly shaken up, but escaped serious injury.

The passenger coaches halted on the brink of the river, and did not plunge over.

Women's Club Holds Picnic at Lansing on Sunday, July 25

LANSING, Ohio, July 21. — The Women's Club will have its picnic at Lansing on Sunday, July 25. Cars from all points to stop 23½

PAINTERS OF CLEVELAND VOTE 'NO' ON PACT

Bosses Sought to Bribe Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND(July 21.—The meeting of the painters, which was held at the Colonial Theater on July 11, decided by a vote of two to one to reject the compromise terms which were tentatively agreed upon by two self-appointed officials of the union and the Master Painters' Association. The meeting was bitter in denunciation of the terms, scathing speeches being made by Longo and Steel, the former a business agent, the latter a member of the strike committee. 942 votes were cast against the agreement, 451 for it, eighteen casting blank ballots, for which the latter were denounced.

Worked For Independents.

Altho 80 per cent of the painters have been on the job for some time, working for the independent contractors, the Master Painters' Association thought it could bribe the union members into accepting an agreement of 5 per cent increase in wages, but with the 44-hour week remaining untouched. The painters demanded $1.37½ an hour and the 40-hour week. The painters had no reason whatever to accept the offer and treated it as it deserved. The glaziers, who likewise have been on strike since March, did not attend the meeting, but issued a circular calling on the painters to stand firm and assuring them that they would fight shoulder to shoulder with them.

Pretented Surprise.

The master painters, who are backed up by the American Plan Association—the open shoppers—and the Chamber of Commerce, pretended to be surprised that the men did not accept the offer. Then they turned about and organized a campaign to fight the union.

A committee of "painting contractors, employers and a citizens' committee" has raised a fund of $5,000,000, the purpose of which is both to beat the painters and to whip the independent contractors into line. "Cleveland cannot afford to have any small group of purely selfish and unreasonable tradesmen stand any longer in the way of its industry, further development and the rights of all its people." The independents are now to feel the lash of the open shop people.

In excoriating the painters, the statement of the association continues: "Their (the painters') demands are unreasonable and their attitude is arrogant, and both are incompatible with any present-day relations between employers and employes." The bosses want creeping, crawling men to come to them and kiss their hands.

Threaten Strikebreakers.

The master painters, however, have not stopped at this point. They are threatening to bring men into the city to take the place of the strikers and are trying to increase their help by having employers using painters in their establishments supply them for outside painting work. In other words, this is a united front of the employers of this city against the striking painters.

The painters and the glaziers have answered the association by declaring that they are going into the painting and glazing business themselves. In 1925, the glaziers formed the Union Glazing Service Co. and took care of the glazing work during the strike of that year. They intend to revive the plan this year on a broader scale, so that the public will not be inconvenienced and work will go on.

The fight is now on—and unquestionably the open shoppers will do everything in their power to crush the union. They will raise $10,000,000, if necessary, for they have found that the painters and glaziers of Cleveland are not to be intimidated by any of their wild threats. If they bring in strikebreakers and thugs, it should "frighten the public far more than it will the painters," says the statement of the painters, issued by Robert Steel, chairman of the strike committee.

Cleveland Painters Win.

CLEVELAND — (FP) — Four and a half months of battling for the 5-day week finds the painters union substantially victorious with four-fifths of the members working under union conditions. They have won a pay increase to $1.37½ an hour in addition. The associated master painters still refuse the union demands.

OIL A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny 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, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horried Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has 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. In hunting for quail on the Watkins' ranch, Bunny and Dad find oil oozing out of the ground. Dad, after satisfying himself that there is oil on the land, decides to buy the Watkins ranch. Dad goes into the house with Mr. and Mrs Watkins, leaving Bunny to do as he pleases, while Dad wheedles the farm from the Watkinses. Dad then makes a deal with the local real estate agent, Mr. Hardacre, to acquire options on surrounding tracts of land.

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XI

They drove back to camp, and it was coming on to sunset again, and the quail were calling all over the hills. They passed the horseman bringing in the cattle, and he stopped and had a chat about the earthquake, and then he rode on, his saddle and stirrup-straps going "Squnch, squnch." And Dad said, "We'll maybe buy that fellow out before night, and you can ride his horse." And they went on, and presently came another fellow, this time on foot. He was a young chap, tall and lanky, but stooped as if he had hold of plow-handles; he was wearing country clothes and a straw hat and he strode rapidly by them, staring hard at both of them, barely nodding in answer to Dad's friendly "Good evening." Dad remarked, "Queer-looking chap, that," and Bunny retained an impression of a face, very serious with a large prominent nose, and a broad mouth drooping at the corners.

