

## STOP WORK AS BLOW TO MEXICAN CHURCH

### Current Events

LABOR leaders who make a business of catering to the wishes of employers at the expense of the rank and file of the trade unions may suffer pains in the region of the conscience, but it must be admitted that things being what they are, it is a mighty sensitive conscience that will continue to bother one who commands a salary running into several thousand dollars a year, plus travelling expenses, even for trips to the continent of Europe.

LOCAL labor sheet is responsible for the news that two of the most accomplished specimens of the tribe baptized by the late Daniel De Leon as "labor lieutenants" of capitalism sailed for England on July 17. They will represent the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor at the next meeting of the British Trade Union Congress which is scheduled to be held on September 7. There are many individuals in the British trade union movement that will feel quite happy in the company of this unsavory pair. J. H. Thomas, Privy Councillor to His Majesty the King, for instance.

If you have difficulty in making ends meet don't blame anybody or anything but yourself. Had you been on the job instead of amusing yourself, you might have watched the stock market during the week and perhaps Mr. Durant of General Motors, would not have all the gravy. That gentleman is reported to have over \$1,500,000 on the rise in motor shares in a few days. Who said there is no opportunity left for an ambitious person to make good?

MR Durant's activities on the stock exchange, which added one million and a half to his bank account did not add one hundredth part of a penny to the value of the several automobile companies merged in his corporation. But the wage slaves who turn out the machines and create the values on which Durant and his fellow gamblers have won, could not have as much money as Durant won in one week, if they lived to be as old as Methuselah. Isn't this the best of all possible systems?

THERE are riots in Korea, a country held by Japan against the wishes of the population. Pacifists who expect capitalist powers to disarm are naive in the extreme. How could Japan hold Korea without a large army? How could Great Britain hold India, and Egypt and her other colonies and slave states? America is tolerated in the Philippines and France in Morocco and Syria because of their military and naval power. And those powers will never relinquish their grip on profit-producing colonies until those that are held in slavery kick them out. This is one instance where the sword or the bayonet is mightier than the pen.

WE hate to appear super-critical of the church and its supporters, but we cannot help commenting on the almost daily reports of murders, rapes, burglaries and other crimes committed by churchmen, particularly the type that seem to take religion most seriously. We have mentioned the cases of the Rev. Norton of Texas and Rev. Aimee Semple McPherson of California recently. Norton killed a man and Aimee ran away with a married radio operator.

ALL for the sake of the lord. Now we have the arrest of a wealthy lady in New Jersey who is charged with having murdered her parson husband a few years ago, in a fit of jealousy inspired by the clergyman's illicit relations with his pretty charlady. We shall turn to some cleaner and less gruesome subject.

### HALF MILLION SPENT TO GET TOGA FOR SMITH

#### Commerce Commission Head Utilities Favorite

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY  
The financial thermometer almost registered one million slush dollars, used to corrupt the by no means incorruptible great American voter of Illinois in the recent primaries when the senate committee investigating boodle, illegitimately distributed adjoined at the close of yesterday morning's session, to meet again on next Tuesday.

After Allen F. Moore, Frank L. Smith's manager stepped off the witness stand, tabulators placed the total sum spent in the primaries, uncovered to date, at \$955,032. Of this the winning candidate used about half a million.

This was Moore's second appearance on the stand. He had previously refused to divulge the names of two mysterious donors who had jointly contributed \$50,000 to Smith's campaign chest. He did not wish to embarrass the gentlemen. It developed that there were good political reasons for the secrecy.

One large contribution, \$25,000, was from Congressman Ira C. Copley, of Aurora, Illinois, millionaire head of several public utility corporations and another of \$20,000 from Clement Studebaker, head of the automobile concern of that name.

The Utility Darling, Moore told the committee that he consulted Smith about revealing the names of all contributors and the latter advised him to use his own judgment. Which he did.

This makes a total of \$152,000 that Smith has received from contributors interested in public utilities. Smith is chairman of the Illinois commerce commission.

Spent Almost \$500,000. James A. White, United States marshal for eastern Illinois, testified that he spent considerable money for McKinley and paid workers from \$5 to \$15 according to the influence of the individual.

The amount spent by Smith in securing the G. O. P. nomination is now known to be \$475,000.

Copley gave his \$25,000 contribution to Smith for the same reasons Cunningham of Philadelphia, dropped a \$50,000 bundle of notes in Vore's campaign treasury. Just friendship! That's all.

Money Easily Gotten. As for the \$20,000 donated by Studebaker, the automobile man, it was given. (Continued on page 2)

### SUPPORT CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

#### STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, having considered the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, makes the following declaration:

The Fourteenth Congress of our brother party, the All-Union Communist Party, considered the problems of Communist reconstruction of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with a Leninist spirit and with Leninist thoroughness and decided on a correct policy for the development of a socialist economic system in the Soviet Union. The opposition, everwhelmingly defeated at this congress, merely voiced an unwholesome pessimism arising out of its loss of confidence in the revolutionary perseverance, tenacity and optimism of the industrial proletariat. This pessimism was expressed in un-Leninist and leftist phrases culminating in prophecies of the "dire fate of the revolution."

THE parties organized in the Communist International, and our American Party among them, had hoped that in spite of its mistakes, the opposition, and its leader, Comrade Zinoviev, would at least preserve the indispensable Bolshevik discipline and accept the judgment of the party, and apply itself to the task of executing the decisions of the fourteenth congress of the All-Union Communist Party.

This hope was not well founded. The opposition proceeded to organize against the Central Committee and against the decisions of the fourteenth congress. The organization of a faction within a Communist Party, at all times a dangerous act, becomes treasonable in a country where the Communist Party has led the proletariat to power and where dissension in the party becomes the center of hope for all enemies of the proletariat.

TO preserve the unity of the All-Union Communist Party and to secure the unhampered execution of the policies of the party, the Central Committee thru its plenary session, was forced to take strong disciplinary measures. The removal of Comrade Zinoviev from the Politbureau and the exclusion of the candidate member, Comrade Lashevitch from the Central Committee, decided upon the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, was fully justified by their breaches of discipline. These measures were necessary to secure and cement the unity and revolutionary efficiency of our brother party, and to prevent the spreading of un-Leninist theories within the party; the measures taken will strengthen the Central Committee in its struggle against the liquidation of Leninism by Trotskyism thru the oppositional alliance between Zinoviev and Trotsky; and, finally, they will strengthen the All-Union Communist Party in its Leninist leadership of the Communist International.

THE rapid disintegration of capitalism in Europe confronts our International with tremendous tasks. The unity and Leninist purity of the Communist International is the only guarantee for the proletariat, that these tasks will be met and victory will be achieved. Flirtation by the opposition within the All-Union Communist Party with left and right deviations alike, such as Urbahns in Germany, Souvarine in France, at best an unprincipled step suggested by factional aims, became under these conditions an act endangering the very revolution itself. The measures taken by the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party against the opposition are therefore a step saving as much the unity and Leninist integrity of the Communist International as the unity and Leninist integrity of our brother party, the All-Union Communist Party.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party greets the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party in full solidarity with its measures against an opposition which threatened by its activities not only the unity but also the revolutionary achievements of the advance guard of the Russian and world proletariat.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

### BUKHARIN WINS UNANIMOUS VOTE OF LENINGRAD COMMUNISTS FOR THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 30.—In reporting to the Leningrad organization of the All-Union Communist Party on the subject of the resolutions adopted by the recent meeting of the plenum of the Central Committee of the party, Nicolai Bukharin emphasized the lack of foundation of the assertions of the opposition that industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is falling behind the development of agriculture and that private capital in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics represents a menace to the building of socialism. Bukharin proves, on the basis of the growth of labor wages of the workers in the general national income, that industry is overtaking agriculture. The gross income of private capital is, estimated at approximately four hundred million roubles (\$200,000,000) of which more than three hundred and twenty million roubles (\$160,000,000) is spent by private capital for its necessities. Pointing out the entire lack of foundation of the demands of (Continued on page 2.)

### CAL'S THREAT ROUSES ANGER OF FRENCHMEN

#### Poincare Taxes Poor; Raises Deputies' Pay

PARIS, July 30. — Adoption of Premier Poincare's financial project was practically assured this afternoon when the chamber, by a vote of 350 to 201, decided not to allow any deputy to submit an amendment to the project. Discussion of the project will begin in the chamber tomorrow morning.

PARIS, July 30. — Coincident with the fall of the franc to 42 to the dollar, the French newspapers are again opening attack on the financial imperialism of the United States.

Much indignation is expressed at the bumptiousness of President Coolidge in demanding that France must "denounce the attitude of certain of her citizens who oppose the Mellon-Berenson debt agreement and immediately ratify the debt accord or the senate will refuse to revise it except on more stringent terms."

This is regarded as an unprecedented lecturing of the French nation by a foreign dignitary, comparable only to the Kaiser in his days of power.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France reveals that more inflation has been resorted to, with 1,000,000,000 more paper francs placed in circulation during the week, making the total of paper money in circulation fifty-six billion and twenty-one million francs or \$1,340,091,900.

The finance committee of the chamber of deputies after a difficult session of two days, has finally approved the financial program of Poincare, but against much opposition. The vote stood 19 for and 13 against with one abstention. The Communists and socialists voted against.

The program is to be submitted with a favorable recommendation to the chamber on Saturday. But its passage promises to be the cause of bitter struggle which may later come to a movement among the people, as it takes off much of the income tax from the rich and lays heavier burdens on the poor.

A storm is likely to brew out not only among the workers of the cities, whose necessities of life are greatly increased, but also among the great mass of French peasantry, whose resentment to government taxes is traditional and colored with blood, but who for the first time are to feel the hand of government demanding more taxes on agricultural profits.

These are factors of certain trouble, taken together with the fact that in the face of cries for economy from the lips of Poincare himself, he proposes that the salaries of the members of parliament be almost doubled by a raise from 27,000 francs to 45,000 francs, or from \$675 to \$1,125.

