

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

PREMIER POINCAIRE, representing the most reactionary element in France, that element that looks with favor on the fascist, is again at the helm in French politics. It is likely that his cabinet will live longer than that of Herriot. It is supported by powerful industrial interests and will in all probability bask in the smiles of the international bankers. Talk of a Dawes plan for France is now beyond the gossiping stage. The millions of the House of Morgan did not stop the Germans at the Marne for nothing.

THE masses of France are the great sufferers in this period of debasing currency. Yet it is not at all unlikely that millions of them will rally to the idea of a dictatorship under the direction of the big capitalists. The socialists hurl thunderbolts at the Communists because they insist that a dictatorship of the workers and peasants is necessary to reconstruct the country's economy in the interests of those who produce. The capitalists will establish their unfettered rule for the benefit of the employing classes. It is either one or the other and the socialists will have the latter because they spurn the former.

SOMEbody with a flair for concocting tantalizing tales of the doings of our wealthy great has delved into the history of the Vanderbilt family to traditionalize the action of Cornelius, Jr., in breaking with his family. Cornelius was the publisher of a chain of tabloid newspapers. They went to smash. The scion of the famous Vanderbilts then asked his father to pour a few more millions into his ventures. The old man replied by squeezing his jaw together a little tighter. Then the young fellow disowned his family.

THIS would be hard to bear, but the tenderhearted reporter assures us that the Vanderbilts do things in the Vanderbilt manner. They quarrel, but again they make up. So what's there for America to worry about? All the famous Vanderbilts have defied their old men and made good, much to the joy of their parents. This lad who is now under discussion started out by taking a job at \$15 a week. The crazy fellow fell in love and married a beautiful girl without any visible support only the paltry million he received from his parents as a wedding gift.

CORNELIUS started out at the bottom alright, and he is still there, but his father loaned him over one million dollars to start with. We know several people who could make a million last much longer, but they are not Vanderbilts. Cornelius got rid of it in a few years. A human interest touch is added to the story by the decision of the man's wife to leave him. She thinks he did not make good. Well, all we can say about the matter is that we wish somebody would leave THE DAILY WORKER a million dollars just for the fun of seeing what we could do with it. We guarantee to make more

(Continued on page 2)

Gary Steel Company New Orders Break Previous Records

GARY, Ind., July 23.—The Illinois Steel company, it is reported, received more new orders for immediate delivery last week than during any similar period in history of the steel company. Nineteen of the Illinois Steel company's 24 blast furnaces are in operation.

FURRIERS' STRIKE A VICTORY IN SPITE OF RIGHT WING SABOTAGE; UNION SHOWS PROOF OF VICTORY

By JACK JOHNSTON.

ONE of the most peculiar angles to the ending of the New York furriers' strike is the desperate effort on the part of the right wing (socialists) to prove that the strike was lost. This is a new development in the American labor movement, but one that will become quite common as the left wing develops and takes over power in the unions. It is a prelude to greater betrayals, by these so-called socialists, of the workers and will occur in ratio to the development of revolutionary consciousness of the working class unless a strong left wing is organized to offset them.

Criticism, Not Sabotage, Needed. Criticism is good and should be encouraged. Mistakes must be pointed out and understood so they will not be repeated. But the attitude of the right wing, during and since the ending of the furriers' strike, has not been one of constructive criticism, but one of hostility to the strike leaders and of treachery to the strikers. The furriers' strike ended in victory for the workers and all the propaganda now being spread that it was a defeat cannot alter that fact. If the railway shopmen won half of what the furriers won we would have had a much

N. Y. POLICE TRY TO STOP MASS PICKETS

'Neutrality' with a Proviso Attacked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 23.—Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, representing 40,000 striking cloakmakers, visited Police Commissioner McLaughlin to protest the wholesale arrests of pickets in the strike zone. It was learned that Commissioner McLaughlin desired to be "very sympathetic" to the complaint of the garment workers, expressing the desire to "maintain a strict neutrality" in the controversy between manufacturers and jobbers on one side and workers on the other.

Sympathetic, But—It was stated that Mr. Hyman advised the police commissioner that the strikers intend to hold another mass picketing demonstration next Monday in the garment zone. McLaughlin disapproved "any demonstration likely to obstruct traffic," but assured the strike leader that several parades during the strike would not be objected to. The commissioner arranged for a conference to be held Thursday at 3:30 p. m. at police headquarters, in which Capt. Cornelius Carmody of the West 30th Street Station, under whose orders the whole sale arrests were made, will participate, together with Chief Inspector Lahey and strike leaders.

Neutral, But—Commissioner McLaughlin, it was said, tried to have union leaders abide by Capt. Carmody's decision as to what would constitute a sufficient number of pickets at a given shop, but Mr. Hyman refused to give his consent, saying that it was beyond anybody's judgment to fix an adequate number.

Manufacturers against whom the strike has been called, are unwillingly contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the strike cause thru the industry's unemployment insurance fund. To date, since the beginning of the strike, more than \$750,000 has been paid to 20,000 strikers in unemployment benefits, each man or woman averaging \$35.

No Retreat.—Two-thirds of this \$750,000 has been paid into the fund by the manufacturers. It is believed that there is \$2,000,000 in the unemployment insurance fund. David Dubinsky, manager of Cutlers' Union No. 10, in a mass meeting at Arlington Hall, stressed the attitude that the strikers will not give up a single gain made during the struggles of the past few years. Shoe Workers Pledge.—Support, financial as well as moral, was offered the 40,000 strikers yesterday thru P. Pascal Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. Speaking at Arlington Hall, he informed the cutters that all organized labor in the city is back of the strike and that its treasuries are upon to the garment strikers, should there be any need. He commended the strikers for their aid to other unions in time of need and said organized labor would be glad to reciprocate.

Argentine Flight Continues.

DIO DE JANEIRO, July 23.—Bernardo Duggan, the Argentine aviator, and his aides leaped off from here at 10:14 a. m. today, continuing their airplane journey from New York to Buenos Ayres.

YOUNG WORKER SAVES SELF BUT LOSES SIGHT AND MAY DIE AFTER FALL INTO SULPHURIC ACID VAT

Francis Ryan, 19, today had a fighting chance for life after the terrifying experience of swimming thru a tank of sulphuric acid. Ryan, employed at a Calumet City chemical plant, fell into an 18-foot tank of the acid, of 47 per cent solution. He swam unaided to the edge where he was yanked from the burning fluid by fellow workers. Doctors expressed hope that he would recover, but his eyesight was believed destroyed.

DAILY WORKER STRIKE BULLETIN MAKES APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special strike edition of THE DAILY WORKER called the Greater New York Weekly Strike Bulletin made its appearance yesterday in the meeting halls and on the picket line of the I. R. T. strike, the Passaic strike and the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The feature story is of the visit of the I. R. T. strikers to Mayor Walker. Another headline tells of the mass

power being displayed by the striking cloak makers. Attention is given to the Passaic struggle, the fight of the New York cap makers and the drive of the cleaners and dyers of New Jersey. There is some foreign news and editorials on the traction strike and Passaic.

The bulletin is issued by the New York bureau of THE DAILY WORKER. Fifteen thousand copies of the first number were printed and most of them given away to strikers. It is planned to issue it once a week.

LESS COAL AND MORE FUNDS TO BRITAIN ASKED

British Miners Plead with International

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 23.—At the meeting of the International Miners' Federation here, A. J. Cook made an impassioned plea that the national delegations do all in their power to stop or decrease the present shipments of coal to Great Britain, as well as to contribute financially to the relief of the British strikers.

Percy Tetlow and C. J. Golden, officials of the United Mine Workers of America, attending the session, said that the British strike is a magnificent effort of labor and deserved the support of the 600,000 American members of the U. M. W. of A. Beyond this they would not give out anything for publication, but it is known that they regard the stoppage of coal "as a very difficult matter."

Stop Coal and Send Funds.

Facing this situation, the British miners' leaders urge that at least greater financial aid be sent from countries where miners are working to aid the British to hold out on strike for several months, but that the brother unions must do all in their power to stop or decrease the coal shipment to Great Britain.

As to financial aid thus far given the British miners, it is shown that of the total of \$3,500,000 received by them from foreign countries, two-thirds or over \$2,000,000 had so far been sent by the labor unions of the United of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Delegations were in attendance from Britain, America, Germany, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID SENDS \$1000 MORE TO BRITISH MINERS

The International Workers' Aid at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., yesterday forwarded another THOUSAND DOLLARS for relief among the women and children of the British miners who were locked out on May 1st after refusing to accept the 10% wage reduction and an increase of an additional hour in the working day.

Some of the large donations for the past week received by the International Workers' Aid came from labor unions, workmen's sick and death benefit societies and Jewish Workmen's Circles.

Bakers Local 164 of the Amalgamated Food Workers held a July 4th celebration and decided that the most appropriate manner in which to celebrate Independence Day was to donate \$100 for British miners' relief. The check has been received by International Workers' Aid.

Saturday, August 7 and Sunday, August 8 have been designated by the International Workers' Aid for a nation-wide relief campaign to be carried on in every city and town throughout the United States for the benefit of the British miners' relief. Many organizations have already offered their services and thousands of individuals will undoubtedly be active for miners relief on those two days.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

'CONTROVERSIAL VIEWS,' KEEP GEORGE BERNARD SHAW OFF BRIT RADIO

LONDON, July 23.—Permission to broadcast a speech to be given at a dinner in honor of his 70th birthday has been denied George Bernard Shaw, famous humorist and playwright. The reason given by the authorities is that they have no assurance Shaw's speech will not be of a "controversial" nature. A storm of protest has resulted and questions will be asked in parliament.

10,000 UNION CLEANERS AND DYERS WIN OUT

Complete Victory Over Bosses' Association

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 23.—After a week long lockout, turned into a strike by the union with counter demands to the bosses, more than 10,000 union cleaners and dyers of New York have won their fight. They return to work Monday.

At a conference between the bosses' association and the union representatives an agreement was reached whereby the bosses surrendered both their refusal to deal with the union and their attempt to reduce wages 20 per cent.

Albert Gelb, manager of the Master Cleaners' and Dyers' association, after the conference with the Cleaners' and Dyers' union, represented by Jacob Effrat and David Hoffman, said:

"We have finally consented to meet the demands of the unions. We have waived the 20 per cent reduction. We are glad to come to an amicable agreement between the union and ourselves. We are now in the height of our season. The strike means a complete loss to members of our association of \$2,000,000. We did not want to prolong the strike and did not want the public to suffer."

The strikers, assembled at Tuxedo Hall, 61 Pitt street, greeted the news of the victory with tremendous cheers as a complete victory. The union held out for union conditions in all shops, a forty-four hour week and payment on piecework.

Billikopf to Study Clothing Industry in the Soviet Union

NEW YORK, July 23.—Jacob B. Billikopf, "impartial" chairman of the New York clothing industry, has sailed for Europe where he will study conditions in the clothing industry.

He intends to spend some time studying conditions of clothing workers in the Soviet Union. He will also visit Poland and England. He intends to return to the United States early in September.

Georgia and Florida Bank Failures Now 117

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—The closing today of four additional banks—one in Georgia and three in Florida—brings the total to 117 since the failure of the Bankers Trust company of Atlanta. Investigation of the causes of the failures today developed the charge by Solicitor General John A. Boykin that fraud had played a part in the closings, and that bank funds had been used in bucket shop speculation.

MINERS IGNORE INJUNCTION IN WEST VIRGINIA

Enforcement Hits Snag as Officers Are Held

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., July 23.—Picketing in Scutt's Run coal field continues at all mines on strike despite the injunction issued by the circuit court against the men at the Gilbert-Davis mines.

Sheriff J. F. Rodeheaver before making any arrests, requested the court for a ruling on the injunction specifying whether or not the order carries with it the right of the company to evict union miners from company houses and whether it prohibits picketing in the vicinity of the company's mines.

Good Servant.

According to Sheriff Rodeheaver the miners are not violating any law. "Yet if this (meaning picketing) is a violation of the law I am ready to enforce the law," says the same sheriff.

The action of Rodeheaver in asking the court for a ruling came after a constable and a mine guard attempted to evict a union miner from a company house. Justice of the Peace Daniel Campbell, to whom a complaint was made against the officers ordered these officers held for the October grand jury charged with unlawful trespassing. This served as a warning to sheriff Rodeheaver who requested the court for a ruling before making any arrests.

Hold Parade.

At the same time the miners continue to organize in the Fairmont district. An application for permission to hold a parade in Monongah was refused the United Mine Workers by Mayor Lee James. The miners proceeded to hold the parade despite the action of the mayor, and several representatives of the union, including Van A. Bittner and James L. Studlar, president of District No. 31 U. M. W. of A., were arrested. They were then released under one hundred dollars bail each, pending a hearing which was set for next Tuesday.

DAMP SENATOR ASSAILS DRY IDAHO SOLON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Senator Edwards of New Jersey threw the books into Senator Borah of Idaho for his speech in Augusta, Georgia, last Sunday, in which he bunched up Bolsheviks, fascists and anti-Volsteadites as enemies of constitutionalism.

Edwards is one of the strongest proponents of modification of the present prohibition laws. Borah is the political leader of the dries. Both are reactionary and have anti-labor records. Borah recently voted with the Coolidge supporters against the McNary-Haugen farmer relief bill.

TOBOGGAN TRIP OF FRANC SHOWN FROM 1914 UNTIL TODAY

The value of the French franc has decreased steadily since 1914 at the outbreak of the war. The normal exchange rate is .1930. Average quotations during succeeding ministries have been:

- 1914-15—Viviani, radical socialist, .1880.
 - 1915-17—Briand, republican socialist (center) .1704.
 - 1917—Ribet, radical republican (moderate) .1729.
 - 1917—Painleve, republican socialist (left) .1729.
 - 1917-20—Clemenceau, radical republican (center) .1601.
 - 1920—Millerand, moderate socialist .0740.
 - 1920-21—Leygues, republican (moderate) .0630.
 - 1921-22—Briand, republican socialist (center) .0745.
 - 1922-24—Poincare, union republican (center) .0645.
 - 1924—Francois-Marshall, radical republican (center) .0530 (six days).
 - 1924-25—Herriot, radical socialist (left) .0550.
 - 1925—Painleve, republican socialist (left) .0439.
 - 1926-28 (July 17)—Briand, republican socialist (center) .0317.
 - 1926—(July 21)—Herriot, radical socialist (left).
- The franc reached its lowest on this date—.0195.