They went on, and came to their camp, and built a fire, and got themselves a gorgeous supper, with a panful of quail and bacon and hot cocoa, and toast made of the bread which Meelie and Sadie had brought in, and some canned peaches which Bunny had bought. And after supper Bunny saw Ruth down by the goat pen, and he strolled over to meet her; she gazed about timidly, to make certain no one else was near, and then she whispered, "Paul was here!"

Bunny started amazed. "Paul?" And then suddenly the truth flashed over him. "That was him we passed on the road." He described the figure to Ruth, and she said yes, that had been Paul; he had taken a "hitch-hike" to see her, as he had promised, and he had brought her fifteen dollars saved from his earnings. "I told him we didn't have need for it now; but he left it."

Then Bunny cried: "Oh why didn't he stop and talk to Dad and me? He barely nodded to us!"

Ruth was evidently embarrassed; it was hard to get her to talk about Paul any more. But Bunny persisted, he was so anxious to know Paul, he said, and it seemed as if Paul didn't like him. Only then was Ruth moved to tell him what Paul had said. "He was mad because Pap had sold the ranch. He says we hadn't ought to done it."

"But what else could you do?"

"He says we'd ought to sell the goats, and pay the bank and raise strawberries, like some o' the folks is doin' here. We could git along and be independent—

"Paul is so proud!" cried Bunny. "He's so afraid of charity!"

"No it ain't exactly that," said Ruth.

"What is it then?"

"Well—it ain't very polite to talk about—" Ruth was embarrassed again.

"What is it, Ruth? I want to try to understand Paul."

"Well, he says your Pap is a big oil man, and he says there's oil on this ranch, and you know it, for he told you so."

There was a silence.

"Is your Pap an oil man?"

Bunny forced himself to answer. "Dad's a business man; he buys land and all kinds of things. He has a general store, and he buys machinery, and lends money." That was what Dad had ordered him to say, and it was strictly the truth as we know; and yet Bunny considered himself a liar while he said it. He was misleading Ruth—gentle, innocent, trusting Ruth, with the wide, candid eyes and the kind, sweet features; Ruth, who was incapable of a hateful thought or a selfish inpulse, whose whole life was to be one long immolation in the cause of the brother she loved! Oh why did it happen that he had to practice deception upon Ruth?

They talked about Paul some more. He had sat up in the hills most of the afternoon and told his sister about himself. He was getting along all right, he said; he had got a job with an old lawyer who didn't mind his having run away from home, but would help him to keep hidden. This lawyer was what was called a free-thinker—he said you had a right to believe whatever you chose, and Paul was his gardener and handy man, and the old lawyer gave him books to read, and Paul was getting educated. It sounded wonderful, and terrible at the same time—Paul had read a book about the Bible, that showed it was nothing but old Hebrew history and fairy-tales, and full of contradictions and bloody murders and fornications, and things that there was no sense calling God's word. And Paul wanted Ruth to read it, and Ruth was in an agony of concern—but Bunny noticed it was Paul's soul she was afraid for and not her own!

Then Bunny went back to Dad, and told him that was Paul they had passed on the road; and Dad said "Indeed?" and repeated that he was a "queer looking chap." Dad wasn't interested, he had no slightest inkling of Bunny's distress of soul; his thoughts were all one, the great discovery, and the deals he was putting through. He lay on his back, with a pillow under his head, gazing up at the stars. "There's one thing sure, son"—and there was laughter in his voice; "either you and me move up to front row seats in the oil game or else, by golly, we'll be the goat-kings of California!"

(To be continued.)

SATURDAY

JULY 24 ISSUE

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Pilsudski's British Bred Madness

War always has been the method of Bonapartist dictators for rallying the nation on which they have imposed their rule. Pilsudski appears to be no exception.