### ST. LOUIS JUDGE EVICTS NEGROES FROM APARTMENT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30. — Negro families living in the apartments at 4515-19 Cote Brillante avenue were instructed by Judge Calhoun to vacate. The landlord's plea was that she rented the apartments to these families not knowing that the landlords owning the houses in that district had signed a petition not to rent out apartments to Negroes and to keep the district "restricted white."

### Fight Catholic Boycott With Traffic Tie-up

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—The power of organized labor will be felt in Mexico tomorrow when a suspension of all traffic from sunrise until 2 p. m. in the afternoon takes place in accordance with a decree issued today by the Mexican Federation of Labor. The suspension will occur at the same time that 100,000 workers demonstrate their solidarity against the catholic church in Mexico City by parading the streets of the capital and declaring their support of the government in its struggle against the attempt of the catholic church to enforce an economic boycott.

Orders have been issued to the police from the office of the attorney general to disarm all catholics thru-out Mexico. This followed rumors of secret night meetings and gatherings of groups thought to be the beginning of organized resistance to the government.

Today catholic dignitaries and ordinary priests are holding masses at intervals of thirty minutes during the day, and at midnight the churches will be abandoned by the clergy and turned over to lay committees, providing the government does not place municipal committees in charge of them.

The government in the meantime is holding its hand. No action will be taken with regard to the pastoral letter issued by the bishop and it has not been made clear whether the government intends to take over the churches. The government, however, is preparing to meet any attempt at resistance. The regulations prohibiting the carrying of arms is being strictly enforced. Prominent catholics, it is understood, are being watched by government agents.

A report is current that the central government has ordered federal troops to proceed to the state of Guerrero where three military generals have revolted. Their agitation is directly due, it is said, to the religious controversy.

Committees of Rich. Committees are being formed around every church to care for the priests when they abandon their charges. It is significant that these committees are composed exclusively of wealthy people, mostly land owners who have pledged money during the crisis.

What They Get. The International Ladies' Garment Workers is securing for its strikers the 40-hour week, no overtime in some months, no Saturday or Sunday work, 17 weeks' work guaranteed in spring and 19 in fall, and certain provisions about contractors to diminish the chaotic competition of shops and recognition of union designers.

Three men who threatened the life of a clothing cutter picket at the Fruhauf Bros. & Co. shop are under arrest. Louis Einshorn, member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, charges that the men stopped him and one drew a revolver saying: "If you (Continued on page 2)

### THE BRITISH COAL STRIKERS SEND DELEGATION TO TOUR UNITED STATES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 30.—A delegation from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain will sail Saturday to the United States to appeal to the American trade unions for funds and support of the fight of the British miners against lower wages and the longer work day. The announcement is made by A. J. Cook, secretary of the federation.

The delegation, which will arrive on the Berengaria, will tour the whole of the United States under the auspices and as the guests of the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor.

The executive committee of the British miners' union, in preparation for the conference of delegates yesterday met and considered the reports from all the mining districts of the country. It was shown that there is a uniform determination to continue the struggle against the government's attempt to break the strike by its passage of the longer work day law. The miners being resolute on this in spite of their suffering from the long struggle since May 1.

With this in mind, the executive committee passed a resolution recommending to the delegate conference that meets today, that the union refuse to consider any proposals carrying a lengthening of the work day, but only to allow discussion with the bosses on the question of wages.

The executive also advised the delegate conference to adopt the proposals for settlement formulated recently by the churchmen. It is learned that Ben Tillet, Arthur A. Purcell and Ellen Wilkinson, together with four representatives of the British Miners' Federation, make up the delegation.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1 RIVERVIEW PARK CHICAGO PRESS PICNIC OF 22 WORKING CLASS PAPERS IN 17 LANGUAGES Tickets 40 cents in advance—50 cents at the gate Football Game — Amusements — Dancing — Sports SPEAKER: C. E. RUTHENBERG

WITH THE STAFF

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

THE BUCOLIC BIBLE.

LOS ANGELES.—Deputy District Attorney Ryan discloses evidence that Alma Sample McPherson and Kenneth Ormliston occupied a cottage at Carmel-by-the-Sea for ten days, leaving behind in a hurried departure much incriminating evidence, including a bible.—News Item.

I'm a lonesome little bible now; Nobody looks at me Since my readers flew the coop and left The cottage by the sea.

Kenneth read of Lot's fair daughters And the wife of Potiphar, Who so interested holy men They came from near and far. Though I have no funny pictures They appreciated me, When I told them naughty stories In the cottage by the sea.

What's attractive in Hearst picture sheets I never yet could see; Neither why I'm left so lonely In The cottage by the sea.

SCRIPTURES SIMPLIFIED FOR SIMPERING SADIE

CHAPTER VIII.

(Being the story of Jesus as a ladies' man, as told in the gospel of Saint Bruce).

Men followed him, and the leaders of men have very often been physically strong. But women worshipped him. This is significant.

The names of women constitute a very large proportion of the list of his close friends. There were Mary and Martha, two gentle maiden ladies who lived outside Jerusalem; there was Joanna, a rich woman, the wife of one of Herod's stewards. Good women. The other sort of women came into contact with him, too—women of less fortunate experience and reputation—whose illusions regarding men were gone, whose eyes saw piercingly.

The men who have been women's men in the finest sense, have been the vital, conquering figures of history.

Magazine Romance

Across panes grayness spread. Birds in tree-tops grew restless. Far away a valiant rooster challenged—insolent youth, dugging the faint-hearted to a revival of courage. Marvelously the east responded.—From Good House-keeping, which neglected to add that about that time the alarm clock also responded.

Now You Tell One —DOUBLE DOSE— "I supported Colonel Smith as a matter of principle." —Robert E. Crowe. "It's refreshing to find a man with such sentiments."—Senator Reed.

SMITH AGENT PAID \$6,000 FOR ILLINOIS FOREIGN-BORN VOTE SLUSH FUND WITNESS TESTIFIES

The first trace of corruption in the \$1,000,000 Illinois senatorial primary was unearthed by the senate slush fund committee when Timothy P. McCarthy, an East St. Louis newspaperman, charged the endorsement of Frank L. Smith for the republican senatorial nomination by the Foreign Voters' League of Illinois was "bought" for a \$6,000 consideration.

The deal was arranged, McCarthy testified under oath, by Charles Sundry, head of the Foreign Voters' League and John J. Faulkner, Smith's campaign manager in southwestern Illinois, at a banquet in East St. Louis, a few days before the primary.

McCarthy charged Sundry offered to sell the league's endorsement for the \$6,000 and that the next day, Sundry gave out the league's endorsement of Smith.

Introduced Sundry. McCarthy, a political writer on the East St. Louis News-Review and the St. Louis Times, said he took Sundry to the banquet to meet Faulkner at the request of a friend named Andrew Hunt. The banquet was held in Groves Hall in East St. Louis, he added.

"I met a man there, who was introduced to me as Faulkner and two attorneys, one named Ames from Chicago," McCarthy testified. "Faulkner and Ames talked with us about getting the Foreign Voters' League to endorse Smith as the republican candidate for the senate.

"Sundry told him that it could be arranged for a consideration." "What was that consideration?" Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman, inquired.

"\$6,000," McCarthy replied. "Sundry claimed he controlled 125,000 votes in Illinois. He then held a secret conference with the Chicago attorney, and another man. They stepped out to a side room and when they came back, the banquet broke up.

"The following day, Sundry came to my office in East St. Louis and told me he had a story to give. I turned him over to a reporter and it was an endorsement of Smith as the senatorial candidate. Our paper and another East St. Louis paper carried

Some N. Y. Unions Secure Settlements

(Continued from page 1)

don't stay away from the Fruhauf's shop and stop picketing, we'll fill you full of lead." The men arrested are Frank Garafolo, Vincent Garofolo and Vincent Sciville.

Hat Workers Return.

The 850 hat frame workers who struck last week returned to work with a partial victory. They won their demand that employers not work at the bench with workers, that the minimum wage scale be increased 20 per cent, but their demand for unemployment insurance has been held in abeyance one year on the employers' request.

Employers say that the year will show no unemployment insurance necessary. The agreement is for three years, but may be modified yearly. The "impartial chairman" continues for the industry.

I. F. G. Settlement Goes Slowly.

Only five additional settlements were concluded yesterday by the cloakmakers' joint board with independent garment manufacturers, bringing the total settlements to date to 25. Union officials declared yesterday that they are forced to slow down progress of settlements because they are finding that manufacturers, generally credited with working exclusively for the trade, are also having work done thru jobbers who have no responsibility to the union.

The union yesterday was forced to cancel one settlement made since Monday when it was discovered that the manufacturer made it a practice of turning over a good deal of his work to a jobber.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

HALF MILLION SPENT TO GET TOGA FOR SMITH

Commerce Commission Head Utilities Favorite

(Continued from page 1)

en to Moore after he told the auto magnate, whom he met at the banquet, that the treasury was rather low. How those lads can dispose of cash!

A feature of last Thursday's afternoon session was the appearance of Falber Anderson, United States marshal for this district. Anderson supported McKinley in the primaries.

The Densen group, that had charge of McKinley's campaign in Cook county, asked the marshal to supply a sufficient number of deputy marshals to guard the polls on primary day owing to the activities of gangsters and vote robbers. The marshal referred the request to Attorney General Sargent, who advised "no action" as the department had no authority to authorize the appointments. A second telegram from the marshal authorized the appointment of 500 special deputies, at the rate of \$5 each on primary day.

Recruited From Detective Agency. The marshal lost no time. He got in touch with the McQueeney Detective Agency, called an investigating agency, and secured the protectors of the sacred ballot from that worthy source.

But no sooner were the deputies sworn in and \$400 expended for deputy stars than Sargent reversed himself, leaving the marshal holding the bills. McKinley was no piker, however. His managers, Green and Roy West came across to the tune of over \$1,000.