MEXICAN RAILWAY UNION MAY CALL GENERAL STRIKE

Threaten to Tie-Up Mexican National Railway

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—A general railway strike looms in Mexico. The Federation of Railroad Unions has declared its intention of declaring a walk-out unless a dispute of railwaymen in Tehuantepec is settled favorably to the men. The latter struck for better conditions and incidentally to demand the discharge of the division superintendent.

The government is upset over the impending tie-up and Calles has declared he will take personal charge in an attempt to avert it. Morones, minister of labor in the cabinet and leader of the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.), is opposed to the strike as are also the other officials of C. R. O. M.

Executive President Holloway of the Mexican National Railways has been in conference with rail union heads but to no avail. The Federation of Railroad Unions is opposed to certain "readjustments" that are being made by the Mexican government and has declared its intention of calling a strike to maintain their standards. The railroad federation is not affiliated with C. R. O. M., in fact it is a rival organization and has had many jurisdictional disputes with the former over a period of years. The Mexican National Railways are mixed government and private owned, the former possessing 51% of the stock.

OPENLY URGING DAWES PLAN IN FRENCH CRISIS

World's Big Bankers in Secret Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 23.—It is a "Dawes Plan for France" that now looms in the immediate future as a secret conference of bankers and government financiers is learned to be dated to take place before Monday. In the conference will sit J. P. Morgan, secretary Mellon, Montague Norman of the Bank of England, Benjamin Strong of the U. S. federal reserve bank, S. Parker Gilbert, American manager of the Dawes' plan administration of Germany, and Hjalmer Schacht, head of the German government's bank.

A Weak Demise.

This has been denied, but it is hardly likely that so many big financiers have gathered in France on mere sight-seeing tour when the situation is so serious to world financiers. Meanwhile, Raymond Poincare, the ruthless man of the Ruhr, has announced his cabinet, in which he occupies the posts both of premier and minister of finance. Briand is made minister of foreign affairs, and Edouard Herriot who overthrew Briand a week ago is made minister of education.

The others are: Louis Barthou, justice; Albert Sarraut, interior; Paul Painleve, war; Georges Leygues, marine; Maurice Bokanowski, public works; Andre Tardieu, commerce; Leon Perrier, colonies; Louis Marin, pensions; Andre Queuille, agriculture; and Andre Fallieres, labor.

U. S. Beats France into Line.—The recovery of the franc on international exchange is recognized to be but a temporary result of speculation on the new cabinet, as French bonds are continuing their downward path into worthlessness.

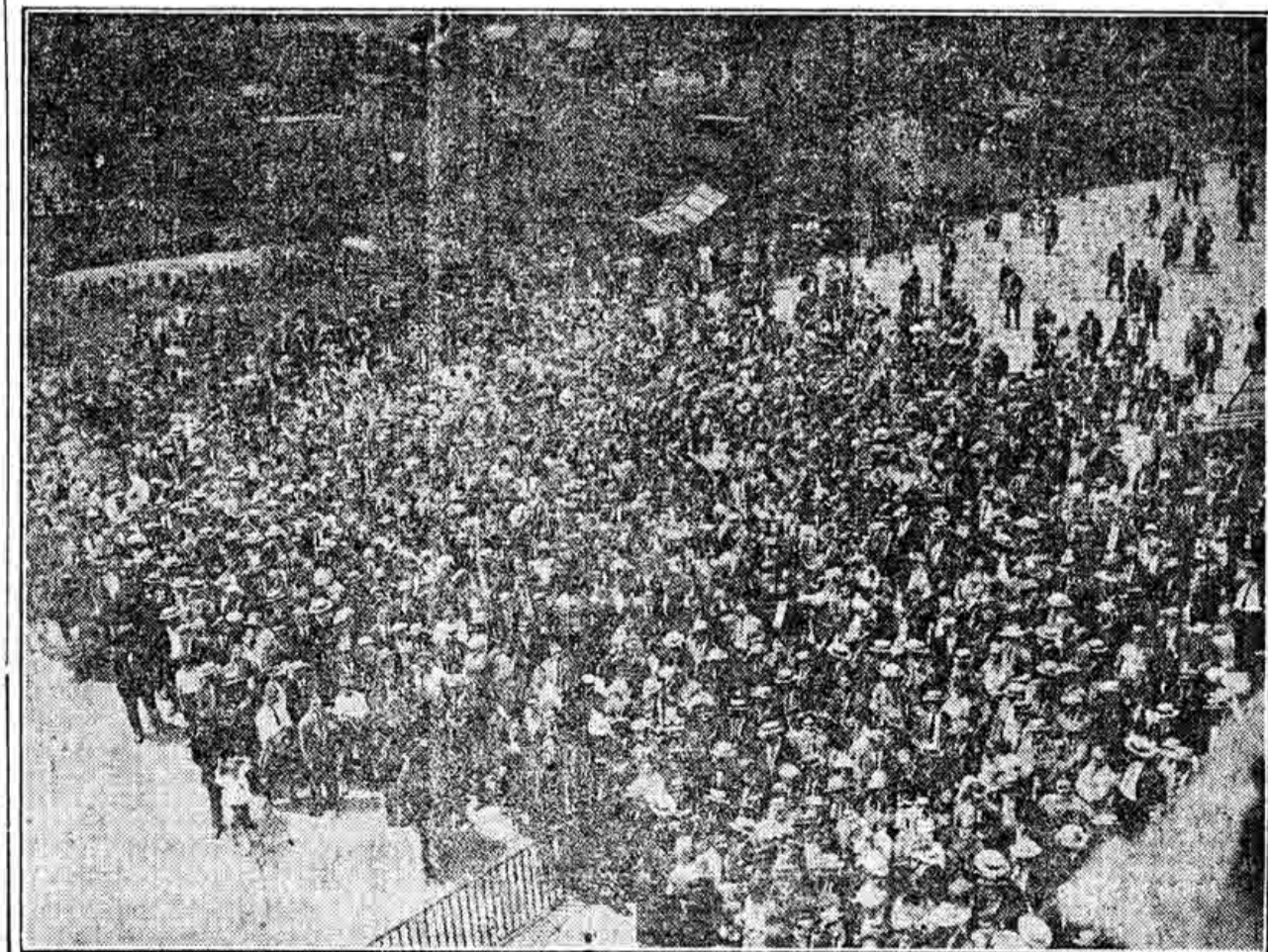
The pressure of United States is clearly shown in the cablegram received from the French commercial attache in New York, saying that the government of the United States had absolutely refused to permit American banks to grant any new credits to France until the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement is ratified.

FIVE INJURED IN BLAST IN CLIFTON PLANT

PASSAIC, N. J., July 23.—One worker was badly burned and four seriously injured at the Standard Textile Products company plant in Clifton when accumulated gases of linseed oil and naphtha were ignited, causing an explosion.

The explosion occurred one hour after the men in the coating department had reported for work. All of the men are now in the Passaic General Hospital. A fire broke out after the blast, but was quickly extinguished. Property loss is placed at \$20,000.

Latest Demonstration of New York Subway Strikers



Here is shown a crowd of Interborough Rapid Transit subway strikers gathered at City Hall, New York, while their leaders were inside conferring with Mayor Walker concerning the strike.

CHICAGO LABOR DEMANDS SMALL FREE PICKETS

Protest Against Use of Injunction

The use of injunctions against unions in their battles with the employers and the refusal of Governor Len Small to pardon the 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike pickets were bitterly assailed at the protest meeting arranged by the Chicago Joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the Temple Hall, Marshallfield Ave. and Van Buren street.

Speaker after speaker pointed out the menace of the injunction to labor unions and urged the workers to violate injunctions in mass whenever their organizations are faced with these restraining orders.

Dr. John A. Lapp, president of the Chicago Liberal Club and president of the National Conference of Social Welfare; William Z. Foster, Ida Rothstein, head of the women's department of the Chicago organization committee; Emil Arnold, vice-president of Painters' Local 275; Freda Rusnec, Oscar Simons, Max Novak and Florence Corn were the speakers at the meeting. The last named four served sentences in the Cook County Jail for defying the injunction issued by Judge Denis E. Sullivan. Miss Mary McDowell sent a telegram to the meeting regretting her inability to be present.

Barnett Solim, chairman of the Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, presided at the meeting.

A resolution protesting the inactivity of Gov. Len Small to free the pickets that he freed them immediately and calling on the trade union movement of Chicago to join in a drive against the injunction was unanimously passed at this meeting.

A telegram of greeting was sent to the prisoners that are still in jail. A telegram was also sent to the 40,000 militant garment workers in New York City congratulating them on their militant fight.

SURFACE LINES MAY GO INTO RECEIVERSHIP

The protective committee of the Chicago Railways company first mortgage holders predicted that the major part of the city's surface lines might go into the hands of a receiver, in a letter to the bond holders asking them to deposit their bonds and securities with the protective committee.

The company franchise expires on Feb. 1.

Street railways have always been considered juicy morsels for the juggling operations of financiers. While transportation in Chicago is perhaps the worst in the United States, the politicians who are the puppets of the bankers refuse to take the first step in providing adequate service—the municipal ownership of the elevated and surface lines.

Weisbord Speaks in Cleveland, O., Saturday Night

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Cleveland Conference for Passaic Textile Relief, which was organized a few weeks ago, is making it possible for the workers of Cleveland to learn the truth about the situation in Passaic from one who has been connected with the strike from the very beginning.

Albert Weisbord, organizer and leader of the Passaic strike, will speak at the Engineers' Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair, on Saturday, July 31, at 8 p. m. Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, will also speak. Max Hayes has also been requested to speak. Tickets are 15 cents.

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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 Christianity."

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.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

noise with it than even young Vanderbilt.

GEORGE BRENNAN, democratic candidate for United States senator is for the Haugen farm relief bill. George admits that he does not know what it is all about, but as the farmers are for it, he said, there is no good reason why he should be against it, since he has nothing to lose by being generous and many votes to gain. The ways of a capitalist politician are obvious to those who think, but, fortunately for the polls, the number is few.

WHY delegates to the state conference of sheet metal workers in California were invited to dinner at the home of Mrs. Peabody, wife of a wealthy shirt manufacturer, was the subject of considerable discussion among the Oakland members of the union, according to a story in the Labor Journal of that city. Two delegates who partook of Mrs. Peabody's bounteous fare were not at all for an explanation. The lady was once "even as you and I," an ordinary mortal. Her name was Katherine Burke, which proves she did not arrive on the Mayflower, even in a protoplasmic state.

KATHERINE heard her country calling her when the great war to abolish the French franc gave her the word. Being good to look at, she attracted the attention of doughboys "among whom were many metal workers." She must have been a communal charmer. How she got to be Mrs. Peabody the delegates did not divulge. He may have been an elderly or something in a hospital. Miss Burke was a Red Cross nurse. As the story goes, one of the delegates to the state convention went to renew acquaintances with Mrs. Peabody and a mass invitation resulted. Now, how can delegates lose sleep over wage scales, long hours and short pay, while basking in the ultra-violet rays of a millionaire beauty.

THO one million British miners have been on strike for almost three months and Britain is long over \$40,000,000 monthly in foreign trade, King George can afford to throw a nice party. Thirteen thousand guests gathered in the gardens at Buckingham Palace, drank the king's tea and guzzled his champagne. Many Americans were there and we are told that they were deeply impressed by the king's dexterity in negotiating his tea with a gloved hand. Labor representatives were there. So was Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, editor of the liberal-pacifist magazine, the Nation.

Thompson Plans to Suggest Changes in Philippine Government

MANILA, P. I., July 23.—A few changes in the form of government of the Philippine Islands will be suggested by Colonel Carmel A. Thompson, President Coolidge's personal representative investigating the economic situation in the Philippines. Thompson in his speeches has shown that he will not recommend independence for the island.

He will probably recommend the substitution of a Filipino governor under the supervision of an American resident commissioner in place of the present American governor-general.

It has been made plain to Thompson the impossibility of making the island a vast rubber plantation for the American rubber interests without first giving the Filipinos a sop in the form of a gesture at independence.

Rail Mediation Board Establishes Permanent Offices

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(FP)—Permanent offices for the Railroad Mediation Board have been established in the Earle theatre building in Washington, just across the street from the headquarters of the Southern Railway. Furniture of the old Railroad Labor Board is being shipped from Chicago to outfit the rooms. Only 6 of the 50 employees of the old board have been retained.

FUR BOSSES THREATEN TO GO OPEN-SHOP

Association Members to Fight Union

The members of the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association are sending out letters to all of their striking workers threatening them with the loss of their jobs if they do not appear for work Tuesday, July 27. The letters also state that the bosses have decided to operate on an open-shop basis and will not have anything to do with the union.

This letter was sent by the Fur Manufacturers' Association to each of its members with the instructions that each boss was to have the letter copied onto his stationery, signed with his signature and mailed to each worker that left the plant to fight for better conditions.

The letter follows:

"We have exhausted every possibility of getting together with your union officials on a wage and working condition basis that will permit this business to live.

"Thus, we feel that we have reached the point when it is necessary that we eliminate union interference in our affairs or we will soon be out of business and thereby unable to provide employment on any basis.

"Just as you are dependent upon what you earn at the job so are we dependent on what we can sell our garments for. If the cost of manufacturing a garment is so heavy that the public will not buy it then we cannot long exist as a business or continue to provide you with employment at good wages, for your new agreement would force prohibitive cost.

"We have, therefore, decided to operate on the open shop basis, which will be a protection to you as well as to ourselves, and will do away with the outsider who knows nothing of your needs and ours anyhow. We want you to come back to work, but we cannot longer submit to the dictation of outsiders. We are going to operate our shops at once, UNDER FULL PROTECTION, and we want to give you a chance to work for us. You are invited to return to the job you held before the strike. If we do not hear from you on or before Tuesday, July 27, we will be forced to consider that you have left us permanently and we will have to proceed to fill our shops with steady employees.