His government, based on the army, and without any policy except that of holding power at all costs, is the laughing stock of the world. He has alienated the lower middle class and the skilled workers who support the Polish socialist party, his inability to completely suppress the workers and peasants has cost him the confidence of the big landholders and capitalists. Even American bankers, willing because of their huge stores of gold to gamble when twenty to fifty per cent in interest returns are in sight, are not anxious to take a chance in Poland under present conditions.

Polish industry is in a state of collapse and mass unrest is growing at a rapid rate.

Pilsudski is making war talk. For war against Soviet Russia he can probably get support of a kind from Great Britain. He might get it from France if France did not have troubles of her own which make the prosecution of the Syrian war on a major scale impossible. The rumors of plots and counter-plots along the Soviet and Lithuanian frontier are preparations for a military adventure which may or may not materialize. Army leaves have been cancelled and a tense atmosphere created.

Pilsudski and Poland alone are no menace to the Soviet Union, but backed by Great Britain a Polish offensive would be able to force Soviet Russia to abandon a considerable part of the reconstruction work to crush it. The British imperialist strategy, designed to weaken Soviet Russia as much as possible, would be glad to back such an enterprise. It would be a desperate venture, bringing severe repercussions at home but Great Britain, like Poland, is in a desperate situation.

It goes without saying that a Pilsudski-British war on the Soviet Union would not be successful. The result would be that Poland would be smashed between Russia and Germany, the eastern sections becoming autonomous Soviet republics, the western either following their example or becoming German provinces again.

But needs must when the devil drives and the paranoic Pilsudski would believe in the possibility of victory in such an adventure until he died on the bayonets of his own troops.

The world's working class should exert pressure upon Great Britain to prevent the tory government giving financial support to Pilsudski. One of the best ways of exerting this pressure is to support the striking British miners, to feed and clothe the miners and their families until they win.

Borah Blowing Bubbles

Senator William E. Borah, the best-lunged member of the upper congressional house, delivered a speech last Sunday in Augusta, Georgia, in which he declared that arguments for the nullification of the eighteenth amendment "are practices of the kind that are making a hell of Europe today" and that "Bolshevism in Russia, fascism in Italy, military dictatorship in Poland and nullification in the United States are whelps from the same kennel, barking at the same thing—constitutional government."

The senator has allowed his sympathies with the Anti-Saloon League to get the better of his judgment.

The various dictatorships mentioned by Borah did not come into existence because people scorned constitutional methods.

The Russian revolution was the successful reply of the Russian masses to a tyranny, centuries old, to a ruling class that only granted limited constitutional rights under pressure from the masses and took them away when the pressure lessened. Today, the great masses of the people in the Soviet Union enjoy more "constitutional" rights than the people of this country ever did, even before Woodrow Wilson introduced the latest edition of his "New Freedom."

Fascism in Italy means the dictatorship of the employers. It exists because the Italian capitalists needed an iron hand to pull them out of the post-war puddle and the workers were not sufficiently organized to seize power and hold it. In all the other countries the dictatorships are the servants of the ruling classes.

What has all this got to do with the propaganda of the brewing interests to repeal the eighteenth amendment? Nothing. Borah was talking thru his hat. He delivered his speech in a state with a rather high record for lynching Negroes. We are not aware that this form of murder is constitutional. Yet Borah, in his zeal for the constitution which yet suits the Wall Street rulers of this country, had not a word to say against the favorite southern outdoor sport of stringing up colored workers.

PLAN SACCO-VANZETTI PARADE IN BROOKLYN SATURDAY, JULY 31

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 21.—The Sacco-Vanzetti agitation committee of Brooklyn, which was formed by a number of Italian-American associations is planning to hold a parade thru the Brooklyn streets demanding the release of these two Italian workers.

The parade is to be held on Saturday afternoon, July 21, at 3:30 o'clock The parade will start from the headquarters of the L'Unita Adornese, 107 Wilson Avenue.

Invitations have been sent to many Italian and other organizations to participate in this demonstration. Organizations that have not received an invitation but would like to participate can do so by notifying the secretary of the Comitato Provisorio Agitazione Pro Sacco-Vanzetti, care of L'Unita Adornese, 107 Wilson Ave.

Pope's Gardeners Get 50 Cents Daily; Walk Out in Legal Strike

ROME, July 21.—The gardeners in the employ of the pope are on strike for a raise of wages over their present scale of fifty cents a day, advancing the reason that the steadily increasing cost of living makes fifty cents a day impossible for them to live on.