"So you are not out of pocket" remarked Reed icily. "No" replied the marshal.

Has a Thirsty Look. How long the investigation will last or how thoro it will be is not yet determined, or if so, is not public knowledge. There are rumors that the anti-saloon league will be drawn into the probe. The league endorsed both McKinley and Smith, the Smith does not look like a dry. He hails from Dwight where the famous Keeley Institute is located. A completely dry state would hurt the town's business considerably. But perhaps bootleg whiskey brings better results than the old pre-war stuff.

The investigation has not yet touched the use of gunmen on election days. It is doubtful if it wants to.

Bukharin Wins the Unanimous Vote of the Leningrad Communists

(Continued from page 1)

the opposition for the raising of prices of the products of industry, Bukharin emphasizes that the basic problem lies, not in the increase of prices, but in the decrease of prices on the basis of a rationalization of economy. Bukharin points out that the increased trust of the middle and poor peasants in the Soviet government and the Communist Party is the result of the invigoration of the Soviets, the reduction of taxes, the assurance of revolutionary legality, etc.

The activity of the city and rural bourgeoisie is growing; the party is, however, undertaking in good time the necessary measures. The most essential fact is that the socialistic elements of economy are growing and becoming stronger at a much more rapid rate than are the private capitalistic elements of economy.

The slogan of the opposition brings into question the party organization—the freedom of fractions. The opposition has practically joined together all of the anti-party groups that were condemned by the party in recent years. Under cover of left phrases the leaders of the opposition in reality step upon the same platform with the right semi-menshevik elements striving for the liquidation of the Communist International, to open wide the doors of the Soviet Union to foreign capital and to establish an "S. R." parliamentary democracy in place of the proletarian dictatorship.

On questions of the international labor movement the opposition, rejecting the estimation of the present world economic-political situation as a phase of the temporary stabilization of capitalism, practically revises the tactics of the united front in suggesting the withdrawal of the delegation of the trade unions of the Soviet Union from the Anglo-Russian committee.

The ideological sources of the opposition are: doubt of the possibility of building of socialism in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and distrust of the forces of the working class. The leaders of the opposition do not notice that they are generals without an army.

A vigorous discussion was opened by speakers who demanded a merciless condemnation of every attempt at violation of party unity and called for unanimous support of the central committee. The meeting unanimously, with 3,000 votes, adopted the resolution for the unity of the party against factionalism and illegal groups, and for iron Bolshevik discipline.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

The Army of Landless, Homeless Farmers Is Growing Ever Greater

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THERE are two tendencies very clearly manifesting themselves in that cluster of states in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley known as the "wheat belt" and the "corn belt." They are:

First: The so-called "progressives" continue to make their peace with the "regulars" in the capitalist parties.

Second: The purchasing power of the farmer continues to drop and the number of tenant farmers is on the increase.

This condition has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns. It may be well to do so again.

Not only LaFollette, in Wisconsin, but also Brookhart, in Iowa, have been received back into the republican fold. Both will receive the support, altho it may be half-hearted, of the regulars in this fall's campaign. LaFollette is not himself a candidate for re-election, but he is open in his support of Governor Blaine, who is slated for Senator Lenroot's seat.

Senator LaFollette is the quietest member of the senate slush fund committee now investigating campaign expenditures, especially the flow of corruption money turned loose on behalf of republican candidates. The late LaFollette fought "Newberyism, but the son just 'lets the world go by' as he hears testimony telling of millions spent for the corruption of the voters. Some of the same forces that are backing Colonel Frank L. Smith, in Illinois, lend sustenance to his political machine in Wisconsin.

The "regular" republican machine expects to be functioning well in all of the corn and wheat states. The so-called "farm bloc" of the "progressives" is not functioning at all, except that there may be a half-hearted exchange of speakers. But there is no definite program.

All this does not help the farmer who, according to reports just issued by the department of agriculture, is facing a drop in the purchasing power of his products to the lowest level since December, 1924. That is an official report issued by the U. S. government. It says:

"The general level of farm prices dropped from 139 to 135 per cent of the pre-war level from June 15 to July 15.

"The department's index of purchasing power of farm products is placed at 87 for June, the same as in May, the 1909-14 five-year period being used as a base of 100.

"Thus, the general average of purchasing power of farm products in June was 13 per cent below that in the five-year pre-war period, with a four-point drop in the farm price index for July. If non-agricultural prices remain at the June level, the July purchasing power of farm products may be as low as 85, the lowest point since December, 1924."

These are facts that explain the growth of discontent among the

farmers. They also explain the growing farm tenantry that even Arthur Evans, the political writer of the Chicago Tribune has discovered in middle western states. In Nebraska tenantry has increased from 43 to 45.3 per cent in five years; in Iowa from 41.7 to 44.7 per cent; in South Dakota from 35 to 41.5 per cent; and in North Dakota from 25.6 to 34.4 per cent. The same figures also hold good for Illinois and Kansas.

Where farmers formerly owned their own land, they now work the land for others. These farmers are continually complaining against being submerged into a landless, American peasant class.

This does not mean that there are no profits in farming. The profits taken by the bankers and the food speculators, the absentee landlords, who may live thousands of miles away in some other land or on some other continent, or the retired farmer who has gone to the neighboring city to end his days in an idle, parasite life.

All these leeches are continually clamoring for the riches coming from the land. They are united in worsening the conditions of the actual farm workers. Bankruptcies among land-holding farmers mean real estate "bargains" for them, and an opportunity to increase their holdings. Pauperization on the one hand with growing riches on the other. "Excellent bargains" are found under the auctioneer's hammer by "the haves" as new recruits are driven into the ranks of "the have nots."

The above figures show that in those states where the land is cheapest, as in the Dakotas, there the percentage of increase in tenantry is the largest. Cheap land is no protection for the farm worker. The "free land" is gone. All that is left is for the farm worker to toil with the soil, wherever he can get permission, to produce wealth, most of which will be stolen by the owning class.

The fact that the "progressive" politicians are joining with the conservatives, while actual farm conditions are getting worse, provides the best soil for the growth of independent political action.

Another fact is the increasing industrialization of these farm states, resulting in the growth of a city proletariat with much of it recruited from the land.

Here is the basis for the Labor Party movement that is spreading over these states where wave the corn and wheat, from Wisconsin and Illinois west to the Pacific coast.

The return of LaFollette, Brookhart and others to the old capitalist fold is the signal for greater masses than ever of those who toil to join in their own class party to fight for their class interests against all their class enemies.

WEISBORD AND BORAH DISCUSS PASSAIC STRIKE

Senator Hears Strikers' Terms of Settlement

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile workers' strike for a living wage had an interview with Senator Borah on the situation in Passaic and the terms of settlement which the strikers will accept. Weisbord was accompanied by two other members of the United Front Committee—Frank Giacomini and Gustav Deak—who are familiar with the history of the six months' struggle.

Borah declined to issue any statement on the interview, beyond saying that he was to see Col. Johnson, manager of the Botany Worsted Mills, leader of the bosses, the next day. He had talked with Johnson over the long distance telephone, and Johnson had assured him that since he, Johnson, was to be in Washington he would call on Borah and talk things over.

With matters in this balance, Weisbord and his associates did not make public their terms of proposed settlement, but stayed in the city to await developments.

Tariff Revision Fight. When Borah first became interested, in a tentative way, in the long-drawn-out contest between the underpaid mill workers and the tariff fattened mill owners in Passaic, he asked why the strikers had not been brought into the American Federation of Labor. The strikers explained, thru their emissaries, that they had tried to get into the federation—in every way they could think of, but had been rejected because they were strikers. The American Federation of Labor executive council and the executives of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, would not approve their coming in, in a mass of 16,000 fighters, until after their fight with the Passaic bosses was over.

Relief Work Continues. General skepticism among onlookers in the early stages of the strike, as to the ability of the United Front Committee to secure funds to keep the battle going, has disappeared. Following the recent issuance of a warning by President Green of the American Federation of Labor against Communist leadership in Passaic and against the giving of funds to radicals, many bodies affiliated with the federation have subscribed generous sums. One district of Green's own organization—the United Mine Workers—has donated thousands of dollars. Administration of strike funds in the feeding of strikers' families has been well organized, and there is no present prospect that the strikers can be starved into surrender.

This persistence in staying in the fight, unbroken and unafraid, has helped the standing of the Passaic strikers with the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor. There now appears a possibility, at least, that the leadership of the federation will change its attitude and will decide to enlist these fighters while they still are unbeaten and uncowled.

Max Bedacht, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak at the big sendoff arranged by Section 4, Chicago Young Workers (Communist) League, to the district school students tonight at Freiheit hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt road.

Horses! Horses! Horses! Fastest of Them All at Illinois State Fair Springfield, Aug. 21-28

MAX BEDACHT SPEAKS TONIGHT FOR Y. W. L.

"I AM READY TO DEFY ANOTHER INJUNCTION," DECLARES VICTORIA CIESLAKIEWICZ AS SHE LEAVES JAIL

"The I am no longer working at the trade, I am ready to go out whenever another strike is called and do over again what I did in the last strike," declared Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz as she left Cook County jail yesterday afternoon after serving a 60-day sentence for defying "Injunction" Judge Dennis E. Sullivan's anti-picketing edict during the 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike.

Mrs. Cieslakiewicz left four small children to go to serve her jail sentence. One of her children is a young girl that is crippled and needed constant care. During the stay of this fighter for better conditions in the county jail the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union cared for her children.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, John Gottlieb and Mrs. Sophie Ruddle (Sophie Young) will end their sentences.

Help the Class War Prisoners! Movie will be taken of the affair of the OUTING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE Sunday, August 8, from 10 A. M. PLEASANT BAY PARK, BRONX TICKETS 35 CENTS. Auspices, International Labor Defense, New York Section, 799 Broadway, Room 422. DIRECTIONS—Take 3rd Ave. car to 177th St., then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Buses to and from park.