"This same letter is being sent by all members of the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association to employees who are on strike, because we want you to know that our association is together on this matter.

"Yours very truly,
"McElroy Company,
"O. J. McElroy."

Swift Gets Million for War Bacon the Soldiers Never Saw

Swift and company, packers, today brought home the bacon here—\$1,374,849 worth of it, to be exact.

A check for that amount was received by the company from the government, in payment of a claim for bacon ordered but later refused.

Settlement of the claim closed a case which had been in the courts since shortly after the world war armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. It took the company that long to get the government to pay for something it never got—the nerve of the government!

"Sixth Sense" in Plant Life Is New Discovery

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 23.—New revelations concerning the private life of plants, baring their habits, vices, vanities and even their hours of sleep, have been brought to light by Sir Jagadis Bose, one of Britain's greatest scientists and authorities on plant life, who recently startled the scientific world by announcing that flowers communicate and carry on family life not unlike human beings.

Now Sir Jagadis comes forth with the information that certain species of plant life possess a "sixth sense," a mysterious force which permits them to detect minute changes in the intensity of light, unnoticed by the human eye. He has found that plants react remarkably to certain light waves, far above the limited scale to which the human retina responds.

Jail Unfit for Prisoners, Springfield, Ill., July 23.—Recommending that federal prisoners be committed to other than the Sangamon county jail until the county has an adequate one, the federal grand jury today reported to Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry on its investigation of the prison. The jury also urged county authorities to refuse to accept federal prisoners in the present prison.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

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U. S. TOURISTS SEEING PARIS DISCOVER THEIR SNOBBY AIRS DETESTED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 23.—Parisian night life no longer has attractions for the timid American tourist.

Auto-bus companies have suspended their "See Paris by Night" tours because last night, for the third successive night, there were demonstrations against sight-seeing buses carrying English and German visitors as well as Americans.

As buses passed thru the Montmartre districts epithets, such as only Montmartre and the dook districts of New York excel in, were hurled at the visitors.

"Carry on your spree at home, not here," the crowds yelled at the sight-seers.

The demonstrations probably are due to bitter campaigns being carried on by a number of Parisian newspapers, which are violently attacking tourists for taking advantage of the slump in the franc, which is causing increased prices for the French.

Frenchmen are angered by the sight of these visitors enjoying the gay life and the champagne, which the natives cannot afford.

\$5 WEEKLY WAGE RAISE WON BY CHICAGO CUTTERS

Bosses Forced to Yield by Stoppage

All cutters in Chicago cloakmaking shops won a flat increase of \$5 a week thru a half day unofficial stoppage that was led by the left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The head cutters or the foremen are not included in this wage raise.

The union made a demand on the bosses for a 20 per cent wage increase. The bosses in the negotiations refused to listen to the demands of the union. The unofficial stoppage then followed.

Under the old administration the business agents of the union in accordance with the agreement calling for the revision of wages paid to cutters were able to get increases only for those cutters that were not able to make the average wage. The increase amounted from \$2.50 to \$5 a week. This increase was received by only one-sixth of the cutters. The present left-wing administration in the negotiations following the stoppage were able to win a flat \$5 weekly increase for all cutters.

The demand of the union that the workers be paid for the half day stoppage was granted by the bosses.

ARSENAL WAS UNSAFE STATES NAVAL CAPTAIN

DOVER, N. J., July 23.—The Lake Denmark naval arsenal was known to be unsafe before the explosion occurred and it carried ammunition far in excess that allowed by the New Jersey law, declared Captain Otto C. Dowling, commandant of the arsenal from his wheel-chair before the naval court of inquiry.

Four improvements in the types of arsenals were recommended by Dowling to the court of inquiry. He brot out that the capacity of arsenals should be reduced to one-quarter of what they are now, that the distances between magazines should be four to five times greater than at present, buildings should be built above the surface on a concrete foundation of hollow tile and the walls should be buttressed to withstand shock and that the roof must be absolutely fireproof.

Scott Charges Local Politicians Set Off Jail Bomb as Trick

DETROIT, July 23.—The recent jail bombing in Chicago was a political plot Russell Scott, condemned slayer, charges in a letter received today by his wife, Catherine, who is undergoing a public fast here.

Cook County politicians are trying to force the taxpayers to buy certain properties for a new county prison on the grounds that the present jail is not adequate nor safe, Scott charges.

Hindu Fanatics Attack Mohammedan Religious Parade

CALCUTTA, India, July 23.—About 40 were killed or injured in a clash between parading Mohammedans celebrating the feast of Mohurrum and Hindus. Hindu snipers stationed on house tops dropped explosives onto the paraders. Nearly all casualties were among the Mohammedans.

Armored cars were used by the authorities to break up the religious demonstration.

Norfolk Southern Line Railway Clerks Get Wage Increase

NORFOLK, July 23.—(FP)—Clerks employed on the Norfolk Southern line will get about 3 cents an hour increase in pay, under the terms of a new agreement negotiated with the company by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Seniority rights will now extend over the entire system, instead of being confined to a local office. Eighty-five per cent of the clerical force on the Norfolk Southern belongs to the Brotherhood.

Morgan-Mellon Plans and Fascist Regimes Must Be Fought by U. S. Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAHL.

ANOTHER "Dawes Plan" is offered as the solution of capitalism's woes in France.

Mussolini urges a fascist dictatorship to save the franc and to do in France "what we have done in Italy."

But the first "Dawes Plan" has not proved a success in Germany. The German capitalist statesmen and financiers are waiting for an audience with Mellon and Morgan. They will urge that the Dawes plan be changed to lighten its burdens.

As for Mussolini, the Italian lira continues falling along with the French franc in spite of the fascist tyranny.

These facts are all so simple that every worker and farmer should be able to understand the plight that faces the capitalist exploiters, not only in western Europe but thruout that part of the world that still flies the flag of profit.

Imposing a Dawes plan on France will not be as easy as putting this yoke upon Germany. The Germans had been "defeated" according to the Versailles peacemakers. The deposed kaiser's mark had gone the way of the late czar's rouble, but unlike Russia, the social-democrats in Germany successfully betrayed the German working class and defeated its efforts to inaugurate a Soviet Republic.

While German prisons were filled with the best fighters of the working class, the supporters of capitalism from the socialist, Scheidemann, to the war lord, Hindenburg, joined in grabbing the dollar-marked straws thrown into the German financial and industrial whirlpool. That was three years ago. For three years the Germans have given the Dawes plan "a chance," with the result that even the most reactionary elements now openly admit that it will be impossible for Germany to carry the increasing burden of reparations much longer.

But France "won the war." So the worker and peasant masses of France have been told. It has been drilled into them that "to the victor belongs the spoils." The latest franc statesman, Poincare, to be called to hunt up a cabinet, has been the loudest in his demands to "Make the boche pay." The nation that has been super-saturated with this psychology will not quickly, if at all, change its outlook to accept slavery to the House of Morgan.

"Why should we?" the tens of millions of workers and peasants will ask, the great masses who were led to believe that the Hun was the greatest menace in the world, but who are now learning, where it has not already dawned upon them, that their real enemy is the exploiting

Thousands Lack Water in Chicago During 3-Day Hot Spell

Thousands of Chicagoans living on the third floor in working-class quarters were without water during the three-day hot spell. Water pressure in these districts was not sufficient to drive the water up to the third floor.

During the hot spell City Engineer Ericson declared that the pumping plants, whose normal output is 60,000,000 gallons a day, were forced to yield between 70,000,000 and 75,000,000 gallons a day. He declared that it was impossible to draw more water thru the intakes.

ALSACE-LORRAINE ASKS AUTONOMY; PARIS DENIES IT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 23.—"Alsace and Lorraine are preparing to submit their request for a separate administration within France to the league of nations," says Dr. Ricklin, president of the Alsationa diet, adding that this problem has caused wars between France and Germany from 843 to 1914.

"The main object is the administration. All power is concentrated in Paris. This we consider as an infringement of our personal liberty. Under the kaiser we had our own diet and president, and controlled the money collected from citizens, while the highly paid posts of administration were reserved for Alsatians and Lorrainians."

Tyranny from Paris.

"After the war French officials were sent to occupy the high posts. Only meager salaries went to natives. The railroad company, owned formerly by Germany and now by France, is run by native railway men. It makes great profits, but the profits go to Paris.

"A proclamation asking autonomy within the French nation was signed by 100 prominent men, part of them officials. The French had them discharged at once, some punished, the homes of others searched and watched by police from Paris day and night."

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926

By Wm Z. Foster

25¢

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
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BRITISH STRIKE HIT CAPITALIST INDUSTRY HARD

Wages Lost by Workers Shown to Be Small

LONDON, July 23.—According to Walter Runciman, leading banker of Great Britain, the British general strike and the coal strike to date have cost British capitalists \$567,500,000. The cost is distributed as follows among the different groups:

General strike, \$150,000,000; heavy industries, including coal, \$140,000,000; railroads, \$10,000,000; pig iron, \$25,000,000; steel, \$50,000,000; textiles and other light industry, \$87,500,000; home trade \$100,000,000.

While capitalists lost \$567,500,000 according to Runciman, the workers lost only \$175,000,000 in wages, the 1,250,000 coal miners have lost \$125,000,000 in wages—or only \$100 each over a period of 12 weeks of strike so far. This shows very clearly that the miners' wages are at the minimum of human existence, as this makes an average of only some \$8.50 per week.

The support of the other industries to the miners when the miners began their strike against a wage reduction from this pitifully low scale, cost the other \$50,000,000 in wages for the nine days of strike, or a little over \$16 each, which is again a commentary of the low wages of British workers.

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,

RIVERVIEW PARK

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.

ITALIAN TRADE UNIONS REVOLT ON 9-HOUR DAY

Bosses Refuse to Pay for Extra Hour

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 LONDON, July 15 (By Mail).—The Chiasso, Italy correspondent of the London Daily Herald sends the following report regarding the recent effort of Mussolini to reintroduce the nine-hour day:
 "One of the bitterest features, for the workers, of the new fascist decree for an extra hour's work per day is that no pay is allowed for this hour. This condition was demanded by the employers and agreed to by Signor Mussolini.

Also 10 Hours.
 "In those industries, such as metal and cotton, where a nine-hour day is already worked, the workers have now to work for ten hours, with no extra pay.

"The fascist trade unions have informed the government of the revolt against these measures, which is growing apace, even among their members. They have therefore asked that the extra hour shall be paid for.
 "The employers, however, are resisting on the plea of foreign competition, and have refused to meet the fascist trade unions in conference.

Lesson from Britain.
 "In Italian labor circles it is believed that Signor Mussolini's onslaught on the eight-hour day is a consequence of the British employers' attack on wages. If the British workers see defeated an even further lengthening of hours in Italy is feared.

"It is significant that the cabinet decision to strengthen the fascist militia coincided with the measure lengthening working hours. Picketing by militiamen near the factories is to be increased henceforth.

Arrest Women.
 "Two hundred peasant women were arrested yesterday at the village of Molinella, near Bologna, because they had refused to join the fascist trade union and work longer hours. The local fascist authorities have empowered landlords to evict tenants who go on strike.

"Growing agitation against the lengthening of hours is also reported from Rome, Milan, Venice and Turin."

Two Hindu Textile Workers Killed in Strike Demonstration

MADRAS, India, July 23.—Two Hindu textile workers were killed and a number wounded by police when they staged a mass picketing demonstration in front of the Bangalore woolen mill. Police are now seeking to arrest the leaders of the strike.

Read—

Body and Blood of Christ, Inc.

By Thurber Lewis

Sacco and Vanzetti

By John Dos Passos

The Fur Workers' Strike

By Moissaye J. Olgin

Call Western Union

By David Gordon

IN THE AUGUST NEW MASSES

On All News Stands or from the NEW MASSES 39 West 8th Street, New York 25c a copy \$2.00 a year

Cook County Forest Preserve Board Wastes \$1,000,000 in 4 Years

Approximately \$1,000,000 has been wasted by the Cook county forest preserve board in the last four years, declared the head of the Citizen's Association, which is gathering data on the purchase of forest preserve lands to present to the grand jury for prosecution.

It was pointed out in the statement that many farmers had sold their property to various politicians with the understanding that the land was to become part of the forest preserve. These politicians then resold it to the county board. In a number of cases the board paid twice the amount that had originally been paid the farmer for the land.

'ARMOURS' MUST DIVEST ITSELF OF CREAMERIES

Federal Commission Issues Order

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Armour and Company have been ordered by the federal trade commission to "divest itself in good faith" of all the stock in the Eu Claire Creamery Company of Eu Claire, Wisconsin, and the Pacific Creamery Company of Temple, Arizona.

This order followed the decision of the commission that Armour and Company, thru control of the businesses of these two corporations, had suppressed all competition in the sale of butter and canned milk in the states of Arizona and California.

The complaint against this meat packing combine with acquiring and owning the capital stock of the Harold L. Brown Co., Inc., A. S. Kinimouth Produce, Loudon Packing Co. and Smith, Richardson and Company were dismissed.

French Financial Mix Gives Stock Exchange of N. Y. Exciting Time

NEW YORK, July 23.—Capitalizing the extreme uncertainty and uneasiness in the world's financial markets with respect to the French political and economic situation, the weakened technical position of the stock market occasioned by the rapid advance in prices, and the prospect of an advance in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York after the close of the market today, bearish professionals launched a vicious drive against the market today.

Most of the selling pressure was directed against the speculative leaders in the motor and steel stocks, with General Motors, Hudson Motors, Cast Iron Pipe and United States Steel as the special targets. After reaching the highest prices on the movement, these stocks fell back in confusion from two to seven points. The bears industriously circulated reports that no special dividends would be forthcoming this year to stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation.

Seasoned railroad stocks were the last to join the downward swing, and losses in that section were comparatively light. No attempt was made to cause further unsettlement in the oil stocks.