While the cost of living is the same height for other Italian workers, the fascist government prohibits strikes by law. But the Italian law not covering the territory of the vatican, the employes there are breaking no law by striking.

The vatican managers are fearful that the gardeners' strike may spread to the other vatican employes and a commission of cardinals is examining matters to stop the spread of the strike.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Mellon and Morgan to the Rescue

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

ANDREW B. MELLON and J. Pierpont Morgan—the financial head of the American government and America's uncrowned financial king—are hurrying to Europe, having sailed together from New York last Saturday.

Morgan said he is going to shoot grouse in Scotland and Mellon on a pleasure trip with his son.

These reasons for their journey together will deceive no one. The ruler of American finance and his representative in the government are journeying post-haste to Europe on a rescue mission.

Europe's Shaky Financial System.

A few weeks ago the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, issued a pessimistic statement in regard to the economic situation of the various European countries. Warning was given that the outlook was dark. It said:

"That the present economic conditions, due principally to the war, are rapidly becoming unbearable in most countries, and especially in Europe, and prompt remedies are essential if eventually an economic disturbance, which would affect all countries in succession, is to be avoided."

Since that time these forebodings have been more than justified by the developments in a number of European countries. First and foremost there is the situation in France. Government after government has wrestled with the financial problem of that country, only to find it insoluble and to pass from the scene. The instability of the French cabinets which come and go with each new moon are an expression of the financial instability of that country. The franc continues on the toboggan. No French government dares to apply the drastic measures necessary to even partially achieve the balancing of the French budget and the stabilizing of the franc because to do so brings with it almost certain revolutionary upheaval.

Belgium has just been obliged to give its king dictatorial powers in financial matters because of similar developments to those in France.

Poland is in a revolutionary crisis, having roots in an economic and financial crisis. The dictator Mussolini also finds himself involved in similar trouble.

In Germany, the director of the reichsbank, serves notice that he will take advantage of the presence of Messrs. Morgan and Mellon to apply for a reduction in the payment to be made by Germany under the Dawes plan. He asks something, which if granted, would deepen the crisis in France, Belgium, and Italy, which are depending upon the German reparations payments to aid them in solving their financial problems.

On top of all this, Great Britain finds itself in the grip of the coal strike which is affecting the whole economic structure of that country and sharpening the economic crisis from which it has been suffering for some years.

America's Interests.

No wonder Messrs. Morgan and Mellon are hurrying to Europe, there to meet Mr. Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve System, when all the wonderful achievements of the Dawes plan thru which the European financial and economic system was to be rebuilt upon a solid foundation, are disappearing into thin air.

The American capitalists showed their faith in the plan of our hard-smoking vice-president for enslaving the European workers, by investing new hundreds of millions of dollars in loans to the European governments and investments in the stocks and bonds of the European corporations. These investments show signs of going the way of the smoke from Mr. Dawes' pipe.

The situation has evidently become so critical that it requires the combined efforts of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellon to endeavor to find a solution. It can no longer be entrusted to lieutenants like Dawes no matter how great their financial cunning, and the financial king himself and its governmental representative must throw all their power into the balance in an endeavor to save the situation.

Coincident with the deepening of the financial crisis thruout Europe, comes a new cry against "Uncle Shylock" Europe's new version of Uncle Sam) because of the insistence of the American government that Europe pay its debts.

This insistence has not been very sharp. "Uncle Shylock" has really not shown himself very much of a Shylock for he has generously discounted what is owing to him, granting Great Britain 20 per cent off and Dictator Mussolini about 80 per cent. But Europe is not satisfied. It cannot be satisfied, because its financial and economic system is on such an insecure basis that any payments at all on the debts owed to the United States sharpens the financial crisis and brings a threat of financial collapse.

Dangers for America.

This situation carries with it grave dangers for American capitalism. In addition to the $12,000,000,000 of debts to the American government, the American capitalists have about $2,000,000,000 invested in private European business ventures and another billion and a half in loans by the American capitalists to European governments. The total of American dollars involved in the European economic and financial system today, is somewhere between thirteen and fifteen billion dollars.

That is a pretty big stake to have in the balance. The situation in Europe which would make it impossible for private business concerns to meet these obligations or even the interest on these obligations, would have a decided repercussion on the financial and economic system of the United States.