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Ready to Beat Pickets. "In the event of the slightest trouble in or around your shops from pickets, union sluggers, or other strange people, immediately phone Randolph 2300, the Employers' Association, and you shall receive immediate aid. "In face of the union's claims that the majority of our association shops have signed up, we wish to flatly state that we have had a large increase in membership since our last meeting, and hundreds of independent union shops are striking with us in a body. "The union is already wavering which is but one of the many signs of victory for the fair working principles we have set out to attain. "You will be notified of a meeting in the near future. "Yours for a 44-hour week, "Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association, Robert Staedter, President." Fire Destroys Beach Resort. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 29.—The Ocean View Hotel, a moving picture house and a block of boardwalk concessions were destroyed by fire or unknown origin at Pablo Beach, bathing resort about 25 miles from here. Damage will total approximately \$300,000.

\$5 will bring you a year's subscription to The Daily Worker if you send it BEFORE AUGUST 15th. \$1 brings RED CARTOONS—the greatest publication of proletarian art ever issued. SEND FOR BOTH Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

New York Left Wing Needle Workers' Excursion Saturday, August 14th, 1926 To SUNSET PARK on the Hudson Steamer "Clermont". Boat starts 2 p. m. sharp from Battery Park Pier A. Music, Refreshments, Etc. Tickets \$1.10, at the pier \$1.25. Tickets for sale at 108 East 14th St.

THE JEWISH DAILY FREIHEIT CHICAGO OFFICE: Roosevelt Road and Kedzie, Room 14 Telephone Rockwell 2306 • Manager: A. Ravitch All information about "Daily Freiheit" and "The Hammer" advertising, subscriptions, etc., on application.

JAPAN SWEETLY TOLERANT WITH ASIATIC PARLEY

Chinese Claim Japan Can Afford It

(Special to The Daily Worker) TOKIO, July 30.—The antics of the Japanese imperialists are both amusing and informative. Thru their delegate to the International Labor Office they got that body to call a pan-Asiatic congress at Nagasaki, Japan, on August 1. The British got their lackey Indian delegate to join in the motion.

The Chinese nationalists have recently denounced the congress as a maneuver of imperialism, chiefly that of Japan, to create a new organ to oppose the liberation movement of exploited colonial and subject peoples.

Will "Tolerate" Themselves. The Japanese are now trying to offset this broadside by an artful propaganda. Newspaper men gathering for the congress are told that Japan, usually so vigilant in suppressing all movements expressing "dangerous thoughts," will "tolerate" the congress.

Again it is said that, "The police do not suspect the motives of the conference." Indeed, they should not, as besides the fifty Japanese delegates from capitalist political parties, and educational and social circles, there are a great number of the most prominent imperialist spokesmen attending as "counselors" who are said qualified to give "wise and conservative advice." Among these are some Japanese generals, admirals and barons.

The Chinese opposition is said by these gentlemen to be "stilly."

Japanese Flood Takes Toll of Hundred Lives

TOKIO, July 30.—More than a hundred persons were drowned at Tochio, Niigata prefecture, according to dispatches received here today. Many others are missing and the casualties are expected to mount when a complete check has been made.

Raging waters submerged more than a hundred houses, a mile of railway line has been washed out and the city is completely cut off from communication with the outside world. Marooned citizens are megaphoning across the river for assistance.

Neighboring villages have been flooded by swollen mountain streams and additional casualties are probable, according to word received here.

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EXPLOSION OF GAS TANK IN AUTO PLANT KILLS 3 WORKERS; 5 ARE MISSING

TORONTO, Ont., July 30.—Three persons are dead and five are missing as the result of the explosion of a gasoline tank at the plant of the General Motors Corporation here today. A portion of the plant was destroyed by the blast. Searchers are probing the ruins for more bodies.

FRENCH EXPORTS TO U. S. GROWING AS FRANC FALLS

Iron and Steel Nearly Doubles Volume

PARIS, July 30.—American business men trying to sell American goods on a dollar basis are facing severe losses. Six American offices have cut down their staffs, and a dozen more are thinking of it if the franc continues to fall.

But though the American trade with France is bad, French commerce with America is decidedly benefited. French iron and steel firms have increased their exports to the United States nearly 75 per cent during the last three months, and so extensive have become one firm's business that a large warehouse has been opened in the New York district.

French Metals in U. S. French iron and steel is finding a good market in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and other cities. In the case of cast iron, the French undersell American firms in the American market by a \$12 a ton margin. Last year the total exports of iron and steel to America was valued at 12,700,000 francs. This year it will reach nearly 30,000,000, and more if the franc declines. General exports to America will show an increase of at least a billion francs.

American firms doing business in France are now inserting a clause in contracts providing for gold payments.

Poincare and Herriot Unite Against the Left

After getting a vote of confidence against interpellations, Poincare proposed his financial program, which briefly stated is:

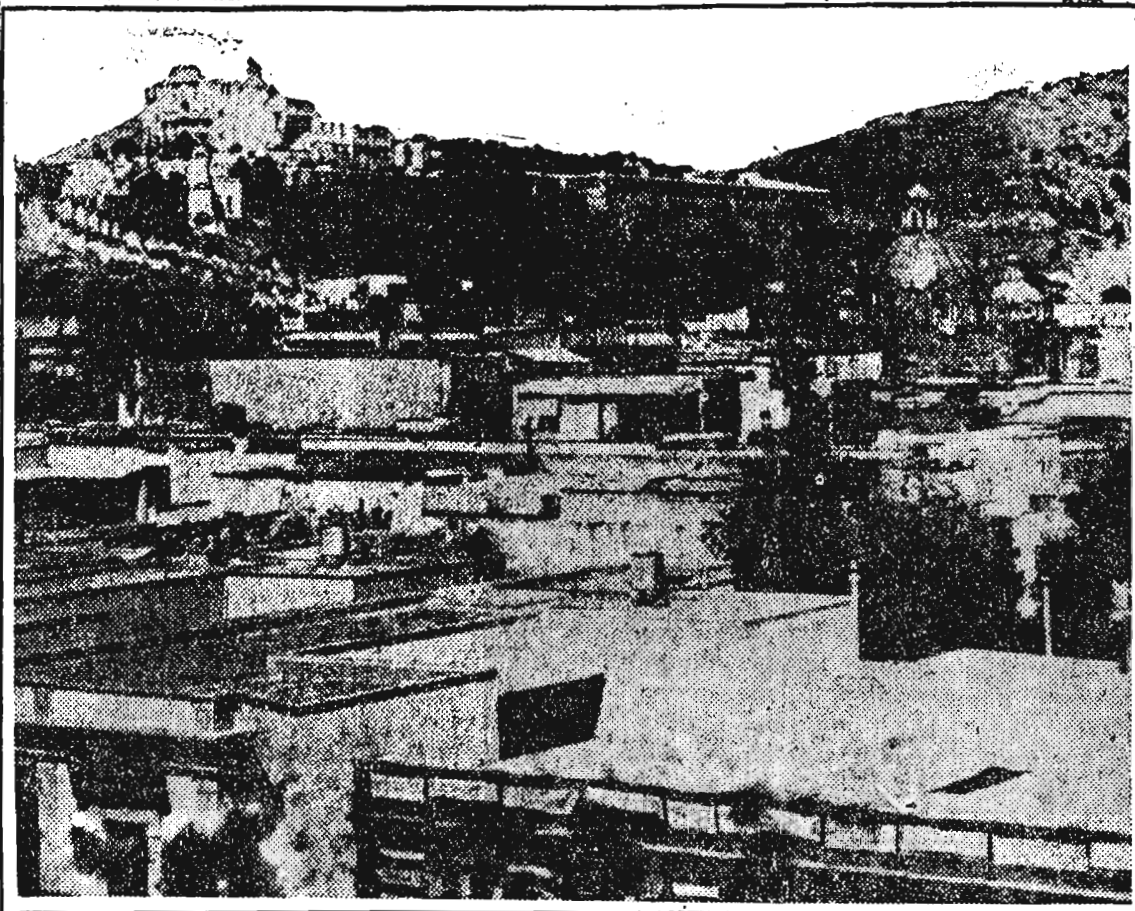
- Poincare's Program. 1. An increase of governmental decrees on the tax on such articles as tobacco and matches. 2. A slight increase in taxation on light drinks. 3. A 30 per cent increase on state railroad fares. 4. An increase in the automobile tax at the rate of 360 francs increase per horsepower. 5. Rates of canal interport transportation will be doubled. 6. A general tax of 2 per cent for business turnovers. 7. An export tax of 1.30 per cent, instead of the former sliding scale of taxation, and also a 12 per cent tax on export of luxury articles. 8. Revision of import duties. 9. A 50 per cent increase of taxation on dividends. 10. An extraordinary tax of 7 per cent on sales. 11. A sliding scale will be used in determining inheritance taxes, which will range from 25 to 40 per cent. 12. A 50 per cent increase on business profits up to 50,000 francs and above that a 15 per cent tax. 13. Agricultural profits taxes will be doubled. 14. A 12 per cent tax, instead of 7 per cent, will be made on salaries above 40,000 francs. The income tax will be reduced from 60 per cent to 30 per cent.

"Locarno Spirit" Troubled. PARIS, July 30.—While it is said that, of course, Poincare does not intend to be impolite, it is also clear that the famous "spirit of Locarno" has its limits with Raymond Poincare. He is, for example, completely opposed to the evacuation of the Rhineland, and a stout upholder of the revenge policy of the Versailles treaty.

In addition, Poincare presages new trouble for the league of nations, which has plenty as it is. The question of council seats will find Poincare opposed to admitting Germany without admitting some other France can control. Germany demands to be admitted alone. Poland and Spain threaten to withdraw. The "Locarno spirit" is in trouble.