\$211,000,000 IN MUNITIONS ON IONA ISLAND

Explosives Menace Neighbors by Residents

DOVER, N. J., July 23.—TNT, loaded shells, smokeless powder, guns and other war material valued at \$211,000,000—more than twice the value of that which was lost in the explosion of the Lake Denmark arsenal—is stored at the naval depot at Iona Island, a mile south of the Bear Mountain bridge, declared Lieutenant William Fitzgerald Jones, U. S. N., before the naval court of inquiry into the explosion of the Lake Denmark arsenal.

Lieutenant Jones, who handled the supply accounts of the Lake Denmark arsenal for the Iona depot declared that on the night of the explosion the value of the explosives, guns, and stores at the Lake Denmark arsenal was \$84,923,952. The TNT, loaded shells and smokeless powder was valued at \$78,155,254.

Lord Rothermere an Irresponsible, Says British Government

LONDON, July 23.—Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail continues to bombard America with charges of usury which it asserts are the cause of all Europe's troubles, and especially England's. It says the American public never has had any substantial knowledge of the British proposal to cancel all war debts. It is going to give America the facts.

"Americans who have crossed the Atlantic can read them and take them home and let their friends know of the disastrous mischief being wrought in Europe as a result of the complacency of President Wilson and of the harsh terms imposed on the allies by the great and wealthy American nation, which so prides itself on its generosity and idealism."

British government officials say they are "embarrassed" by Lord Rothermere, and privately report that he is "irresponsible." The Daily Mail is the paper whose venomous attacks on the striking miners was, however, backed up by the government when the printers refused to print the attacks and precipitated the general strike.

Ex-Congressman and Probate Judge in Big Ohio Bank Wreck

STEUENVILLE, Ohio, July 23.—Former democratic congressman, W. E. Francis, who served from 18th Ohio congressional district for 8 years, was among the five persons indicted by the Jefferson County grand jury today in connection with the \$1,000,000 failure on May 15 of the Union Savings & Trust Company at Yorkville, Ohio. Francis was charged with misapplying the credits of the bank.

The others named in the true bills were John G. Belknap, of Steubenville, for 12 years a probate judge. Thomas E. Jones, vice-president of the bank. W. E. Jones, cashier and Brinley Jones, assistant cashier of the bank.

Property Owners Seek to Segregate Negro in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23.—Property owners of Kansas City have organized into the Linwood Improvement Association, that is doing its best to keep the Negro population north of 27th St. Ever since a few Negro families moved south of the 27th St. line the property owners have been on the warpath. The plan that the association intends to carry thru is to have condemned one block of property that has Negro and white residents. This block is then to become part of Spring Valley and Troost Parks in order to separate the two districts.

The Negro residential district of Kansas City is congested. It is overpopulated. The latest health report showed the mortality rate was greater than in any other part of the city.

DUTCH DOCKERS REFUSE BOSSES' TERMS TO RETURN

On Strike Against Coal for Britain

LONDON, July 15 (By Mail).—The Antwerp, Belgium dockers, who are on strike for better wages and against the shipping of coal to Britain, yesterday decided, by 5,896 votes to 72, with 11 abstentions, against a return to work on terms offered by the employers.

The employers proposed that the men should resume and that negotiations should then be begun for a new agreement.

Metal Workers Also.
 Metal workers in Antwerp have also gone on strike. The Belgian-iron trade employers yesterday agreed to increases in wages, to take effect from August 1.

Len Small's Clabaugh Appointment Accepted; Capitalists Gave O. K.

Hinton G. Clabaugh, offered the post of Illinois governor and parole chief by Governor Len Small, has announced his acceptance of the appointment—after spending a day conferring with Chicago bankers and business men.

"I was urged to accept as a matter of public duty and have decided to do so," said Mr. Clabaugh. Mr. Samuel Insull, traction and power magnate is one of the leading capitalists to do the urging, it is admitted.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

- Convention of the Slovak Workers Society, Chicago, Ill. \$50.00
- Lydia Gibson, Chicago, Ill. 50.00
- Collected in Alfred Desker and Cohen Shop, Chicago, Ill. 8.50
- David R. Liph, Chicago, Ill. 10.00
- Workers Gymnastic Club, Chicago, Ill. 10.00
- Finnish Workers Festival, Ishpeming, Mich. 70.74
- J. Amter, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00
- Bishop W. M. Brown, Ganon, Ohio 6.00
- John Tuomi, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1.00
- K. Kaywan, Detroit, Mich. 3.50
- M. Sheluk, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
- J. Silberstein, Detroit, Mich. 1.00

BUSINESS MEN HIT DIPLOMATS FOR WEAKNESS

Chinese Armies Crack Imperialist Front

SHANGHAI, July 23.—The foreign imperialist business men here are much chagrined and angry at the continued advance of the national liberation movement which has placed the imperialist powers into a state of helplessness and confused rivalry. The British and Americans here are taking out their grouch on their nations' diplomatic representatives in China.

Attack Their Diplomats.
 The British papers in Shanghai are bitterly criticizing the whole diplomatic corps at Peking, pointing out that it allows violations of the 1901 protocol—written long before China awakened and which was forced upon it—citing the blockading of the legation quarter recently for several hours while Chang Tso-lin was entering the city. This criticism of Chang's acts is a part of British anger at Japan, however, as Chang is Japan's prize native militarist.

Protest Meeting in U. S. Courtroom.
 The Americans are no less hostile, and are demanding privately in communications to Washington that the minister to China be recalled and the consul at Shanghai also replaced, because of their "weakness" in turning over the Shanghai mixed court to Chinese—albeit this rendition was promised China for years.

A protest meeting against this action on the part of foreign lawyers was held, it is to be noted, in the courtroom of the United States.

Canton Troops Add to Woe.
 The gloomy outlook for a continuation of foreign rule in China is still further darkened by the advance of the Canton nationalist troops to the north, endangering Wu Peifu.

The customs conference seems unlikely to reach a decisive conclusion or even to meet again, altho it is scheduled to resume sittings in September and the weak and temporary Peking government now in Chang's hands has appointed new delegates. The imperialist powers are all at each other's throats on customs regulations, Japan particularly having out-generated the British and Americans.

Southern Cotton Growers to Import Porto Rican Labor

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 23.—Representatives of the Cotton Growers Association and the government of San Juan, Porto Rico, are planning the emigration of a large number of Porto Ricans to Arizona to work in the cotton fields.

Proposals of a similar nature have also been made in regards to other states in the cotton belt.

Margaret Bondfield Is Returned to Parliament

LONDON, July 23.—Miss Margaret Bondfield is again a labor member of parliament. She was elected for the Walsend division on the laborite ticket in the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Patrick Hastings. Miss Bondfield's return to parliament increases the number of woman members to six.



OIL
 A NEW NOVEL
 by Upton Sinclair
 (Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.
 J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunny goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quick hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil seeping out of the ground and Dad wheels the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. After the sale of the ranch she tells Bunny, Paul has been home to see her. She said he disapproved of Dad selling the ranch and that he told Bunny in Beach City there was oil on it. Bunny then remembers having seen Paul pass him on the road.

Furthermore, Dad wanted Bunny to promise him not to smoke tobacco or drink liquor until he was twenty-one. Here again was the "double standard," and Dad was frank about it. He had learned to smoke, but wished he hadn't; if Bunny wanted to acquire the habit, it was his right, but Dad thought he ought to wait until he was old enough to know what he was doing, and until he had got his full growth. And the same applied to liquor. Dad drank very little now, but there had been a time in his life when he had come close to becoming a drunkard, and so he was afraid of it, and Bunny's being allowed to go to college—at least on Dad's money—would have to be dependent upon his promising to avoid the drinking-bouts. Bunny said all right, sure; that was easy enough for him. He would have liked to ask more about Dad's own story, but he did not quite like to. He had never seen Dad drunk; and it was a startling idea to contemplate.

Finally there was the matter of women; and here apparently, Dad could not bring himself to be frank. Two things he said: first, Bunny was known to have a father with a pile of money, and this exposed him to one of the worst perils of young men. All kinds of women would be a-tryin' to get a-hold of him, just in order to get him to spend money on them, or to blackmail him; and Bunny would be disposed to trust women, so he must be warned about this. Dad told him dreadful stories about rich young men, and the women into whose hands they had fallen, and how it had wrecked their lives and brought shame upon their families. And then, there was the matter of disease; loose women were very apt to have diseases, and Dad told something about this, and about the quacks who prey upon ignorant and frightened boys. If one got into trouble of that sort, one must go to a first-class doctor.

And that was all Dad had to say. Bunny took it gratefully, but he wished there might have been more; he would have liked to ask his father many questions, but he could not bring himself to do it, in the face of his father's evident shrinking. Dad's manner and attitude seemed to say that there was something so inherently evil about sex that you just couldn't bring yourself to talk about it; it was a part of your life that you lived in the dark, and never dragged out into the light. Bunny's idea was that his father's discourse didn't apply very much to himself. He knew there were dirty boys, but he was not one and never expected to be.

The matter was made easier for Bunny by the fact that he very soon fell severely in love. There were such swarms of charming young feminine things in the school, it was simply not possible to escape them, especially when your possessions and social standing were such that so many of them set out after you! Some young misses were too bold in their advances, or too obviously coy, and repelled the shy lad; the one who secured him was very demure and still, so that his imagination could endow her with romantic qualities. Rosie Taintor was her name, and she had hair that made a tail halfway down her back, and was fluffy on her forehead, with golden glints; she was even more shy than Bunny, and had little conversation, but that was not necessary, for she had a great power of admiration, and had a phrase by which she expressed it: things were "wonderful"; they grew more and more "wonderful," with soulful, mysterious whispers; the oil business was especially "wonderful," and Rosie never tired of being told about it, which pleased Bunny, who had much to tell. Rosie's father, and also her mother, were dentists, and this is not an especially romantic occupation, so naturally the child thought it thrilling to dash about the country as Bunny did, and direct armies of labor, and command vast treasures to flow out of the earth.

Bunny would take her for rides; and when they were out in the country, where it was safe, Bunny would drive with one hand, and the other hand would rest on Rosie's, and truly, "wonderful" were the thrills that would steal over both of them. They were content to ride that way for hours; or to get out and wander in the hills, and gather wild flowers, and sit and watch the sunset. Bunny was full of reverence, and when once or twice he dared so far as to place a kiss upon his adored one's cheek, it was with almost religious awe. When the weather was not suitable for outdoor courtship, he would visit her home, where the mother and father had a hobby, the collecting of old English prints; these were framed on all the walls, and there were stacks of them you could look at, quaint eighteenth-century scenes of hunting gentlemen in red coats with packs of hounds, and red-checked barmaids serving pots of ale to toppers with big pipes. Bunny would look at these for hours—for it took only one hand to turn the mover. What is there that is not "wonderful," when you are so young, and at the same time so good? It made Bunny walk on air, just to buy a new straw-hat, and meet his chosen one upon the street, and anticipate her comments!
 (To be continued.)

Furriers Victorious in Spite of Sabotage

(Continued from page 1)

strikers claim they won a victory. At the victory celebration the strikers pledged to replenish their depleted treasury and only a few days ago further pledged one day's pay to the striking Ladies' Garment Workers. This is certainly not the attitude of strikers who have suffered a defeat.

Moreover, the fur workers of Chicago are on strike now because the manufacturers refuse to sign the New York agreement, altho the bosses had previously agreed to accept whatever settlement was reached in New York.

What Constitutes Defeat?

The fruits of defeat are temporary demoralization and sometimes the union is completely wiped out and the work of organization has to begin all over again. The railway shopmen, the steel workers, the packing house workers and all unions who suffered defeat during the "open shop" drive know this.

Victory means the strengthening of the union, the morale of the members reaches a high level. These are the outward manifestations that denote victory or defeat. The Furriers' Union of New York is stronger today than it ever was. Not one member was lost during the strike and nearly 3,000 have been added to the membership since the strike. The pledge to rebuild their treasury, the donation of one day's pay to the striking garment workers, following a long and bitter strike, show a high morale and an understanding of the class nature of the struggle.

First Strike Led by Left Wing.

No one can claim that the victory of the furriers was 100%. I do not hesitate to say that it could have been

turned into a complete victory if the right wing would have aided the strikers instead of adding the manufacturers. The strike was as bitter a struggle as we have witnessed in recent years. It was the first strike in this country conducted by the left wing with the Communists playing a leading role. Not only did the union have the employers to face but they had to struggle against the open sabotage of the right wing within the union composed of the Kaufman-Sorkin group.

Sabotage by Right Wing.
 These saboteurs within were supported by the right wing generally. The funds of the union were tied up at a critical period of the strike. Every effort was made to discredit the leaders. Attempts were made to settle the strike over the heads of the strikers and their chosen officials. President Green was brought upon the scene in an effort to turn the strike over to tender mercy of the discredited Kaufman-Sorkin group. The manufacturers were given to understand that they must not yield to the demands of the strikers. The remarkable feature was that in spite of these treacherous moves they were able to achieve a victory.

Many Vital Points Won.

The 40-hour week was a victory and is the first step in the direction of the five-day week for the needle industry. From now on this demand will be fought for by all needle trade unions, and will be the incentive for the five-day week generally throughout the labor movement.

The curse of overtime has been removed, except for four hours per week being allowed during the months of September, October, November and December. This is quite an advance

over the old system when overtime was unlimited. This, however, was a compromise that must be wiped out in the next agreement.

The minimum wage increase of ten per cent was a compromise from the original demand, but if this is to be considered a defeat, then there have been very few victories won in the labor movement.

The revision of second class work and the limiting it to a designated number of skins is in reality a further wage increase. How many members of the union it affects I do not know, but it takes approximately 45 types of skins out of second class work and places them in the first class.

Under the old agreement the industry was overrun with foramen. The new agreement abolishes this evil, the union deciding when the manufacturer is entitled to hire a foreman.

The discriminating practice of the employer, allowed under the agreement, to fire as many of the workers as he could prior to a holiday so as he would not have to pay for it, has been eliminated. No worker now can be discharged in the week preceding a holiday week. This is the beginning of taking away the right of the employer to hire and fire workers as he chooses.

Under the old agreement the manufacturer had the right to send out to contractors any section of a garment. This has been changed so that now the entire garment has to be made on the same premises.