No wonder Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellon are journeying post-haste to Europe on their misison of rescue. They are not only hastening to Europe to help solve the European financial problem but to help save American capitalism from the consequences of the ever sharpening crisis, the ever growing danger of collapse, which is threatening European financial structures and which threatens to bring to an end the era of prosperity and great profit for the American capitalists.

Incidentally the journeying together of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellon are evidences of the interlocking directorate which exists between the American financial rulers and the American government. The financial oligarchy which rules this country and the American government at last appear before the eyes of the workers as one in the union of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellon journeying to Europe.

The Significance of the Growing Crisis.

When the Dawes' plan was adopted, there were cries of jubilation from all the capitalist world. Capitalism, it was claimed, had overcome the forces undermining it, which resulted from the war. The analysis of the Communists, which declared that capitalism was in its period of decay and dissolution, was refuted according to the capitalist economists and apologists. Even the social democrats joined in the chorus to declare that capitalism was re-establishing itself on a firm foundation and would continue for another century.

The Communists, thru the Communist International, answered that capitalism had attained a partial and temporary stabilization, that the forces of destruction let loose by the war were still at work in the financial and economic structure of capitalism. This declaration was made by the Communist International in the spring of 1925, after the adoption of the Dawes' plan. In the spring of this year, at the meeting of the enlarged executive committee, the Communist International's estimate of the situation of world capitalism was that while the period of temporary and partial stabilization continued, there was evidence of a weakening of the period of stabilization, with the forces of destruction again growing stronger. This estimate of the situation has been more than justified by the recent developments in the various European countries. The troubles of the capitalists are increasing. From one end of Europe to another, financial crisis and economic depression have made their appearance.

It is clear that capitalism has not overcome the forces everywhere which are undermining it and threatening it with decay and dissolution—forces let loose during the world war.

The fact that American capitalism after throwing in a couple of billion, is compelled to send Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellon on a rescue mission, show how grave the situation has become. But Mr. Morgan and Mr. Mellon will not accomplish more than General Dawes achieved, that is, place a few patches and bring some temporary relief—and even patching will be harder now than when Mr. Dawes assayed the job.

The General Council's "4th of August"

(Second Installment)
By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF ARTICLE ON BRITISH STRIKE BY ZINOVIEV

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The DAILY WORKER continues today the publication of a series of articles by the foremost working class leaders of the world on the British general strike. Printed herewith is the second installment of an article which began in yesterday's issue, by Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International. In yesterday's installment the treason of the members of the general council of the British Trade Union Congress in gutting and surrendering the general strike at the moment of its highest point is compared to the "Fourth of August" — the day of 1914 which marked the betrayal of the working class by social-reformist leaders at the opening of the world-war.

After this and another installment of the article by Comrade Zinoviev, articles by other writers will be published in The DAILY WORKER.

In the August number of the Workers' Monthly, theoretical organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, the theses of the Communist International on the "Lessons of the British General Strike" will appear. The theses should be made the basis of a thoro discussion and a wide propaganda. Advance orders for the August number of the Workers Monthly containing the theses of the Communist International of the "Lessons of the British General Strike" should be sent in immediately.

The staff, i.e. the general council, had waited for the "opportune moment (opportune for the bourgeoisie) and capitulated in the most infamous manner, thus carrying confusion in the ranks of the army from which, at that stage, it was unable to recover.

MacDonald could "testify as a witness," that in the course "of all the negotiations and discussion during the meetings of the general council not a single reference was made by anyone to political questions, regardless of whether this member or that of the general council belonged to what is known as the right or the left wing . . .)

The "left" thoroly deserve this fawning of MacDonald's.

The "Labor" correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:

"From the very beginning, the general council made every effort to persuade the workers to accept a temporary reduction of the wages of the best-paid workers . . . After the strike had begun, the general council lost no time in bringing the conflict to an end as soon as possible . . . it accepted the suggestion of the archbishop and carried on assiduous negotiations with Samuel . . .