Get an autographed copy of Red Cartoons by Fred Eilla and Robert Minor.

Clergy Plays on Superstitions of Masses to Regain Its Former Position of Political Power in Mexico



Here is a view of the famous basilica at Guadalupe near Mexico City which has been made a national shrine by the catholic church. The church is seen on the hill top and Mexico's faithful were exhorted to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of the virgin as a protest against the government's regulations governing education in Mexico. The labor movement has taken up the struggle and is combatting the superstitious grip of the church on the masses built up by centuries of priest rule.

SEVERE CRISIS ROCKS ITALIAN FASCIST STATE

Deep Going Financial Difficulty Rife

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, July 23 (By Mail).—The diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Herald sums up the present situation in Italy as follows:

"The French financial crisis has caught the public eye, because of its theatrical qualities. But the Italian economic crisis is at bottom a far more serious one. For in Italy it is not only the government's finance, but the whole economic system which is in a bad way."

Stop Boasting. "The loud boasts about the prosperity which fascism has conferred on the country have died away. The great Neronic schemes for rebuilding Rome in marble have been quietly pigeonholed."

"Even Mussolini's sabre has ceased to rattle. Fascism is no longer truculent; it is anxious, with an anxiety already bordering on panic."

The Falling Lira. "For day by day the lira falls, and the cost of living rises. Fascism has already forced the standard of living of the workers so low that it is already below the economic fodder basis. To lower it still further would be, from the most cold-blooded capitalist standpoint, uneconomic."

"The government issues daily decrees, as panicky as they are ineffective. And the press becomes daily a little more hysterical."

The Duce Scared. "The great Fiat company has been driven to borrow ten million dollars in New York, not for expansion, but to tide over immediate difficulties. And one may be sure that the loan has been given on no easy terms. Fascist Italy is in the hands of the money-lenders."

"It is not surprising that, in face of an economic situation which must produce universal discontent and resentment against the government, and in face of the fierce factional quarrel inside the fascist party, Mussolini should have hastily ordered the postponement of the municipal elections."

"Even with all the terrorist apparatus of fascism at his command he dare not face the polls."

AKRON CENTRAL LABOR UNION AIDS PASSAIC

AKRON, Ohio, July 30.—The Central Labor Union joined the great rank and file of the American Federation of Labor in declaring its opposition to the criticism of the struggle carried on by the Passaic strikers for a union and a living wage.

Following a vote to give the floor to several girl strikers from the Passaic front, the president of the Central Labor Union introduced the strikers with the following remarks:

Will Stand by Strikers. "We have all had correspondence from the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor calling the Passaic strike an outlaw strike. I want to say this—and you may be surprised to hear me say it—that I cannot pay any attention to such a declaration."

"The United Front Committee is made up of struggling toilers revolting against terrible conditions, and as long as there is such a class war going on I mean to stand by the strikers."

Look Over These PRIZES



for Worker Correspondence

Offered to workers sending in stories and news this week—winners to be announced in the issue of Friday, August 6.

1—"Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Saposs. A new study of radical tactics and policies in the American trade unions. A storehouse of invaluable information in a splendid cloth-bound edition.

2—"A Moscow Diary," by Anna Porter. A record of vivid impressions gathered by the author on a recent visit to Soviet Russia. A cloth-bound edition.

3—"Class Collaboration—How to Fight It," by Bertram D. Wolfe. A new booklet in the Little Red Library, just off the press.

AND Eight other numbers of the Little Red Library already issued.

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to the American Worker Correspondent (50 cents a year) to learn what and how to write.

Super-Highway Is Planned Between Milwaukee and Chicago

Five Wisconsin and Illinois county heads have agreed to a plan calling for the construction of a 200 foot super-highway between Chicago and Milwaukee. The route has not been finally decided on yet but it is expected that it follow the line of Wisconsin Highway No. 57. Four traffic lanes will not be possible a minimum of 160 feet will be employed.

Ohio Labor Meet Favors Modification of Volstead Dry Act

AKRON, Ohio, July 30.—The Ohio Federation of Labor at its convention here adopted a resolution favoring the modification of the Volstead dry act.

Mine Workers Caught in Explosion of Gas

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 30.—A 28-year-old mine tracklayer, Harold Nyren, is dead and another tracklayer, Anthony Popolovich, 31, is critically injured as a result of a gas explosion at Dorrance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Four other workers hurt by the explosion are in a serious condition. The explosion occurred in the Ross vein, about 1,000 feet below the surface.

'RED LETTER' FORGER TAKEN ON RUSS TRAIN

Captured Trying to Cross Border

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, July 30.—Another dramatic incident in the astonishing story of "Red Letter" forgeries is reported from Moscow.

Serge Druzhelovsky, the ablest of all the forgers of "Communist documents," has been arrested while trying to cross the Russian frontier in disguise and under a false name.

Document Factory. For years Druzhelovsky ran a regular factory in Berlin, from which he issued a stream of spurious "Red Letters" which were eagerly bought up by the gullible agents of gullible documents.

Caused Death. He is known to have been the manufacturer of the documents on which the Bulgarian government relied to "prove" that the Sofia Cathedral outrage was organized by the Third International. A number of Bulgarian Communists and agrarians went to their deaths on account of this forged evidence.

Foiled British. He is suspected to have had a hand in the production of those other documents which were bought in Germany by the British secret service and made the occasion for a solemn note of protest to the Soviet government. The crushing exposure of them as clumsy fakes made the foreign office the laughing-stock of Europe at the time.

"Proving" an Accident. It is not impossible that he or his accomplices, Goumansky, Gavriloff and Yakubovitch, had a hand in the Zinovieff letter itself.

Last year he succeeded in planting on the Polish embassy in Berlin documents "proving" that a disastrous railway accident in the Danzig corridor was the work of Communist plotters. But suspicions were aroused. The German police was informed Druzhelovsky's house was raided.

In it was found the whole apparatus he had used—false dies, imitation letterheads, rubber stamps, and the rest of it.

Documents For Sale. There were documents ready for the market, documents half prepared, documents still in draft, documents adapted for sale in the Balkans, in England, in America.

Druzhelovsky was not brought to trial: the Berlin police president decided that there was nothing illegal in what he had done; and after a month in prison he was released, presumably to continue his activities.

Object in Russia Unknown. With what object, and in whose service, he was attempting to slip over the frontier into Russia are matters on which his trial may throw some light.

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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, Bunny, 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 quiet 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 oozing out of the ground and Dad wheedles 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. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. His Dad warns him of dangers, tobacco, drink and women—a little bashfully on the latter. He falls in love with another student, Rose Taintor. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Christmas holidays come and Dad and Bunny go quail hunting on their new preserve. Bunny meets Ruth again. Ruth tells him that Paul sent her a book that spoke against the bible and that her Dad caught her reading it and whaled her.

VI

Three months passed, and Dad brought in the Ross-Armistage No. 1, and made another big success, and proved up a lot of new territory, and was hailed again as a benefactor to the Prospect Hill field. But once more the doctor said he was overworking; and it was time for the Easter holidays, and Bunny studied the maps, and brought Dad a proposition—the Blue Mountains were only ten miles from Paradise, and there was no end of trout fishing there, so why not make their headquarters at the Rascum ranch, and get some trout? Dad smiled; Bunny couldn't keep away from Paradise! To which Bunny answered that Paradise was his discovery; and besides, he wanted to see how Ruth was getting along, and to hear about Paul, and about Eli and his Third Revelation.

Right on top of that came a letter from Mr. Hardacre, the agent, telling how the elder Mr. Bandy had gone out into a field and been attacked by a bull and was badly crippled; Mr. Hardacre didn't believe that young Bandy wanted to work the ranch, but move to the city, so it might be possible to buy the place, if Mr. Ross still wanted it. Bunny was all on pins and needles at that, but Dad told him to keep his shirt on, that young gophers were a lot easier to catch than old ones; and he wrote Mr. Hardacre he wasn't specially keen for the land, but he would take it at the same price as the rest; he was coming up fishing in a few days, and would see about it.

So then Dad wrote a letter to Mr. Watkins, asking him to be so good as to have one of the children go and clean the houses at the Rascum ranch and get it ready for them. And Dad told Bunny to go with Aunt Emma to a furniture store in Beach City, and get a little stuff, including crockery and kitchen things, and have them put it on a truck and run it out to Paradise; Bunny had better put in some canned food, too, everything they'd need, so the place could be ready when they got there. You can imagine what fun Bunny had with that commission; in his thoughts he was fitting out this house, not merely for Dad and him to camp in, but for Paul and Ruth to settle down and make a home.

When you happen to be the son of a successful oil operator, you can make your dreams come true. Dad and Bunny motored out, arriving just at sundown, and went directly to the Rascum place, and there, standing on the front porch, with the bougainvillea vine now in full blossom, making a glorious purple arch above her head, was Ruth; and alongside her was a man, at a distance Bunny thought it was old Mr. Watkins, but then he saw it was a young man, and Bunny's heart went up into his mouth. He looked at this big, powerful figure, clad in a blue shirt and khaki trousers held up by suspenders, and with a mop of yellowish tousled hair. Could it be—yes, Bunny could never mistake that sombre face, with prominent big nose and mouth drawn down at the corners; he whispered, excitedly, "It's Paul!"

And so it was. The pair came forward, and Ruth introduced her brother to Dad, and Paul said, "Good evening, sir," and waited to be sure that Dad wished to shake hands with him. Then Paul shook hands with Bunny—and it was a strange sensation to the latter, who had lost all at once the Paul he had been dreaming, the boy who might have been a good chum—and had got instead this grown man, who seemed ten years older than himself, and forever out of his reach.