Many other points of the agreement could be quoted to prove to those of unbiased mind that the ending of the strike was a victory for the workers and not a defeat. However, there were

a number of mistakes made that must be admitted and criticized by the strike leaders, if that has not already been done.

Some Mistakes.

The clause abolishing apprentices is not the way a left wing should handle this problem. The fact that the right wing has nothing to say about this deviation simply proves that the left wing handled this as the right wing would do. That the bringing in of youth into the industry is always abused by the employers is a recognized fact and it requires regulation. However, in justice to the union it must be said that they are not practicing what they put into writing. I am told that hundreds of learners have been taken into the union since the strike ended. Nevertheless that clause should be eliminated and a clause written in that will protect the youth and not discriminate against them.

There may have been some justification for the signing of an agreement for two years and eight months, but it certainly was wrong not to have a clause for the negotiating of and striking, if necessary, for further wage increases.

Furriers Point the Way.

There are other points that were yielded to the employers that could be criticized, such as the yielding of the unemployment insurance, the equal division of work during the dull season, etc. But the intent of this article is not so much to criticize the strike settlement, but to protest against the attempt of the right wing to turn a well-fought and well-deserved victory into a defeat. The furriers of New York point the way to victory; their traducers point the way to demoralization and defeat.

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 ITALIAN-AMERICAN
 1238 Madison Street
 N. E. Cor. Elizabeth St.
 Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty
 Special Arrangements for Parties on Short Notice

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More A. F. of L. Official Treachery

After a splendid struggle against the powerful New York I. R. T. the strike leaders were compelled to advise their followers to apply for their old jobs, believing that a continuation of the strike was futile in view of the odds against them.

The odds against the I. R. T. employees were:
The traction trust; the city government; the capitalist press and the treachery of the American Federation of Labor officialdom. That the traction magnates and their hirelings in the city government and on the capitalist press should be hostile to the attempt on the part of the traction employees to organize a union and smash the company's harlot organization need surprise nobody. That is their business.

But is not the American Federation of Labor supposed to be the leader and organizer of the American trade union movement? Its business is to encourage and aid all efforts on the part of the workers to build unions for their own protection.

Yet here was a splendid opportunity to organize the employees of very important transportation service. And not even a word of counsel or encouragement was given.

Neither the executive committee of the A. F. of L. nor the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees moved hand or foot to help the I. R. T. employees in their struggle with the company.

The leaders run banks, insurance companies, coal mines, and other business institutions, with the workers' money. What do they care if a few thousand wage slaves go on strike for higher wages? They don't want too many members in the A. F. of L. They have enough per capita now to keep them going. In a short time they hope to destroy whatever semblance of militancy there is left in the trade unions and the employers will no longer have to bother about company unions.

This is the way the leaders have gone.

Ralph Easley of the notorious strikebreaking National Civic Federation is a welcome visitor at the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor and an official of that body shows him the new labor radio station. Fraternization!

Matthew Woll is eulogized in the *New York Times* for urging labor to scrap its war weapons and get out the powder puffs.

Green assails the Passaic strikers and denounces a group of labor men who were planning to visit Soviet Russia to see how the workers were getting along with the business of running one-sixth of the earth.

The old leaders of the A. F. of L. have gone over bag and baggage to the employers. They are thru with organizing the unorganized.

Their fondest hope now is, that the employers will see the wisdom of tolerating an organization of the most highly skilled workers and that those will be granted "most-favored nation" conditions at the expense of the great majority of their fellows.

The present leadership of the A. F. of L. must give way to one that will organize and lead all workers, skilled and unskilled to fight for better conditions now, and ultimately for ownership and control of industry.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

They Defend Capitalist Politicians

SMALL REFUSES PARDON TO STRIKERS—FITZPATRICK, NOCKELS AND THEIR ORGAN DEFEND HIM FROM CRITICISM—PICKETS MUST SERVE OUT TIME WHILE FITZPATRICK ET AL CLING TO GOVERNOR SMALL'S BANDWAGON.

By JACK JOHNSTON.
THE FEDERATION NEWS, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, again comes to the defense of Governor Small and launches an attack upon the militant garment workers' pickets who are now serving prison sentences for correctly violating the injunction issued by Judge Sullivan during the 1924 dressmakers' strike.

As usual this attack is covered up with the convenient drawing of the red herring across the trail. The gist of the whole ridiculous position of the Chicago Federation of Labor or rather their camouflaged excuse, is, that as long as any members of the Workers (Communist) Party take up the struggles of the workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with it.

The latest attack upon those men and women, who did very little talking but went to jail for the labor movement, is based upon a report made to the federation by I. L. Davidson, organizer of the I. L. G. W. U. For weeks the joint board of the I. L. G. W. U. tried to get Fitzpatrick, Olander, Walker and other officials to speak at a meeting called by the joint board to protest against the imprisonment of these pickets and to demand their immediate release.

Oppose Demonstration.
THEY not only refused to speak themselves but opposed the idea of a demonstration at all. The joint board of the I. L. G. W. U. naturally refused to join the Federation in this conspiracy of silence and have carried on a policy of publicity, mass meetings and demonstrations as much as its small organization has been able. Many local unions affiliated with the federation have assisted to the best of their ability. But the organizations that should carry the burden of the struggle, namely the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor have been silent as far as labor demonstration against the imprisoned injunction violators are concerned, but they have been very definite in the defense of Governor Small and in their attack against the men and women who went to jail, labeling the public agitation, carried on under the auspices of the I. L. G. W. U. joint board, for their release as Communist propaganda.

News Gets Indignant.
THE FEDERATION NEWS waxes indignant over Davidson's attack upon Governor Small. It says, "In a trade, unground and unwarranted, he (Davidson Ed.) accused Gov. Small of being unfair, although he knew that Attorney-General Carlstrom was to

blame for the pardons not being granted to the jailed pickets without delay." Again in defense of Governor Small they quote Fitzpatrick as saying, "The Federation actually secured the pardon for nineteen of them. Attorney-General Carlstrom then advised Governor Small that according to the law he had no right to issue pardons in these cases."

In other words the Federation of official position according to their official paper is, that Governor Small was willing to pardon the pickets, Attorney-General Carlstrom told him he could not do it and he didn't. So therefore nothing can be done in the matter. The convicted pickets must serve their sentence, and any individual who protests publicly is a Communist, or any union who demands mass meetings and public demonstrations demanding the immediate release of these victims of the class war, are carry on Communist propaganda which will not be tolerated or supported by the Federation.

"Friend Small"
ACCORDING to the quotations made in the Federation News from the speeches made by Fitzpatrick and Nockels, Governor Small is an angel and Attorney-General Carlstrom is the devil. From their progressive position for a labor party of a few years ago they have become the most ardent supporters of the slogan, "reward your friends and punish your enemies." In this instance the "friend is Small" and the enemy is Carlstrom. Nockels is quoted as saying to the federation: "We heard Davidson's tirade about Len Small. I remember when he pardoned 19 Communists in the penitentiary. I do not suppose that they gave him any credit for these pardons. I was one of those who saw the governor and urged him to issue these pardons. And he did pardon them—nineteen of them."

Deserves No Credit.
You are damned right, Nockels! Let Small get no credit from the Communists and deserved none. It suited his political purpose at that time to pardon the convicted Communists just as it suits his political purpose not to pardon the imprisoned pickets. There is no difference of opinion between Small and Carlstrom when it comes to questions concerning labor, only in the case of the pickets Carlstrom seems to have more gall than Small in expressing his opinion, or to put it more concretely, he does not expect to get the support of the trade union officialdom, so he does not have to be as careful as Small, who has their endorsement.

On the other hand, the credit for the release of the 19 Communists and all other class war prisoners is due to the workers' organizations alone, and just as they gave you and others credit for taking a correct working class position in these cases, so will they severely criticize you for sinking the interest of the imprisoned pickets to cater to the political ambition of capitalist politicians, trying to gloss over the class antagonisms that exist between the workers and their exploiters, by spreading the poli-

sonous propaganda of class collaboration. Nearly fifty pickets are or have served their sentence in the Cook county jail. Yet the federation has not held a single protest meeting against their imprisonment. The reason is obvious. Governor Small refuses to grant them a pardon and so they have decided to go along with Small without a pardon. To call a mass protest meeting to demand the release of these victims would expose those labor leaders who are in Small's hand wagon. It would bring out the crying need for a labor party. So the interest of the working class as a whole has to be submerged, the convicted pickets must shut up and serve their time all in the interest of class collaboration, which is the modern expression of working-class betrayal.

THE following units of the party have heeded the urgent request for collection and settlement for the United Labor Ticket Special Assessment, since the last report was made:

City	State	Nucleus	Amount
Okland	California	Street No. 1	5.00
San Francisco	California	Shop No. 4	3.00
San Francisco	California	Street No. 1	5.00
Leadville	Colorado	Shop No. 1	3.00
Chicago	Illinois	Shop No. 1	3.00
Chicago	Illinois	Shop No. 5	3.00
Chicago	Illinois	Shop No. 2	5.00
Chicago	Illinois	Shop No. 22	5.00
Chicago	Illinois	Street No. 20	6.00
Chicago	Illinois	Street No. 22	7.00
Chicago	Illinois	Street No. 37	1.00
Madison	Illinois	Shop No. 1	4.00
Madison	Illinois	Shop No. 2	3.00
Madison	Illinois	Shop No. 3	3.00
Madison	Illinois	Street	10.00
Baltimore	Maryland	Shop No. 1	4.00
Baltimore	Maryland	Shop No. 3	2.50
Boston	Massachusetts	Shop No. 1	3.50
Easton	Massachusetts	Street No. 2	6.00
Green	Michigan	Street No. 1	4.00
Detroit	Michigan	Street No. 4	6.00
Detroit	Michigan	Shop No. 10	3.50
Negaunee	Michigan	Street No. 1	2.00
Negaunee	Michigan	Street No. 2	3.50
Newberry	Michigan	Street No. 1	6.00
South Bend	Michigan	Street No. 1	10.00
Wainola	Michigan	Street No. 1	4.50
Minneapolis	Minnesota	Shop No. 1	4.50
Minneapolis	Minnesota	Street No. 2	4.00
Minneapolis	Minnesota	Street No. 3	3.00
Minneapolis	Minnesota	Street No. 202	5.00
Buffalo	New York	Shop No. 81	4.50
Endicott	New York	Shop No. 82	2.50
Endicott	New York	Shop No. 83	2.50
Endicott	New York	Shop No. 5E-2	4.00
New York	New York	Shop No. 6B-2	5.00
New York	New York	Factory No. 1B-3	2.00
New York	New York	Factory No. 1A-4	5.00
New York	New York	Factory No. 5B-1	4.50
New York	New York	Street No. 9B-2	7.50
New York	New York	Shop No. 206	5.00
Cleveland	Ohio	Street No. 11	7.50
Cleveland	Ohio	Conc. No. 1D	3.50
Cleveland	Ohio	Shop No. 1	3.00
E. Liverpool	Ohio	Shop No. 301	4.50
Martins Ferry	Ohio	Street No. 41	5.00
Yorkville	Ohio	Street No. 102	2.00
Astoria	Oregon	Street No. 1	4.00
McKeesport	Pennsylvania	Shop No. 4	4.00
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Street No. 3	5.00
Scranton	Pennsylvania	Street No. 1	10.00
Mt. Vernon	Washington	Russian Branch	10.00
Tacoma	Washington	Shop No. 3	4.50
Superior	Wisconsin	Street No. 4	4.50

Every other street and shop nuclei must follow the example of these units of the party by making a prompt settlement. The collection of the United Labor Ticket Special Assessment must be completed by the first of August.

Every member should insist that the name of his nuclei be in the honor roll of those units of the party who have shown that they are functioning efficiently.

I. R. T. OFFICIALS IGNORE LAVIN; STRIKERS ANGRY

Bosses Refuse to Treat with Strike Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 23.—Four hundred striking interborough Rapid Transit Company employees, who today marched in a body to the company's yards to ask that they be given back the jobs they quit on July 6, were met with the announcement that the company would not treat with Edward P. Lavin, the strike leader.

The strikers shouted a derisive answer at the company's officials and returned to their headquarters to discuss the new phase of the strike. They declared they would not break allegiance to their strike leaders.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

WITH THE STAFF

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

They Live on the Muddy. We always had an idea about Kansas City that was far from being either idealistic or sentimental, but what would you say to the following gem purloined from the letter of a correspondent:

"The residents of this city are congested and of the worst type. Some sections are absolutely unsanitary."

Our Suggestions for a French Cabinet

Premier: J. Pierpont Morgan. Foreign minister: Charley Chaplin.

Finance minister: Mr. Ponzio, now "summering" at Huntsville, Texas.

Minister of war: Rudolph Valentino.

Minister of marine: William Petterson of the M. T. W. 510 of the I. W. W. Like Herriot, Bill is against any dictatorship.

Minister of Justice: Harry Daugherty; First Assistant, Scar Face Al Capone.

Minister of Posts: Big Tim Murphy.

Minister of Education: Almee Semple McPherson.

Minister of the Interior: Doctor Cook.

Now You Tell One
"I am going to Europe to shoot grouse."—J. Pierpont Morgan.

A Solon Judgeth

"Better indeed for you that a milestone be tied around your neck and be cast into the sea, nay, even scratch a mule's heel, than be heard threatening to kick the breeches off the least of our prophets."—Jeremiah, Verses 3-7-77.

Because Elmer Moore neglected to read the gospels, tho he may have drank of the spirit of the Lord, he was forced to stand up in court before Judge Jack McGoorty and take his medicine. Not that Elmer did not need it. In fact, a whole can of ammonia would not be wasted on his breath.

AND THERE CAME A SOOTH-SAYER.

Elmer was a guard in Cook county jail and one of his pleasant duties was to escort various bootleggers to court. Now, it is no secret that bootleggers are bad people to stay away from. Elmer did not do that, hence the tale.

Now for the facts. Elmer is an employe of Sheriff Hoffman, who is an employe of the G. O. P. of Cook county. While the sheriff was in jail his guards were dancing, even as mice are in the absence of members of the feline species. Having nothing to do they hovered around the cells of the bootleggers, thus being overcome by alcoholic fumes.