The general council felt that a further spread of the strike would have had extremely serious consequences . . . . Revolutionary forces wiuld have been let loose even contrary to the wish of the general council, the center would have been proved to be cut off from the masses, and every local strike committee would have become a Soviet . . . The general council proved to be the exact opposite of a revolutionary committee. It consisted of weary trade union officials who lived in the unhealthy atmosphere of stuffy rooms, tortured by sleeplessness and in constant conflict with the miners (!), with the members of the cabinet, with delegations of strikers; the general council consisted of persons who were constantly obsessed by a fear of disturbances!) . . . The general council resolved to act quickly. It was evidently prepared to bring the situation, which had arisen, to an end, at any price (!) Manchester Guardian of May 16th, 1926.*)

The reformist Brailsford testifies:

"On Sunday, May 2nd, the friction between the general council and the miners almost led to a breach . . . From what I heard on that evening, I had the impression that we were on the eve of a new breach and a new "Black Friday" (New Leader of May 21st, 1926.)

The reformist Wheatley states:

"The general council gave Baldwin more than he demanded," (Forward of May 22nd, 1926.)

From his point of view as a social traitor, MacDonald was quite right when he wrote that the strike was in the hands of "firm leaders." (Forward of May 22nd, 1926.)

* * *

AFTER the general council has been beaten, the leaders of the Second International began to shift the blame onto the workers, as might have been expected, just as, after August 4th, 1924, the leaders of the Second International tried to justify their own vile social patriotic treachery by pointing to what they described as the "patriotic" mood of the mass of workers. In this respect an article by Otto Bauer, the "left" leader of the Second International, is extremely instructive, in that he "proves," without the slightest foundation of fact, that the general strike in England came to grief in consequence of the wholesale blacklegging of the workers. Otto Bauer goes so far as to maintain as follows:

"The experience of 1921 was decisive. At that time the miners also demanded a general strike; the leaders of the railwaymen and transport workers however refused it. After that they were for years contemptuously called "traitors." It is not everyone who can bear such insults. This time they were afraid of being again represented as traitors. For this reason they voted obviously against their conviction, for the proclamation of a general strike." (Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung of May 16th, 1926.)

Is it possible to imagine a meaner sophism? So the heroes of "Black Friday" 1921 were unjustly described as traitors! And now, poor Thomas & Co., in order to avoid new insulting accusations of treachery, voted "against their conviction" for the proclamation of a general strike, whilst the "backward" masses of workers were guilty of blacklegging, thus shattering the general strike. But there still remains to be explained for what purpose Thomas & Co. organized the capitulation of the general council on May 12th, 1926. Was this treachery also committed only that they might not be called traitors?

The only thing that is true in all this is that the leaders of the general council "voted for the proclamation of the general strike against their conviction." This recognition must be registered as a fact by which the further behaviour of these leaders can best be explained.

Large numbers of the English workers have only developed far enuf to understand solidarity among workers in one trade, but not to understand class solidarity—this is the gist of Otto Bauer's remarks. The workers are still far behind Mr. Thomas, the "defender of class interests" (perhaps the interests of the bourgeoisie?) This is how Otto Bauer who became the "left" theorist of the Second International sums up the position. It never occurs to Otto Bauer that if some strata of the English workers are still up to the neck in craft prejudices, the duty of real labor leaders should be to train them up to an understanding of class duties. Otto Bauer is not in the least aware that, during the strike, the leaders of the general council did exactly the opposite.

Even the reformist Brailsford is obliged to admit: "For nine days the masses of workers gave evidence of a solidarity such as has never been seen before in the industrial history of our country. From beginning to end it was a soldiers' battle. But no single leader was equal to the task of giving expression to the unanimous will of the masses of workers . . . The most remarkable fact of this general strike was the unbounded devotion to the common cause . . . The masses of workers flocked up in such numbers that the difficulty was, not how to mobilize the workers who came into consideration for the strike, but how to hold back from striking those workers whom the general had not called out."

All voices of the press are unanimous in stating that there was no slackening in the strike, but that on the contrary an excellent spirit prevailed among the masses and that the "second line" of workers was clamoring to be allowed to enter the struggle.

Otto Bauer's words are flatly contrary to the truth.

This is how the leaders of the Second International twist the facts. After that it is easy to imagine what an ocean of lies the traitors of the general council have set in motion in order to drown the truth.

AT the decisive moment, Thomas & Co. were masters of the situation in the general council. Like every great crisis, the British general strike has dissipated a number of illusions, and revealed the true relation of forces. The general council proved to be under the thumb of Thomas, altho officially the right was in the minority in it.