"Did the furniture come?" asked Dad; and Ruth answered that it had, and everything was in order, they'd have had supper ready, if they'd been sure that Mr. Ross would arrive; they'd get it ready right off. Meantime Paul was helping Bunny carry in the bags, and oh, gee—there was the loveliest little bungalow you ever laid eyes on, everything spick and span, even to a pink paper shade over the lamp, and flowers on the center table! Evidently Ruth had put her heart into that job. She asked Dad very shyly what he'd like for supper, and Dad said everything in the place, and very soon the bacon was sizzling in the pan and making a nice friendly smell; and Paul, having emptied the car, stood waiting, and Bunny started in right away to find out all about him, and how he came to be here.

Paul explained that he had turned up yesterday, having come to see Ruth. He had had things out with his father this time; being nineteen now, he thought he was old enough to be allowed to take care of himself. Bunny asked if his father had "whaled" him, and Paul smiled and said his father wasn't in condition to whale anybody, he was getting worse with rheumatism. He was as bitter and implacable as ever, but told Paul to go his own way to hell, and his father would pray for him. Bunny noticed right away that Paul no longer referred to his father as "Pap," and that he no longer murdered the English language like the rest of the Watkins family; he talked like an educated man, as indeed he was.

Well, they had supper. Paul and Ruth expected to wait on the table, but Dad made them sit down, and they had a little party, the four of them, and it was great fun. Bunny bombarded Paul with questions about himself and his life; and incidentally, told Paul how he had hunted for him that night at Mrs. Groarty's, and why had he ran away? They talked about Paul's aunt, and the tragedy of her lease and of the worthless "unit" she had bought. Paul had learned from Ruth how Bunny had sent money to her, and Paul expressed his gratitude, and said he would never ask a favor, and he never thrust himself forward, but held back until he was called upon.

He told how he had lived, and how the old lawyer, his benefactor, had died just recently, and had left him a part of his library, all but the law books. It was a most wonderful treasure, a lot of scientific books, and the best old English literature. For nearly three years Paul had had the use of this library, and that had been his life, he had seldom missed an evening reading until after midnight; also he had studied a lot during the day, for he had really had very little work to do, Judge Minter had made a sort of pet of him—having no children of his own, and being stirred by the idea of a boy who wanted to educate himself. The Judge had had an old microscope, and Paul had worked with that, and had made up his mind to a career; he was going to spend a couple more years reading science, and then he would get a job in some laboratory, a janitor's job, if necessary, and work his way up to do microscope work.

(To be continued)

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## Now It Can Be Said

But for a long editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* of July 30, we might have overlooked the fact that last Thursday was the twelfth anniversary of the world war. The 29th of July is famous because the first shot in colossal struggle was fired on that day, according to war historians.

The *Tribune* waxes eloquent and speaks frankly about the efforts made by the rival belligerents to line up the United States on one side or the other. But in those days the *Tribune* did not speak so frankly. Certainly, not after Wilson, who was elected to "keep us out of war," conspired successfully to get us into the war. Thousands of American workers paid the price for their frankness and honesty with jail terms, while the *Tribune*, that can now afford

to be cynical, ranted and raved like a mad cur and recommended the firing squad for those who would doubt the sincerity or cast reflection on the purity of motive of our "associates" in the great butchery.

But listen to this hypocritical sheet editorialize on the hokum that the American people were subjected to by the propagandists of the warring powers:

"Some of the promotion was skillful and some was clumsy. The most adroit was the British. The most blundering was the German... Absurdities took on the stamp of verity. We even accepted Russia of the czars as 'one of the great liberal powers of Europe,' a champion of the cause of democracy."

This will be read with relish by the conservative German readers of the *Tribune*. They will say "Hoch!" and give three cheers for the *Tribune*, the same paper that joined the anvil chorus of "Hunkillers" from 1917 to a safe period after the armistice.

The masses have short memories, fortunately for the ruling classes. They allow Mooney, Billings, the I. W. W. prisoners, Sacco, Vanzetti and scores of other workers to rot in jail while the grafters and corruptionists who incarcerated them are quarreling over the loot from the public like hungry cannibals fighting over the carcass of a fat bishop.

They are prone to forget what the world war was about, who brought it on, who did the fighting, and who were the gainers. Perhaps they do not even think of the thousands of crippled "heroes" who are doomed to a life of torture and loneliness in the federal hospitals throught the country. Perhaps they do not ask themselves why the Kaiser, "the Beast of Berlin," is now living comfortably in Holland while the masses of German workers they were sent over to save are sweating like galley slaves in German factories in order, to turn millions of dollars into the coffers of Pierpont Morgan who

did not go any nearer to the firing line than the Kaiser, Woodrow Wilson or King George.

The best we can do is to keep on reminding them of those unpleasant things. We will keep on doing that even when the *Tribune* and the other venal capitalist sheets are lying like gentlemen, when the bugle calls for the next war, to save democracy, civilization or virtue, burst upon our ears.

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## They Know Him Not

The *Milwaukee Leader* is as angry as an unrecognized poet with a clean neck, because the republican politicians of Wisconsin have stolen their Jesus from them. This particular Jesus is LaFollette, the late. The worst of it, says the *Leader*, is that those who claim him so falsely are not worthy of him.

The *Leader* is a socialist paper. Like most socialist papers, it has forsaken socialism and when it is not weeping by the political Jordan, or boosting Wisconsin, it amuses itself by poking fun at the class struggle and making war on revolution or any other word in the dictionary that smacks of a break with capitalism.

When LaFollette hove in sight as the new Messiah of the small business men, and the declaration of independence, the *Leader*, which is Victor Berger, promptly hailed him and hopped up behind him on his wagon and kissed good-bye to the red flag. But alas! "Bob" died, and his son knoweth not his old man's ideals or at least cheriseth them not. Which leaves the socialist party of Wisconsin in the position of a Magdalen without a carpenter to anoint her feet.

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# MUSCLE SHOALS LAND BOOM IS NIPPED IN BUD

## Business Bureau Hits Real Estate Sharks

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK, July 30. — In a bulletin issued by the Better Business Bureau it is pointed out that the colorful pictures of high-powered real estate salesmen of a coming metropolis near the Muscle Shoals power site is based on their desire to gather in the savings of workers, domestics, and school teachers and not on reality. The report points out that instead of the 18,000 to 20,000 men that the salesmen declare will be employed at the two nitrate plants there will be but 2,000. More than one-half of the workers will be unskilled. The report further points out that these workers will be housed in cheap shacks and that attempts will be made to get Negro unskilled labor. The Wilson dam, when all 18 units are functioning, will only employ several hundred men.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

# THE UNITED FRONT--WHY THE COMMUNISTS ARE FOR IT

Letters Exchanged Between the California District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party—The Differences in Principles Between the Workers (Communist) Party and Socialist Party

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following letter from the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California to the District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, in reply to a call to the Socialist Party to join in placing a United Labor Ticket in the field, together with the reply of the

Workers (Communist) Party should be carefully studied by every worker interested in the respective position of the two parties. The reply of the Workers (Communist) Party draws sharply the difference in principle between the Workers (Communist) Party and the Socialist Party.

## The Reply of the Communists

Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1926.  
State Executive Committee, Socialist Party of California.

Dear Comrades: The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has considered your reply to its letter urging the Socialist Party to join with the Workers (Communist) Party in calling a conference of delegates from trade unions, workers' political parties, co-operatives and workers' fraternal and benefit organizations, to take action on the question of placing a united labor ticket in the field in the state and congressional elections.

We must make clear at the beginning the nature of our proposal to you. We did not propose unity between the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party. We did not propose that the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party agree to support a common slate of candidates in the elections. Our proposal was that the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party join in the calling of a conference of delegates from the trade unions, from the workers' political parties, including the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party and any other political organizations claiming to fight for the interests of the workers and the farmers and from co-operatives and workers' fraternal and benefit organizations.

We proposed further that such a united front conference place candidates on the ballot and conduct a campaign on the basis of a fight for certain immediate interests of the workers and farmers. Our proposals for such a platform were:

- (1) The repeal of the State Criminal Syndicalist Law.
- (2) Fight against the injunctions in labor disputes.
- (3) Fight against anti-picketing laws.
- (4) Against military training in the schools.
- (5) Program of relief for the farmers.
- (6) Against the adoption of the water power resources of the State and their exploitation for profit by the capitalist interests.
- (7) Struggle for improvement of the working conditions of the badly exploited Mexicans and Negro workers and the lumber workers of the State.

The organizations participating in the united front conferences would be pledged to this program or to such extension of the program as the conference agreed upon, leaving each organization free at the same time individually to carry on agitation and propaganda for such measures and principles in addition thereto as each organization supports.

We did not ask the Socialist Party to bind itself to give up its program nor could we agree that the Workers (Communist) Party bind itself not to carry on a campaign for its principles and programs. Our proposal is for a united front of all workers' organizations, ready to fight for a certain definite program of immediate measures representing the workers' interests. We believe that all workers' organizations can unite on the basis of such a program as outlined above and present a united front to the capitalist parties and the capitalist interests.

Our proposal of a united front between the Workers (Communist) Party, the Socialist Party and other labor organizations does not in the least presuppose that there are no serious political differences between these organizations. But irrespective of such differences there are points of contact. We all profess to be fighting for the interests of the workers. No matter how much we disagree

about character and nature of the proletarian revolution we do agree that the Criminal Syndicalist law is a menace to the workers; that injunctions and anti-picketing laws are capitalist weapons in the hands of the State power against organized labor; that military training of the working class youth is nothing but a preparation to use the sons of the workers in uniforms against their fathers in overalls when the latter dare to revolt against unbearable conditions in mines, mills, factories or on the land. We propose the united front not to forget differences but to unite the forces of Labor on questions where no differences exist, thus increasing the fighting strength of Labor and the chances for victory.

With this clarification of our proposal, which your reply makes necessary, we can consider the objections which you raise to the holding of a united front conference.