JUDGE NOT, LEST YE BE THRASHED.

Now it came to pass that a Pharisee by the name of McErlane, was taken before the publican McGoorty for justice. McErlane, like Pontius Pilate wished to wash his hands of the law and told it to the judge, threatening to lay violent hands on him. The judge mumbled exceedingly.

Whereupon the judge driven to anger by the threats of the Pharisee, called upon Elmer to take him hither. Elmer having looked upon the bootlegger when he was red, staggered awkwardly. The judge indensed, demanded that he be taken from hence. But it was easier said than done.

Elmer lurched towards the bench. The multitudes laughed loudly.

IF A MAN ASKETH THY TROUSERS—

"You are drunk," declared the court.

"Like hell, I am," retorted Elmer, "and furthermore, if you say it again, I shall disassociate your honor's person from his B. V. D.'s."

Whereupon his honor gathered his robes around him and retired to his chambers.

A WISE JUDGE MIXETH MERCY WITH MOONSHINE.

When Elmer next appeared before his honor he was sober. Taking advantage of his condition, McGoorty got real nasty and rebuked him, held him for contempt of court and refined the punishment by postponing sentence.

Verily indeed, he that razzes a judge is looking for trouble.

"The 4th of August" of the British General Strike

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

The general strike had no clear aim, no clear program. Whereas in reality it had, and had of necessity, a political character from the very beginning, the general council persisted in asseverating at every street corner that the strike was only an economic one, that it was not directed against the constitution and so on. In the meantime the government assiduously organized its strikebreakers. The general council called upon the striking masses to spend its leisure time in games, dancing and sport. The general council, in which the masses had at first placed unbounded confidence, and to whom it had with enthusiasm entrusted the fate of this great movement, was capable of vacillating, even in view of the government's threat to declare the strike illegal, a threat which was coupled with the "promise" to confiscate the personal property of the official trade union leaders.

The Magdenburg trial recently proved with absolute certainty that in 1918, when the great strike began in Germany, the leaders of the social democrats, Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske, deliberately joined in the organization of the strike in order to wreck the strike of the workers. They openly admitted before the court that, whilst they were members of the strike committees of the workers, they were at the same time in touch with the staffs of Hindenburg and the crown prince. Something of the same sort has now been done by the right leaders of the general council. Just as in 1913 the independent social democrats Haase, Dittmann & Co. in the government of "People's Commissaries" acted in the same way as Ebert and Scheidemann, so Purcell and Pugh have now acted in the same way as Thomas and MacDonald.

The 12th of May, 1926 (the day of the capitulation of the general council), is for the general council what

CONCLUSION TODAY OF ZINOVIEV'S ARTICLE ON THE BRITISH STRIKE

EDITOR'S NOTE—The concluding instalment of Comrade Zinoviev's article on the British general strike, printed herewith, will be followed by other articles on the same subject by several of the foremost Communist leaders of various countries.

In the August number of *The Workers' Monthly* will appear the theses of the executive committee of the Communist International on "Lessons of the British General Strike." On the basis of this supremely important document of the leading committee of the world proletarian revolution, the units of the Workers (Communist) Party will discuss the great events of last May in England.

Needless to say, no worker can be informed on this world-shaking event without reading the theses of the Communist International. Orders for the August issue of *The Workers' Monthly* containing the full text of these should be sent NOW, as it is expected that the demand will be large.

Hicks, the leader of the "left," stood in a public speech that it was "disloyal" of the miners to fight for the maintenance of their wages, whilst in other trade unions there were categories of workers who were worse paid than the miners. What is that but

the language of a strikebreaker? The upper stratum of the executive of the Railwaymen's Union refuses even to answer the miners' request for help and declares that it has no reason to discuss anything with the miners. That is quite in Baldwin's style who also refuses to negotiate with the miners before they have capitulated. Cramp, the "leader" of the railwaymen, now calls the general strike a "soap-bubble."

At the national conference of the Shoemakers' Union in Blackpool, Joseph Simon and Smith have already made actually fascist speeches against the "Reds."

"The Reds have the habit of agitating for the proclamation of the general strike, and when the strike is proclaimed, they act as strikebreakers and take possession of the most advantageous functions," declared Smith. It is not that the language of a fascist? Swales of the "left," the only one of the members of the general council, who put up a weak "opposition" to the capitulation, is now finding no better occupation than trying, in common with Hicks and Ben Tillet to gloss over the attitude of the general council and to represent the majority of the members of the general council as having been led astray by Baldwin and Samuel. With regard to the causes of the defeat of the strike, this same Swales declares:

"The chief cause of the defeat of the strike is to be laid at the door of the miners. Baldwin felt himself justified in not carrying through the Samuel memorandum since the miners had also declined to accept it and to submit to the general council. The disorganized behavior of the miners . . . etc."

If Swales is not a deceiver but "only" deceived, he is in reality more dangerous than any deceiver.

Frank Varley, a member of the executive of the Miners' Federation (to say nothing of Hodges), openly suggests a project of reducing wages and of compulsory arbitration for the miners.

Finally, Purcell, of the "left" publishes, in the Danish Social Democrat an interview in which he states:

"The great strike was called off as soon as it had accomplished its task, that of insuring negotiations in the coal industry on the condition that the mine owners, who had dictated terms to the workers, implying the cutting down of wages, should withdraw their demands. It is only in this field that the great strike had aimed at obtaining results."

This is a treacherous declaration.

It is now a perfectly established fact that, if during the last year or two the general council has professed in words to be "left," it was only a reflection of the trend to the left of the masses. The masses are liberating themselves from traditional trade unionism which is saturated with conservative ideology. The masses demand above all an approach to the working class of the Soviet Union. The fighting spirit of the masses is growing. The "left" leaders adapted themselves to this attitude of mind of the masses so as not to lose their influence. They have now dropped their "left" mask. This is what should be explained above all to the broad masses of the English workers. The broad stratum of the "leaders" of the English trade union movement, from the local and district officials of trade unionism to the upper stratum of the general council represent a uniform reactionary case. It is sufficient to remind ourselves that even the cause of the fusion of the small trade unions, or overcoming craft unionism, of amalgamating the trade unions and reorganizing them into industrial federations is everywhere obstructed by the egotistical interests of the trade union officials, who openly sabotage this work. The matter went so far that it became necessary to guarantee the trade union officials their salaries for ten years so as to stop them hindering the fusion of the small trade unions into large ones.

In these circumstances the English trade union movement cannot make a serious step forward, if the proletarian vanguard does not unmask the treacherous part played by the bourgeois and petty bourgeois trade union leaders, the climax of which was the treacherous behaviour of the general council in the recent general strike. The bankruptcy of the general council means a new bankruptcy of reformism both of the right and of the "left" wing.

The Communists must of course understand how to make a distinction between the right and the "left" reformists. In the present period the situation in England is such that the so-called "left" are causing a particularly great amount of harm. Just as in 1914-1918, the so-called "Kautskians" were the arch-enemy, so at present the "Center party," who call themselves "left," are the chief obstacle in the way of the further development of revolution in the English labor movement.

The fight against reformist illusions will now become the chief task in England. The strike has prepared the soil for this fight. It is not out of the question that the labor party, even in its present form, will again have great success at the elections; this however will soon result in the labor party turning against the predominance of the right. The by-elections since the strike have shown this. The task to be performed is to show up to the masses of workers just the "left" reformists, who in reality side with Thomas.

In the summer of 1920 a delegation of English workers visited Soviet Russia for the first time. At that time, Soviet Russia was particularly in need of support from the English trade unions. Nevertheless Lenin in an open letter to the English workers (of May 3rd, 1920), says straight out: "I am not surprised that a number of members of your delegation do not take the standpoint of the working class but that of the bourgeoisie, the class of the exploiters, for the im-

WHAT AND HOW TO READ

workers' education group in Britain. Horrabin thinks that the principal job for the British working class is to smash the British empire. What do you suppose he would say to the American workers?

Let's say that that is a secret, and that you'll have to read the book in order to find out. You'll be interested to know, also, how Japan fits in, with her control over a large part of the Asiatic seas and mainland; also bankrupt France, with her crazy ambition to be a world power, even though she hasn't the means to foot the bills. Still she's bossing the continent of Europe too much to suit John Bull. Maybe the United States will give France enough rope to hang herself with while she is trying to get ahead of the British in Africa and Asia.

THEN there's Russia. We'll not call the Soviet Federation an empire, for while human nature is the same in Russia as elsewhere (save insofar as it has been modified already by the education following the revolution) it is to the advantage of Russia to extend equality to her subordinate areas and to promote an independent spirit among all the subject peoples. But Russia is the biggest thing on the map, and there's an interesting tale to tell of her drive to the west and

south and east. If the United States represents the peak of the dead past, Russia represents the head and front of the living future.

But it didn't all just happen so. You'll want to know how the world was divided into the five great domains, and you'll want to know about the breakers ahead. Horrabin will tell you.

As you read, suppose you look for answers to these questions, and if you strike any smags, let's hear about your troubles.

1. Why do the workers need to study geography?
2. How does it come that our problem is a world-wide problem?
3. What has enabled the United States to assume leadership of the capitalist world?
4. With which empire is rivalry at present greatest? Why? What outcome is to be expected?
5. How much probability is there that France will be able to outdo Great Britain?
6. How much is there to the Japanese scare? If it comes to a war between Japan and the United States, which will most likely be the aggressor?
7. To what extent can Russia attend to her own affairs without being

IN THE NEXT ISSUE:

A STORY OF SEGREGATION OF NEGROES. A flaming protest and call to action by C. O'Brien Roblin. Illustrations by Lydia Gibson.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE FORMER RULING CLASS OF RUSSIA? A splendid article by the German scientist Richard Lewinsohn. Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul.

LIFE AND STRUGGLES IN IRELAND. A lively narrative by T. J. O'Flaherty. Illustrations by Bob Minor, Fred Ellis and others.

THE WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Baies



The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1926

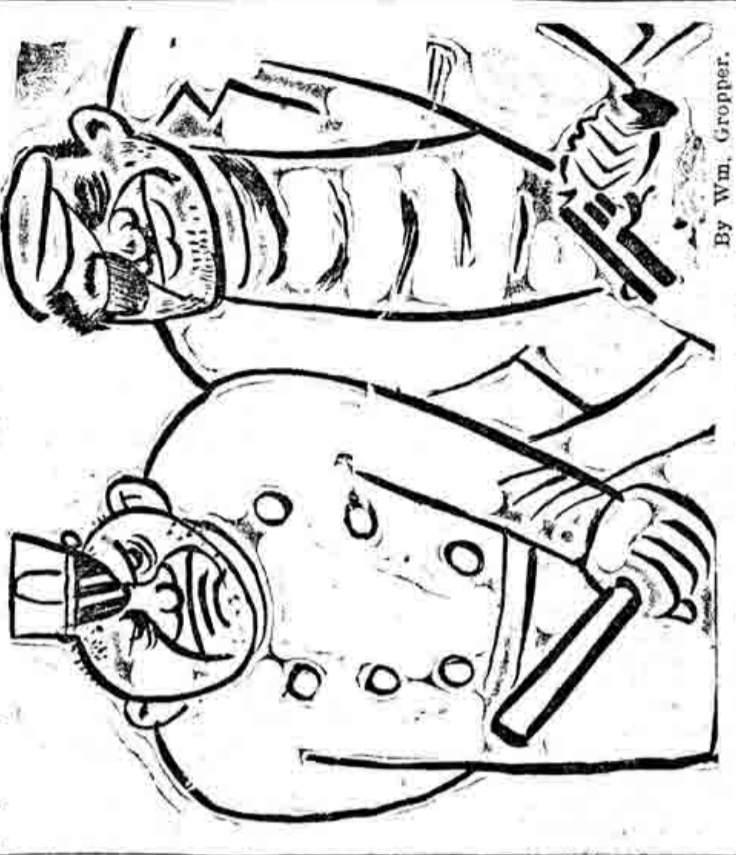


GREAT strikes, involving tens of thousands of workers, are shaking the economic system of the United States. This would prove once more that "prosperity" under the present order is decidedly a one-sided affair. The capitalists prosper, to be sure, but the working masses get more exploitation.

Six months of bitter struggle is the up-to-date experience of the textile workers in Passaic, New Jersey. Thousands of men, women and children—persecuted and overworked every way—went on strike six months ago to resist a wage cut from a wage which was already much below the subsistence level. They fought bravely. They underwent tremendous sacrifices. But they cannot lose. They must not lose. They will continue to fight until they win.

FORTY THOUSAND New York cloakmakers are putting up a brilliant fight, against being forced back into the "sweat shop." They have been on strike only two weeks but the power of their discipline and organization already received a splendid demonstration. One of the chief demands in their struggle—8-hour day and a 5-day week—is of tremendous importance to the American labor movement.

At last the slaves of the New York Interboro for the express purpose of keeping the workers from forming Rapid Transit, have lost patience and went out on strike. Not even the company union, which was installed by exploiters. It is a bitter and difficult



The Government Stands by the Bosses. By Wm. Gropper.

THE coal mines of West Virginia are again on the strike map. The miners of Scott's Run are putting up a game fight. They are struggling for the right to be organized. The success of their fight would achieve the unionization of 40,000 miners in the Fairmont district of Northern West Virginia. This would mean a tremendous step forward in solving the critical situation of the United Mine Workers Union which is the backbone of the American labor movement.

CAPITAL is fairly well united against the workers in all these struggles. The unity of the workers is still far from what it ought to be. Capital is making full use of the police, the courts the military and the whole oppressive machinery of the local and federal government. But the workers are still playing the politics of their enemies.

A strong union is an absolute necessity and so is an independent political party of the workers. The workers must win their strikes and struggles by the experiences of their own political party.

What Is Wrong With France?



BRIAND.

Industrial country than it ever was. It has more and larger factories. A greater unskilled and poorly paid working class employed in heavy industry. Highly concentrated trusts and corporations controlled by large bankers. Agriculture and small business have been relegated to the background since the war. Tremendously heightened industrial technique has taken away from the skilled worker the economic privilege of his skill.