A number of reliable reports speak for the fact that almost all the members of the general council voluntarily submitted to the leadership of Judas Thomas from the very beginning of the general strike. Many equally reliable communications point to the fact that a "left winger" such as Purcell, looked at the general strike, even before it began, thru Thomas' eyes. When it was a question of accepting the help of the international trade unions, especially the help of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, Hicks, a member of the "left," took up an equally treacherous standpoint as that of Judas Thomas (Hicks' speech on the "Damned Russian money"). The fate of the strike was actually sealed at the moment when the general council refused the help of the international trade unions.

All the "left" members of the general council, together with Thomas & Co. exercised continuous pressure on the miners and demanded that they should capitulate. All the "left" leaders of the general council with one doubtful exception, voted for the capitulation and took part in the shameful pilgrimage to Baldwin in order to offer him the head of the general strike on a charger.

Some directly sold themselves to the bourgeoisie, others clung to the bourgeoisie out of reformist short-sightedness and lack of character, others again were in a blue funk, which increased with the growth of the movement, whilst still another group vacillated to the last moment. Objectively the so-called "left" members of the general council played a much more treacherous part than Thomas himself, for, in view of Thomas' sadly treacherous past, the masses would not have entrusted so much actual power to Thomas, had he not been backed by all the other members of the general council.

(To be continued.)

*Translated from the Russian.

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!

WITH THE STAFF

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

A MERRY MONARCH.

The king of Spain, Alfonso XIII, got away from his keepers long enough to tell the world through a Paris reporter that, unless the "grandeur of Spain is giving fitting satisfaction" that the League of Nations will leave Spain. It could be put the other way around, but that's what the king said. The league is getting so that nobody with a sense of humor takes it seriously, while kings and dictators use it for a door mat every time it accidentally gets in the way.

* * *

Capitalism and Corns.

Convincing the wage slaves that god is particularly concerned about them, reminds us of the story of an old English lady, whose pastor was telling her that she should be grateful for the many mercies received during a long life.

"Yes," she said, "god has been very good to me, sir, but he do take it out in the corns."

* * *

Now You Tell One

"I must emphasize the peaceful tendencies of our foreign policies."—Premier Bartel of Poland.

* * *

RELATIVE WARMTH.

Of Wilkins in the Arctic
There are columns in the press,
And the gentle icebergs cluster
Round his fur-lined northern dress;
But when thinking about snowfields
It is always well to note
You can be as cold in Sydney
If you have no overcoat!

There are wild and awful blizzards
In the region of the pole,
And the ice will form around you
If you fall into a hole;
But the cold will grip you swiftly
With exactly the same pain
If you sleep without a blanket
'Neath a tree in the Domain.

When the northern lights are flaming
In the distant northern night
If you have a well-warmed shelter
You are probably all right;
But a well-equipped explorer
Might have all his hopes destroyed
If he starved a while in Sydney
With the winter unemployed!

—The Australian Worker.

* * *

Lords, Love and Lucre.

"Love is to collective humanity what the sun is to our solar system. We see love everywhere, the tender solicitude of the poor for those that are poorer than they, and the warm-hearted generosity of those who have the means and the inclination to help."

The above words were written by the English Moslem peer, Lord Headley. Isn't it cunning how he mixes us all up in one grand and happy family, but saves himself from being called a blooming liar by inserting the cautious phrase "and the inclination." If the Lord would stick his head under a Passaic cop's blackjack ordered out by the Botany Mills, he would discover that lucre and not love had something to do with "collective humanity." But who can teach a British Lord, let alone one who is a Moslem?

* * *

Bill Green and God.

We wuz pondr'in over the soulful remarks of Bill Green as to how it was "sinful and a thing of evil when profit is wrung from the needy and the helpless," when our lamps lit on the following from the Koran: "Let there be no force in religion."

Now we know that Bill Green is no whiskey-drinking christian, but a Mohammedan. Allah be praised for the B. & O. Plan.

* * *

What and Who Are the Enemy?

"Humanity is a great army, marching to the conquest of unknown lands, against enemies both strong and cunning. The peoples are its corps, each with its special operation to carry out."

—From The Moslem Outlook, Cape Town.

* * *

"Breaking up the Home"

"Come, Rudolph, quickly! Your child and my child are beating our child!"

—Nebelspalter, Zurich.