Your first objection is based upon the special interests of the Socialist Party. You fear that the Socialist Party will lose its legal standing as a political party by joining in such a united front conference. We do not believe that the interests of the Socialist Party should be placed above uniting all of labor's forces in a united front campaign in the interests of the workers and farmers of the state. However, since this point is of such great importance to you, we point out that this question could easily be solved by the Socialist Party leaving on its state tickets one of the minor candidates for state office and thru the vote polled for such a candidate it would preserve its legal standing, while at the same time it could join in the united front conference and support a united labor ticket nominated by such a conference for the remaining state offices and congressional candidates throught the state. The candidates of the united labor conference could be placed on the ballot as independent candidates but the campaign would be carried for these candidates as the united labor ticket.

Petitions for independent candidates would be circulated according to the law from August 29, to September 23. As to your objection to the placing of the labor party on the ballot at this time, we did not raise this issue.

While necessarily we could not pledge the united conference to such action, as the decision would have to be made not by the Workers (Communist) Party or the Socialist Party, but by all the delegates to the conference, at the same time we point out that the technical objections you raise could be met thru the procedure outlined above.

The other objections raised in your letter are of a more serious nature. We have already pointed out, in the opening of this letter, that our proposal does not require of the Socialist Party that it sacrifice any program which it stands for. All we ask of the Socialist Party is that it unite with other organizations in support of a certain definite program. We must declare just as emphatically, as we concede the right of the Socialist Party to maintain its identity and program, we also will insist upon the right of the Workers (Communist) Party to maintain its identity and program while joining in the united front struggle for the immediate interests of the workers.

Since you have raised the issue of the principles of the Workers (Communist) Party we are compelled to answer upon these points and to state clearly the principles which the Workers (Communist) Party supports as against the distortions contained in your letter.

## THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

The greater part of the members of the Socialist Party split away from it and joined the Communist Party in 1919, because the Socialist Party refused to learn the historical lessons taught by the workers' revolution in Russia. The Socialist Party still maintains and propagates the idea that Socialism will be achieved thru step by step legislation bringing about municipal ownership and nationalization of industry while the capitalist system continues and while the capitalist class and its state bureaucracy remains in control of the government. In other words, the Socialist Party believes that it can "reform" capitalism out of existence.

The left wing of the Socialist Party in 1919 contended and the Workers (Communist) Party today maintains that this reformism is an illusion imposed upon the workers by false leadership. The Workers (Communist) Party declares that in order to abolish capitalism, and to establish Socialism, the workers must first achieve control of the governmental power as was done in Russia, and must then use the governmental power to suppress the capitalist class and to abolish the capitalist system and build a Socialist economic system in its place.

As to the method thru which the workers will achieve control of the governmental power and establish a workers' and farmers' government, that is, a dictatorship of the proletariat, all history shows that a ruling, privileged class has never given up its power without resorting to force to maintain its privileged position. That was true in Russia, it was true in Hungary, the struggles in Germany have shown it to be true and the recent developments in connection with the General Strike in Great Britain show that it is true there.

Do you believe that, in the light of American history, the Civil War, a class struggle which resulted in the use of armed force, and in the light of the repeated use of armed forces against the workers even in strikes, as in West Virginia, that the development of the class struggle between the workers and capitalists will take another course here? The whole history of the American capitalist class shows that it will as quickly resort to force to maintain its privileged position as the capitalist class of any other country.

The Workers (Communist) Party therefore makes it clear to the working class that the final form of the class struggle thru which the workers will set up the proletarian dictatorship will be an open revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

## THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Neither the left wing, the Communist Party or the Workers (Communist) Party at any time proposed the destruction of the American Federation of Labor, but on the contrary the program of the Workers (Communist) Party declares emphatically for the organization of the workers into the labor unions, for the entry of these unions into the American Federation of Labor.

However, the Workers (Communist) Party is not satisfied that the American Federation of Labor maintain its present policy of organizing the workers into craft unions, but urges that the existing craft unions be amalgamated into powerful industrial unions so as to strengthen the workers in their struggle against the capitalist employers. It urges further that the American Federation of Labor drop its policy of supporting candidates of the republican and democratic tickets and aid in the formation of a labor party, and further urges that the American Federation of Labor carry on a militant class struggle in the interests of the workers and for the

organization of the unorganized workers in place of its present policies which are class collaboration and neglect of the unorganized workers.

These policies stand for a stronger, more powerful organized labor movement and not for the destruction of the American Federation of Labor. We ask whether the Socialist Party is opposed to these proposals?

## "IMMEDIATE DEMANDS"

We have made clear thru discussing the question of the differences in program of the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party why we are opposed to certain forms of immediate demands. The left wing of the Socialist Party opposed these demands in 1919 and the Workers (Communist) Party opposes them today. The Workers (Communist) Party does not and will not support immediate demands which create the illusion in the minds of the workers that Socialism can be established thru step by step legislation. Opposition to immediate demands which create the illusion that capitalism can be reformed into Socialism is something different from support of the struggle of the workers for their immediate interests and for measures which weaken the power of the capitalists and strengthen the workers.

The fight against the Criminal Syndicalist law, the fight against injunctions, anti-picketing laws, the fight for better wages and working conditions for the Mexican and Negro workers and the lumber workers of the state are not partial demands which look to the reforming of capitalism into Socialism. These are measures in the immediate interest of the workers, which the workers endeavor to wrest from the capitalist class and the capitalist government. It is to organize the power of the workers and farmers in support of these demands that we are proposing a united front conference. We declare further that it is in the process of the struggle for such immediate interests that the workers will learn the nature of the class struggle and the need of revolutionary action against the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

## SOCIALIST BETRAYALS

You also raise the issue of the role which the Socialists have played in the class struggle and the characterization of this role by the Communists. We ask of you in reply: do you defend the role of Scheideman and Noske in the German Revolutionary struggles? They are Socialists, members of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany,—yet they shot down the

workers who were endeavoring to establish a workers' government and to abolish capitalism. Your Party is now affiliated with the Second International—the International of Scheideman and Noske. The threat of the MacDonald government in Great Britain to use the Lloyd George government emergency act against the workers, the recent vote of the Socialists to give the king of Belgium dictatorial powers, are actions of a similar character. These are but a few of a large number of examples which go to prove that in a period of revolutionary struggle the Socialist leaders have aligned themselves on the side of the capitalist class. We did not raise this question in proposing the united front conference to you but since you have raised it we must openly declare the facts. If it is your contention that the Socialist Party in California is in earnest in the struggle against the capitalist class, then you should endeavor to show this to the workers of California by joining in a united front struggle in the interests of the workers of the state.

We do not know why you raise the question of the authority of the district committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to speak on the question of the united front conference. We can only answer that in proposing such a united front conference to fight for the workers and farmers' interests we are following the policy not only of the Workers (Communist) Party in the United States but the policy of the Communist International which advocates a united front of all workers against the capitalists.

It may be that your raise this question because your national convention has rejected such a united front. If this is the reason we trust you will have the courage, if you finally are earnest in the desire to fight for the workers' interests, to join in such a united front in spite of the action of your national convention. In conclusion we urge that you appoint a committee to meet with a committee of the Workers (Communist) Party who will jointly make the call for the United Front conference. We request that the State Executive Committee rely to this communication within ten days.

District Executive Committee  
District No. 13,  
Workers (Communist) Party

Five dollars will renew your subscription for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

## The Letter from the Socialists

To the Members and the Executive Committee of District 13 of the Workers (Communist) Party,

Greeting:

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Emanuel Levin as Organizer of your District organization and of a letter apparently sent to our party locals by The Workers (Communist) District Committee proposing that we "issue jointly a call to all labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations for the purpose of placing into the field a united labor ticket."

Such a "united labor ticket" could be placed upon the ballot in only three ways: as "independent" candidates, as candidates of a new party, or as candidates of the Socialist Party.

First, as "independent" candidates it would require the signatures of over 13,000 registered voters to place each nomination on the ballot, it would give the "United Labor Party" no right to any designation on the ballot but "independent"; and it would secure no future right to a place on the ballot. The Socialist Party could not legally have "independent" candidates on its ballot so it would lose its present political rights by not having the necessary candidate to poll the 3 per cent of the gubernatorial vote required to retain its standing as an officially recognized political party. Such a course would only result in depriving the working class of any political party with a right to place on the official ballot. We cannot consent to such action.

The second possible way of nominating a United Labor ticket as candidates of a new political party would require a petition of over 40,000 voters registered as affiliated with the new party. This petition would have to be filed with the Secretary of State by June 12th. Since your letter was dated June 26th it is manifestly impossible to file as a new party. We must therefore reject the second possible course of action as impossible at this late date.

The third course is for the United Labor ticket to be named upon the official Socialist ballot at the primary election. A State conference of the Socialist Party held last February chose Upton Sinclair as our candidate for Governor and Lena Morrow Lewis as our candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It also requested Walter Thomas Mills to run for United States Senator. We are already circulating petitions to place these names on the primary ballot. We enclose our state platform, which covers most of the "immediate demands" or palliative measures suggested by your letter. We have no power at this time to withdraw nominations made by the State conference. Neither is there any time to hold a referendum of the party membership, as nominating petitions must be filed by July 22nd.

The most we can do at this time, therefore, is to consider accepting nominations for those offices for which we have thus far made no nominations. Persons so nominated would have to register before July 22nd as affiliated with the Socialist Party.

So much for the purely technical side of a united labor ticket. Other points are raised by political and tactical considerations.

The leaders of the present Workers

(Communist) Party broke away from the Socialist Party in 1919, alleging that the Socialist Party was "reactionary" and "not revolutionary" because it refused to accept the "left wing" program. The "left wing" program sought to commit the Socialist Party to "armed mass action to overthrow the bourgeois state." We can not now accept as a candidate any one who is pledged by party affiliation or personal conviction to the advocacy of armed revolution and dictatorship while the ballot remains open to every citizen.

The Left Wing or Communist program demanded that the Socialist Party reverse its attitude of friendship to organized labor and that it attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor.

We are heartily in favor of a more radical and partisan political policy by the American Federation of Labor, but we cannot accept as a candidate any one who seeks to disrupt it.