What does it all mean? It means this: Before the war France was the ideal home of small business, urban and rural. Now France has become the ideal home of big business. Before the war politics in France was dominated to a large degree by the so-called democracy, the medium and small bourgeoisie of the cities and villages. Now big agrarian, commercial, industrial and finance capital is the dictator in French politics, notwithstanding the fact that the medium and small bourgeoisie still retain a majority in the parliamentary institutions of the country.

THE intense political struggle in France, which is accompanied by approaching a revolutionary situation. France of today is not the France of pre-war days. It is now more of an



MARCEL CACHIN, Communist Leader.

budget. But who is to pay to make it possible? Big capital, whom the Briand-Cachin ministry was trying to accommodate to a certain degree, wanted to impose heavier taxes upon the small business men, the peasants and the workers. But the latter, quite naturally, would not agree to that. The state treasury is facing bankruptcy because it cannot meet its obligations on the short-term internal loans which amount in the aggregate to about sixty billion francs. To repudiate these loans would mean revolution. (Continued on page 2)

The Sweep of Empire

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

IN our first lesson we found out something of how the American empire came to be. "What?" says Henry Dubb, "American empire? Don't you know that the United States is a republic?" To be sure we do; but what has that to do with the question? A republic can be the ruler of an empire just as easily as a monarchy can. In fact, of the four great empires in the world today two are ruled by republics and two by monarchies. The French republic has a vast area of subject territory that it rules geopolitically. The French and American empires are just as fine examples of imperialism as are the British and Japanese empires.

But why empire? What of the "rights of small nations?" What of "making the world safe for democracy?" Well, because we human beings have material bodies with material needs, every human problem goes back in last analysis to the fact that we live in a world of limited size and limited resources. There doesn't seem to be enough stuff to go around, and instead of doing teamwork on the job world for human good every nation, that can, spends as much as possible of its energy trying to get something away from somebody else or to keep some other power from getting something away from it.

There was no American empire to speak of till the end of the nineteenth century. Up till then economic enterprise found plenty to do to get the resources of our continental area, but as soon as everything in sight had been grabbed, then it was proper to force a war on Spain in order to steal whatever she had left that was worth while. Of course, McKinley had to do a lot of praying before he decided that it was right to steal the Philippines, but the answer came right for the business interests that wanted a fling in the tropics. From then American expansion has gone on till now the United States bosses practically all of North and South America, much of the Pacific ocean, and, since the world war, a good part of Europe.

BUT the Uncle Sam is the biggest load in the piddle, his claims to rule the world are not undisputed. There is the British empire, scattered over all the seas. John Bull says the sun never sets on his flag. As one of his subjects said, it wouldn't be safe to leave it in the dark! It may be true that wherever the British flag flies two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but the Indians and Egyptians, and Irish, and the rest don't want to eat grass. So the British empire has troubles of its own, aside from the fact that it has to watch for fear Uncle Sam will take over the outlying areas. You remember the United States' fleet recently visited Australia. What for? As a gentle hint to the Australians that it might be better to put their trust in the Stars and Stripes than in the Union Jack. As for Canada, everyone knows that it is a part of the American economic system already.

So we're going to read a book by a Britisher—"The Peoples' Outline of Economic Geography," which was written by J. F. Horrabin, and published for use of the National Council of Labor Colleges, the revolutionary

Soviet Labor Leader Gives Facts on Russian Trade Unions

A Letter to The DAILY WORKER.

By G. MELNITCHANSKY.

IN a provincial American "labor paper," Vermillion County Star, Danville, Illinois, there appeared an article devoted to the Bukheta issued by the foreign relations committee of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R. and to the information about the Russian trade unions contained therein.

The article was distributed from Chicago by the International Labor News Service, semi-official news agency of the American Federation of Labor, and sent to all newspapers controlled by the federation. Its heading reads: "Red Trade Unions Seek to Pool Labor Power."

"To begin with," the article says, "Melnitchansky evidently believes that American trade unionists will be impressed when he says, as he does in this first issue of his press service, that the Russian trade unions now have a 'grand total membership of 7,846,789'..." The unions of a character affiliated with the A. F. of L. have a total membership of approximately 4,000,000. When it is considered that Russia has a population of 165,000,000 people, and that the Communists have absolutely dominated the situation there for seven years, the showing as to present trade union membership is not impressive.

This quotation shows the unreliability of the International Labor News Service and also indicates how these gentlemen deceive the American workers.

The International Labor News Service ought to know that the population of the U. S. S. R. is 142,614,700 (census of 1920), that a great majority of the population are peasants and that there are 115,674,800, and that the trade union membership of all the people who work by hire in the U. S. S. R. in that same issue of the bulletin we gave figures showing the increase in membership year by year, but the news agency did not notice the figures and the paper does not quote them. We shall address them here, in order to refresh somebody's memory. The Russian trade unions had

On April 1, 1924 5,822,682 members
October 1, 1924 6,430,470
April 1, 1925 6,950,484
October 1, 1925 7,846,789

Now we can give the latest figures: On January 1, 1926, the membership of the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. had reached 8,303,000.

What did not intend to "impress" with this data or with any other information which we publish in the Bulletin. We always remember that our trade union movement has been developing only during these last nine years. We simply would like the workers in other countries to know about the life and work of our trade unions.

But as the International Labor News Service is really trying to fool its readers by the statement that a trade union membership of 7,846,789 after "seven years" work of the Communists is not impressive, I will allow myself to draw a comparison with the figures of the American trade union movement.

The article merely says: "The American Federation of Labor has a total membership of approximately 4,000,000."

According to the Labor Year Book for 1925, (issued by the American Socialists reformists), it appears that of the total population of 165,710,620 in the United States (census of 1920) there were 32,710,455 people (workers and employees) gainfully employed.

The figure is really impressive. But we all know that the United States is the most highly developed industrial country, and we do not intend to question it. But what is the situation as regards the trade unions, how many workers are organized after the many years of existence of

his readers that we have benefited by the concessioner, but not managed by the concessioner, but by the workers themselves, through their organizations.

THE author perhaps does not know in which American workers find themselves. Our security consists in that the workers of the U. S. S. R. some time ago took the power away from the capitalists; that the courts and the police are at our service, and not at the capitalists; that houses, schools, bathhouses, clubs for the workers are built under our control; that the very distribution of the housing space and the conditions of its occupancy are determined by Soviet agencies and positively, the American trade unions which are affiliated to the Federation of Labor enjoy much greater favor of the American capitalists than the Russian Bolshevik unions.

Over a quiet bottle, some of the more redressed and honest will consider other things: "How's the grat in your burg?" perhaps. For it is no secret that chiefs of police are so very close to the underworld that is their perennial quarry that it is hard not to get contaminated, so to speak. It seems to have become an integral part of the occupation of police chiefs to issue denials of graft to the annoying yellow press as fast as the handouts come in from the protected. You don't have to live in Chicago to know that with very few exceptions, if there are any at all, municipal government in the United States reeks with graft, bribery and protection. Well, chiefs of police are the so-called directors of the military arm of municipal government. You can fancy what a crew collected at the Congress Hotel.

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The Chief of Police

By THURBER LEWIS.

THE American system of municipal government has given rise to the existence of a very strange creature. He is called chief of police. He has no "mandate from the people." He is appointed. But his powers are large. They are the powers of police—which, when boiled down, means the power of military.

When this appears the 33rd national convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be adjourned after a four-day session in Chicago. Police chiefs and superintendents from all over the land assembled at the Congress Hotel ostensibly to confide secrets of the underworld, exhibit the latest weapons of offense and defense, talk of extradition methods, fingerprinting, traffic safety and the innumerable other sort of things that make up the business of a policeman.

Over a quiet bottle, some of the more redressed and honest will consider other things: "How's the grat in your burg?" perhaps. For it is no secret that chiefs of police are so very close to the underworld that is their perennial quarry that it is hard not to get contaminated, so to speak. It seems to have become an integral part of the occupation of police chiefs to issue denials of graft to the annoying yellow press as fast as the handouts come in from the protected. You don't have to live in Chicago to know that with very few exceptions, if there are any at all, municipal government in the United States reeks with graft, bribery and protection. Well, chiefs of police are the so-called directors of the military arm of municipal government. You can fancy what a crew collected at the Congress Hotel.

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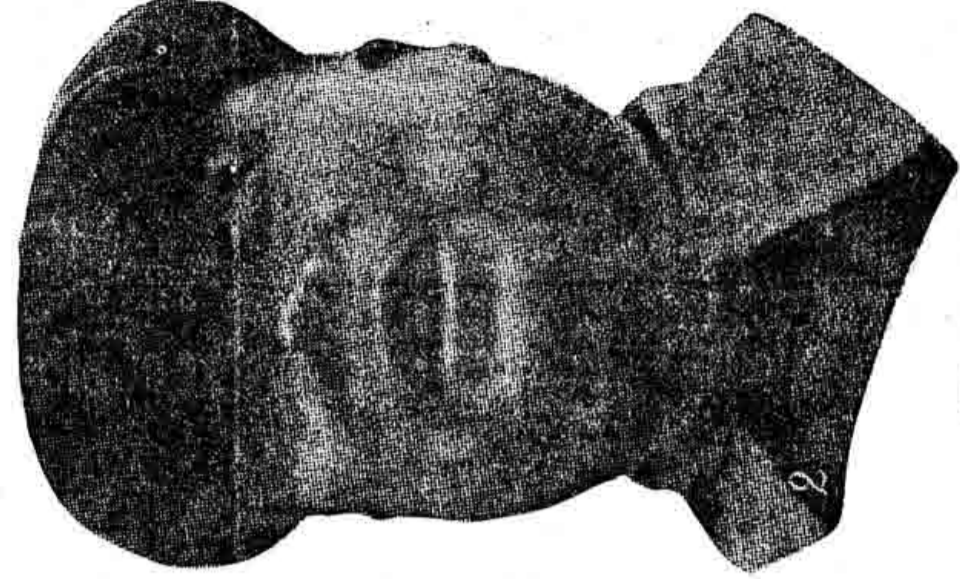
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China Begins to Struggle

By Sherman H. M. Chang



FENG YU-HSIANG, Commander of First People's Army.

IN 1900 czarist Russia began to encroach upon Manchuria more aggressively than before. The Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 was formed in order to cause Russia to modify her position. Finally war broke out, owing to the conflict of imperialist interests in Manchuria. It was ended in the treaty of Portsmouth, 1905, by which Russia abandoned to Japan Port Arthur, with other rights, and gave up her attempts upon South Manchuria and Korea. Thus Russia only retained her right in North Manchuria, and Japan has become the successor of the exploiter in North and South Manchuria. The latter has also been ranked since then as one of the great powers in the world. In 1910 she annexed Korea, a former dependency of China.

In 1912 the Russian government made a treaty with the local government of Mongolia, promising to assist the latter in becoming independent of China. In 1914 the British government urged China not to station any troops in Tibet, and not to interfere with its governmental affairs. In the same year Japan secured by force possession of Kiaochow, with the promise to turn it to China after the end of the European war. It was not until the last few years that Japan fulfilled her promise. In 1915 she demanded new privileges in Eastern Inner Mongolia, in Fukien province and in Yangtze valley. She also demanded that in the future China give no concessions on her coasts to any foreign power without the consent of Japan, and that China take for herself Japanese advisers and Japanese policemen.

Since there was no justification for the making of these demands whatever, they simply antagonized the Chinese and provoked anti-Japanese movements. Thus in 1920 the students' demonstration took place throughout the country. This was the second great movement, which was better organized than the first one in 1900, and was free from violent attacks upon foreigners.

In May, 1925, the employers of a Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai caused the shooting of Chinese laborers. One was shot dead and many others were wounded. On May 30, the workers, the students and business men made a demonstration in order to make that event known to the world. When the parade was marching on into the settlement, the British police fired at the demonstrators with guns and revolvers, regarding the Shanghai massacre, May 30, 1925. Demonstrations and parades against imperialism, following the massacre, took place everywhere throughout China. This was the third great mass movement against imperialism in Chinese history.

Summary of the Losses of China Under Imperialism Since 1842.

WHAT China has lost or suffered from imperialism may be summarized as follows:

a. Four dependencies lost: India, China, Burma, Korea, a part of Siam.

b. Five outright cessations: Hong Kong, Kowloon-wan, Macao, Formosa, and a territory north of the Amur and east of the Ussuri rivers.

c. Five leaseholds: Port Arthur, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Kwanchowwan, the Peninsula of Kowloon.

d. Thirteen international settlements and eighteen special areas controlled by a single foreign power.

e. Jurisdiction over foreigners is lost under the name of extraterritoriality.

f. Tariff control is lost under the name of treaty tariff, or conventional tariff.

g. The right to fortify certain strategic points is lost.

Other economic rights ceded, such as the right to build railways, demand an identical favor from China. For example, the Anglo-American treaty of 1859 provided that the American steamers and steamships shall be taxed the same as those of the Chinese and other foreigners. In 1890 the Chinese government tried to reduce the taxes on Chinese steamers, but the British, basing their reason on the Anglo-American treaty, protested against this reduction. Again, China once made a treaty with Japan permitting the Japanese to pursue the business of manufacturing in China. Owing to the most-favored-nation principle, China could not refuse to allow other foreigners to do the same.

c. Economic consequences of extraterritoriality. International settlements and foreign jurisdiction are based upon extraterritoriality. Hence foreigners can build factories on Chinese soil. In addition to their great amount of capital and great industrial skill, they enjoy the privilege based on treaties, which the Chinese themselves do not have.

The spheres of influence are supported by the institution of extraterritoriality. Owing to the spheres of influence the powers have supported or prolonged the civil war in China since 1912, for each power assists the military leader in its sphere of influence in fighting against the other, by furnishing him munitions and guns, and loaning him funds in order to get resources for security.

WHAT has been said above is not complete, for it requires far more space to make an exhaustive study on this subject. Now we may draw the following conclusions:

Since 1842 the powers have imposed by force upon China unequal treaties by which they have got political and economic control. Through this control they have checked China's industrial development and made China a mere market for their goods as well as a mere supplier of resources, or materials. In other words, China has been forced to be an international market and an international colony. Consequently the Chinese business men have become bankrupt; the handicraftsmen and unskilled laborers have become unemployed. All these have contributed to the increase of poverty and starvation of the masses and to the prolongation of civil war.

Since the Chinese are human creatures, they must make some response to such heavy oppression. Our first response was the Boxer movement, our second response was the student movement of 1900; our third response was the mass movement of 1925.

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The Toilers

By E. GUY.

O, hear their song! The workers! All will rise—

The men of the soil, the men that toil; An endless line—

A surging mass, the working class; The millions strong will join their song:

From every clime— Yellow, black, and white will stand and fight.

You will hear them march— You will hear them sing— It won't be long, they will sing their song.

The forward march— There will be no retreat, no—never a defeat.

O, hear their song— The workers are coming—

O, hear their song—

THE TINY WORKER

Edited by D. Shevchenko, Chicago

A Weekly

Vol. 1.

Saturday, July 24, 1926

No. 9

DANIEL CHEVY GO JOINS US.

Isn't this the fellow who says that the world is so good we made it?

Denny editor of this issue.

FUNNYBONES

Another Cockeyed

is Egeert McLow.

Who says that all

of that—those well all day sucker!

Johnny Red told Mr. Candy-store.

"Those are a sucker, Johnny."

"Candy is very ex-

actly."

So Johnny came home and it was

such a swell sucker he was disap-

pointed.

"Oh, that's all the

same."

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(A church. Candles are burning on the altar. Over the altar a large black wooden cross. On the steps before the altar, a ragged man with tortured face, barefoot. He supports himself against the altar with one hand.)

THE PRIEST (in his vestments, enters the open door of the church followed by two small altar boys in their surplices. He proceeds to waiters the altar, stops abruptly, stares at the ragged person): A man before the altar. Unholy hands touch the holy shrine. Blasphemy! Be gone! Be gone!

THE RAGGED ONE: I am in my house. THE PRIEST: Do not blaspheme. What do you want here?

THE LARGER ALTAR BOY: (tugs the priest's robe, timidly): Your Reverence, the cross, cries out): Empty! Where is the Savior?

THE SMALLER ALTAR BOY: Why, he is standing at the altar.

THE RAGGED ONE: Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

THE PRIEST (stares at the ragged one, gradually seems to recognize him. Outraged): What? What does this mean? Why, the Savior must hang on the cross.

THE RAGGED ONE: And if he were to descend to life? You yourself teach that your God is not dead. Now you see: he lives.

THE PRIEST (contorted): The Savior belongs on the cross. . . . If the congregation comes to mass. . . . Finds the cross empty being. . . . (Screaming) Back to the cross. We need a dead God.

THE RAGGED ONE: Yes, one who neither sees nor hears, a lifeless piece of wood.

THE PRIEST (in despair): Such disorderly conduct! You descend from the cross as a human being descends from his bed. You bring confusion into people's hearts. . . . This is not becoming in the Savior.

THE RAGGED ONE: Do you not celebrate my resurrection today?

Surely you know that I am alive.

THE PRIEST: We teach that to the ignorant, the common people.

THE RAGGED ONE: Why?

THE PRIEST: They bow to our will the better when they believe in you.

THE RAGGED ONE (astounded): I do not understand that.

THE PRIEST: They rise up against you when they rise up against us.

THE RAGGED ONE: Not that did I teach.

THE PRIEST: Your teaching is a distorting mirror; everyone sees his own face distorted in it.

THE RAGGED ONE: My life taught differently.

THE PRIEST: Your life? Do we know whether you ever lived?

THE RAGGED ONE: So you teach something in which you do not believe?

THE PRIEST: Who believes in fairy tales today?

THE RAGGED ONE: What do you call a fairy tale?

THE PRIEST: The Resurrection.

THE RAGGED ONE: Blind eyes! A hundred times have I arisen before you, and you have not seen it?

THE PRIEST (severely didactic): You do not know the legend that is woven around your name; you arose only once; in Jerusalem.

THE RAGGED ONE: No. A hundred times, in everyone whose love was stronger than death. In every fettered rebel hanging in prison, I lived. In everyone that you hang on the gallows, I was crucified.

THE PRIEST (outraged): Blasphemy! THE RAGGED ONE: Can God blaspheme God? THE PRIEST: Your divinity is questionable; you yourself called yourself the son of man.

THE RAGGED ONE: There is only one God: the human being who loves. THE PRIEST: You talk of love. Did you rebels love the victims they killed? THE RAGGED ONE: In pure hands, murder is a good deed. THE PRIEST (outraged): Criminal! Murderer! Communist! THE RAGGED ONE: Do you want to call the police? THE PRIEST (raging): What am I talking to you for? You do not even exist. You never lived. THE RAGGED ONE: Not for you and your like. THE PRIEST: A dead person may not arise again. That is not provided for in the law. It is for the dead to be dead. Back to the cross! THE RAGGED ONE: It seems to me, the Church teaches that every sin committed crucifies the Savior anew? THE SMALLER ALTAR BOY (eagerly): Yes, that's the way I learned it in my bible class. THE RAGGED ONE (suddenly terrible): You crucify me daily, hourly. Whenever anyone suffers through your guilt, whenever a child cries from hunger, whenever a sick person dies in misery, whenever one wearies in the labor of the day, there am I crucified. THE PRIEST: But you are dead, a lifeless piece of wood, you can see nothing. THE RAGGED ONE: Your guilt is so immense that dead matter acquires eyes to see it and lips to cry out against it. THE SMALLER ALTAR BOY (begins to cry): I am afraid. THE RAGGED ONE (tenderly): Be not afraid. (He kneels before the child). Look, now I am smaller than you, and that is as it should be, for you are the future, little man, little God.

All his life he was a team driver. Firstly, because he wasn't handy enough to learn anything else. Secondly, because he liked to get his tips on deliveries and how and then he would also profit on goods left over on his delivery wagon. He knew a trick that brought the profits.

One day there was a change of managers. And because the new manager believed in latest improvements, he introduced a new system, one of his plans being to install motor trucks instead of teams. By this he found that more than half of his team drivers had to be discharged.

Among the discharged was the hero of our tale. Though he had a chance to learn to drive trucks, as was offered him by the new manager because of his record of being a "snick" against his friend drivers, he declined to do so. He felt he wasn't able to learn truck driving nor was he literate enough to sign his name to receipts on goods delivered or received, as was the rule introduced by the new manager.

Though out of a job and elderly in years, he did not seem to worry. Since his younger years he was trying to save up for a rainy day and with a view of going some day into business for himself. Nobody would ever believe he had actually saved any money from his small wage and with a family to support.

But he did. By telling the manager tales of the would-be or real thievery of other drivers he kept suspicion from himself and profited by it. He would tell the foreman that Jones had done this and Charles had done that and another fellow has done something else, all the while looking out for himself and incidentally putting away bit after bit for the rainy day.

Having found himself out of work, he decided to go through with his old plans, and bought himself a little grocery store in a poor section of the city. He figured it was easier to cheat the poor and handier to deal with them.

His judgment was good. And since he knew all the little tricks of petty business, he was getting along nicely. In a short while his business horizon became widened. He saw chances opening before him and, being wide awake, he grabbed them.

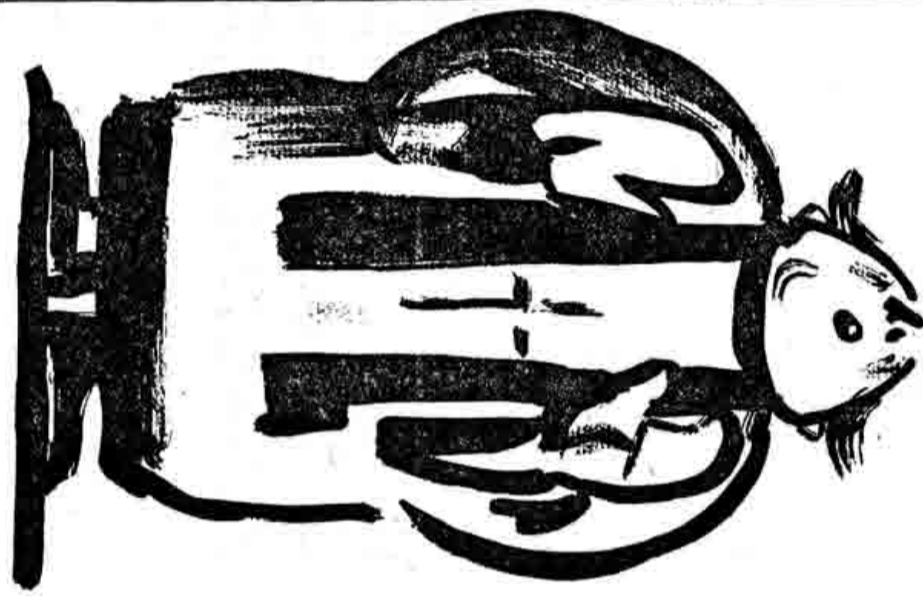
A couple of years later we find our hero the possessor of a real estate office with clerks and accountants taking care of the work and the former team driver getting the profits. Little by little he became very prosperous. He bought himself a good pleasure car and

THE PRIEST (screaming): Blasphemy! THE RAGGED ONE (gets up): You blaspheme God. Every deed, every one of your gestures is blasphemy. The parchment that wraps past the starting, the silk gown that rustles past the half-naked: blasphemy. The factory that reaches to the sky and engulfs the life of the worker: blasphemy. The stinking cellar hole in which the poor live: blasphemy. The brothel in which love is purchasable: blasphemy. The battlefield upon which human beings die in order to fill your pockets: blasphemy. You, yourself, your being, your existence: blasphemy!

THE PRIEST (jeering): You will not do away with us. THE RAGGED ONE: Do you think so? Do you not know that I actually descend from every cross to which you nail me? That I arise from every grave in which you lay me?

THE RAGGED ONE: Not for you and your like. THE PRIEST: A dead person may not arise again. That is not provided for in the law. It is for the dead to be dead. Back to the cross! THE RAGGED ONE: It seems to me, the Church teaches that every sin committed crucifies the Savior anew? THE SMALLER ALTAR BOY (eagerly): Yes, that's the way I learned it in my bible class. THE RAGGED ONE (suddenly terrible): You crucify me daily, hourly. Whenever anyone suffers through your guilt, whenever a child cries from hunger, whenever a sick person dies in misery, whenever one wearies in the labor of the day, there am I crucified.

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With the kind permission of the author and the publishers we are herewith beginning the publication in the magazine of a series of extracts from "The History of the Great American Fortunes," by Gustavus Meyers. This work of three volumes was published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

The selection of the extracts will be such as to familiarize our readers with the origin of the fortunes of those magnates of capital who are today playing a determining role in the imperialistic life of the United States.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN is not one of those magnates coming wholly under the classification of being a "self-made man."

His father, Junius S. Morgan, was a millionaire. Ascending by successive steps from the positions of farmer boy, dry goods clerk, bank clerk and commercial man, Junius S. Morgan became a partner of George Peabody in the banking business. When the civil war came on, George Peabody and Company were appointed the financial representatives in England of the United States government.

Sydney was with this appointment their wealth suddenly began to pile up, where hitherto they had amassed riches by stages not remarkably rapid. They now added many millions within a very few years.

How did they contrive to do it? Biographical narratives aver that it was done by legitimate banking methods, although what those methods were is not explained. But if we are to believe the comments and criticisms appearing in the American newspapers of the time, their methods were not only very far from being legitimate, but were within the pale of the most active treason.

The constitution of the United States defines treason as consisting in citizens levying war upon the nation, or in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. According to writers of the day, the methods of George Peabody and Company were of such a character as to be not only treasonable, but double treason. In that, while in the very act of giving insidious aid to the enemy, George Peabody and Company were the financial plenipotentiaries of the United States government, and were being well paid to advance its interests.

An article for example, published in the Springfield Republican in October, 1866, asserted: "For all who know anything of the subject know very well that he (Peabody) and his partners in London gave us no faith and no help in our struggle for national existence. They participated to the full in the common English distrust of our cause and our success, and talked and acted for the South rather than for the nation."

Evidently, it was the sight of the large benefactions which Peabody was then giving that prompted the remarks upon the origin of his fortune.

The writer of this article went on to say that George Peabody and Company swelled the feeling of doubt abroad, and speculated upon it. "No individuals," he continued, "contributed so much to flooding our money markets with the evidences of our debt in Europe, and

breaking down their prices and weakening financial confidence in our nationality than George Peabody and Company, and none made more money by the operation. All the money, and more, we presume, that Mr. Peabody is springing away so lavishly among our institutions of learning was gained by the speculations of his house in our misfortunes." A writer in the New York Evening Post, issue of October 26, 1866, also made the same statements, accusing Peabody and Junius S. Morgan of using their positions as United States financial representatives to undermine the very cause that they were paid to represent, and profiting heavily from their treachery.

These are a few of the newspaper comments then current. Whether they were all true, or partially true, or not true at all, we do not know; no confirmation of them can be found in official records. The statements are given here for what they may be worth. But it should be remembered that not the one-thousandth part of what was going on in the world of capitalists ever found its way into official documents. Reasoning from conditions prevailing at the time, it is more than likely that the accusations were by no means ill-founded.



Why?

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

A man can eat no more than his stomach will hold. Nor wear at any time more than his flesh will stand. Also it is impossible for him to ride in two automobiles at once, Or to sleep in more than one bed, in one room, in one house, Or to be in two places at the same time.

Yet big, fat men corner a million meals. Possess unto themselves a dozen autos. A dozen suits. A dozen homes. With dozens of rooms. And dozens of beds. A hundred men are trying to sleep on park benches tonight. A thousand men are wriggling bare toes thru decrepit shoes on bare pavement.

Men are jostling each other in bread lines for a crust of bread and a bowl of dishwater. Women and children are begging on the streets for a bite to eat. Out in Kansas, California, Washington, the sheriff is raiding the hobos Jungles and giving homeless men hell for being homeless.

It is, of course, due to the superior force of capitalists and the lack of Bolsheviki!