The Left Wing or Communist program objected to the tendency in the Socialist Party to foster a labor party and promote a campaign for the immediate relief of the victims of capitalism. In this regard, however, we note that the Workers (Communist) Party has reversed their former attitude and now proposes a labor party based on "immediate demands." We regard the extreme opportunism of the Workers (Communist) Party as unwise and tending to smother and obscure the revolutionary results aimed at by the Socialist Party, but we are willing to discuss and negotiate with you on this point.

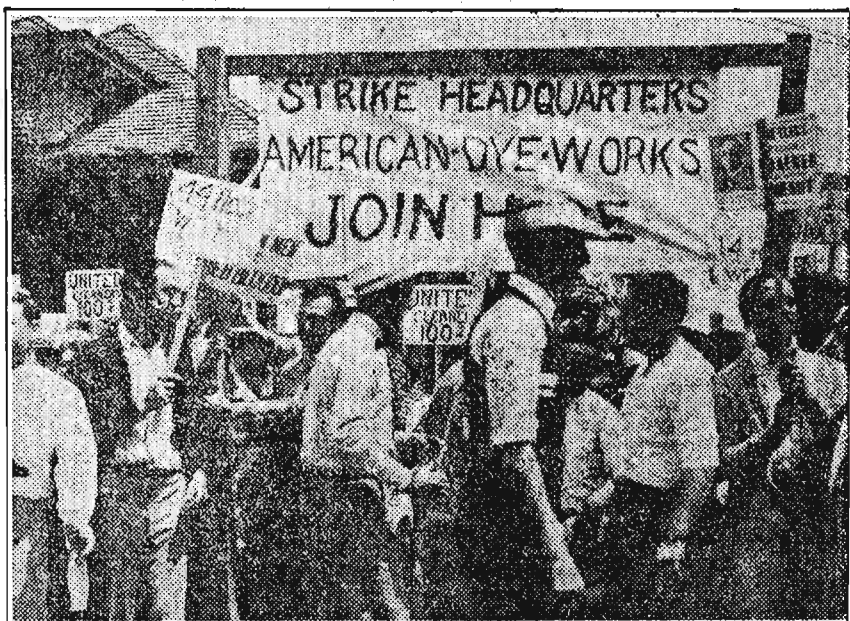
In the past the Workers (Communist) Party has accused the officers and members of the Socialist Party of being "tools and lackeys of the capitalist class." Your proposal of unity with the Socialist Party would imply that the Workers (Communist) Party is now convinced that such accusations were not well founded. We do not feel, however, that charges of so serious a character can be merely forgotten. They were intended to destroy our organization by undermining its reputation with the working people. We believe you should issue some statement, consonant with your expressed desire now to co-operate with us, which would acknowledge the sincere devotion to labor and the great services rendered by the Socialist Party, its members and its official representatives.

One final point, we are informed as to the jurisdiction of District 13 Workers (Communist) Party. We should like assurance first, that it has authority from your national organization to take the step contemplated; third, that your district organization and your national organization have the requisite authority so that the Executive of the Communist International will not compel repudiation of your action in the midst of the campaign.

We await your agreement to the foregoing.

Respectfully,  
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF CALIFORNIA.  
CAMERON H. KING,  
State Chairman.  
LENA MORROW LEWIS,  
State Secretary.

## Dye Workers Continue Energetic Fight



Strike pickets organizing their forces at headquarters for a drive on the plant of the American Dye Works at Los Angeles, Calif.

# WHAT AND HOW TO READ

## The Wealth of Nations.

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

THE last time we took a general look at the economic layout of the world and its division into rival political units—empires ready to battle to the death for the privilege of plundering the people of the world. But the workers need to have more than a general knowledge of the world's resources. If they are to inherit the earth, they ought to know in detail what it has in store for them.

As good a book as any in which to find the necessary information is "Commerce and Industry," by J. Russell Smith, professor in economic geography in Columbia University. The edition before me was published in 1920, by Henry Holt & Co. I think a new edition has come out this year, and it might be better to get it for the sake of the later census figures. Smith is a pretty good sort for a bourgeois professor. He is a Quaker and has some ideas of his own about the ways of the world and the problem of control. Especially valuable is the section on world commerce, with its class student must beware, however. The author's notion that the tropics will naturally remain a subordinate region where the colored races will live, under the shadow of the civilization maintained by the white race of the temperate zones. There is probably no scientific foundation for the idea that the tropics must be permanently subordinate. When as much attention has been given to the problem of making life comfortable in the tropics as has been given to making northern winters livable there will be a different story to tell. It is already too late for the whites to be cocky.

About half the book is given to the resources and industries of the United States. Before starting to study this section the reader should ask himself what a basic industry is, and particularly what makes an industry strategic from the standpoint of the workers. Looked at in one way, a basic industry is one that furnishes materials or services essential to the carrying on of other important industries. It would be a good idea as you go through the resources and industries to classify them from this standpoint, listing first the ones most essential, then the less essential, all the way down to the ones that do not matter much. If the workers are to fit themselves to take control, they need to take stock in this way in order to know how to divide their attention so that each industry may be kept in proper balance with the rest.

LOOKED at in another way, an industry is basic if a tie-up in it would bring other important industries to a standstill. The reader ought to list the industries from this standpoint also, so that he would be clear which industries are most pivotal from the standpoint of the labor struggle. Which ones would be the most important for the workers to control first? What are the prospects for building up organization in these strategic realms? What special tactics will enable the workers to get a real grip and build up their power at the key points? You cannot answer these questions unless you master the layout of resources and industries of the United States.

After you have worked these problems out to your liking, pass to the foreign lands. Better take first the ones that your study of economic geography taught you to assign to the American empire. That will be Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Philippines particularly. Just what are they worth to the American capitalists? What difference does it make to the workers in the cloud of American imperialism? Would they be better off under an unhampered local capitalism? Is it well to encourage revolutionary movements against American imperialism? You may not find much in the book by way of direct answer, but maybe a study of the resources and

industries of each colonial area will enable you to estimate its chances of making a go of economic independence if it could throw off the American political yoke.

Pass next to the most immediate rival of the American empire, namely, the British empire. That will cover the chapters on the United Kingdom, Indian and southeastern Asia, tropic Africa, South Africa, Australia and Polynesia. Other countries have a look in at some points, but this classification fits well enough. Estimate how well the list of resources and industries matches those of the American empire. What chance has Britain of holding up her end against Uncle Sam?

IN the French empire you know what to put: France and Belgium, central Europe, the North Mediterranean lands, etc. Look out, too, for the Japanese empire. Perhaps you'll have a few lands left over that you can't tuck in anywhere, but if so, they probably won't matter much. How much difference will it make if Germany "comes back" and thru British jealousy of France is given her colonies again? How much difference will it make if Japan comes to dominate the resources of China? In short, use the detailed study of resources to enlarge the notions you got from the Plebea economic geography.

And don't forget the tables in the appendix. They may help with a good many for the foregoing questions. If you lack information on any essential fact, see whether you can find it in any of these tables.

Finally: Are man's troubles due to the stinginess of Mother Nature? How good a world does this seem to you? Does the job of mastering it look too big for the workers? What do they need in order to fit themselves for the task? What is your bit?

## NEXT ISSUE

Confessions of Karl Marx. An interesting insight into the mental make-up of the great founder of the working class revolutionary movement.

American Economic Life, by Arthur W. Calhoun. A serial lesson in self-education.

The Miners' Life, by John Fleming. This is a story of the actual life in the pits written by a British miner.

The Hearing. A story by Johannes Becher.

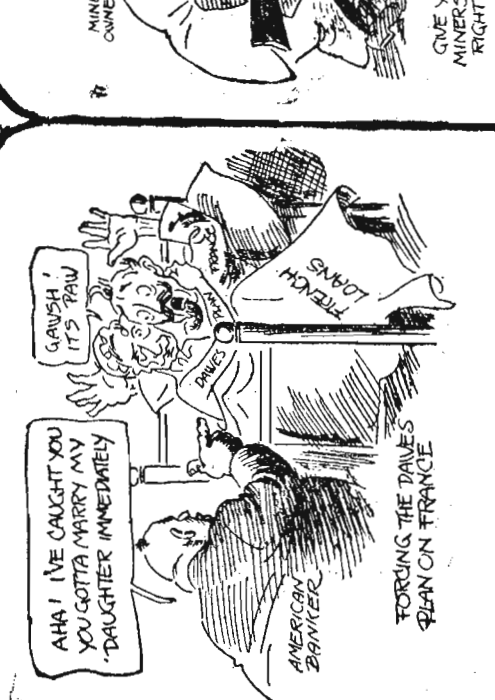
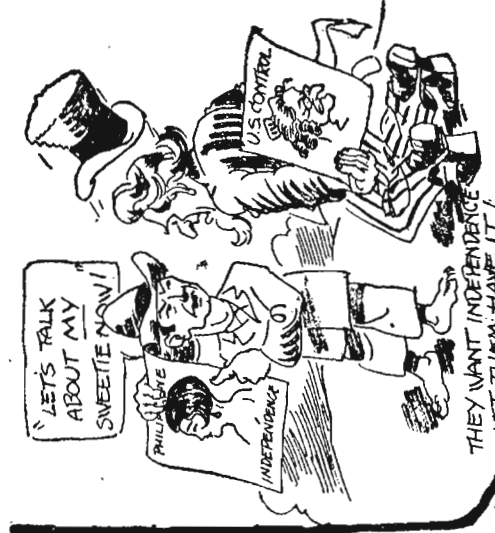
Morgan as Banker and Railroader, by Gustavus Myers.

Poems by John B. Chapple, Jim Waters, Henry George Weiss, E. Merrill Root and others.

Cartoons by Vose and Jergers.

Other features to be announced.

## The Week in Cartoons - By M. A. Bales



# The New Magazine

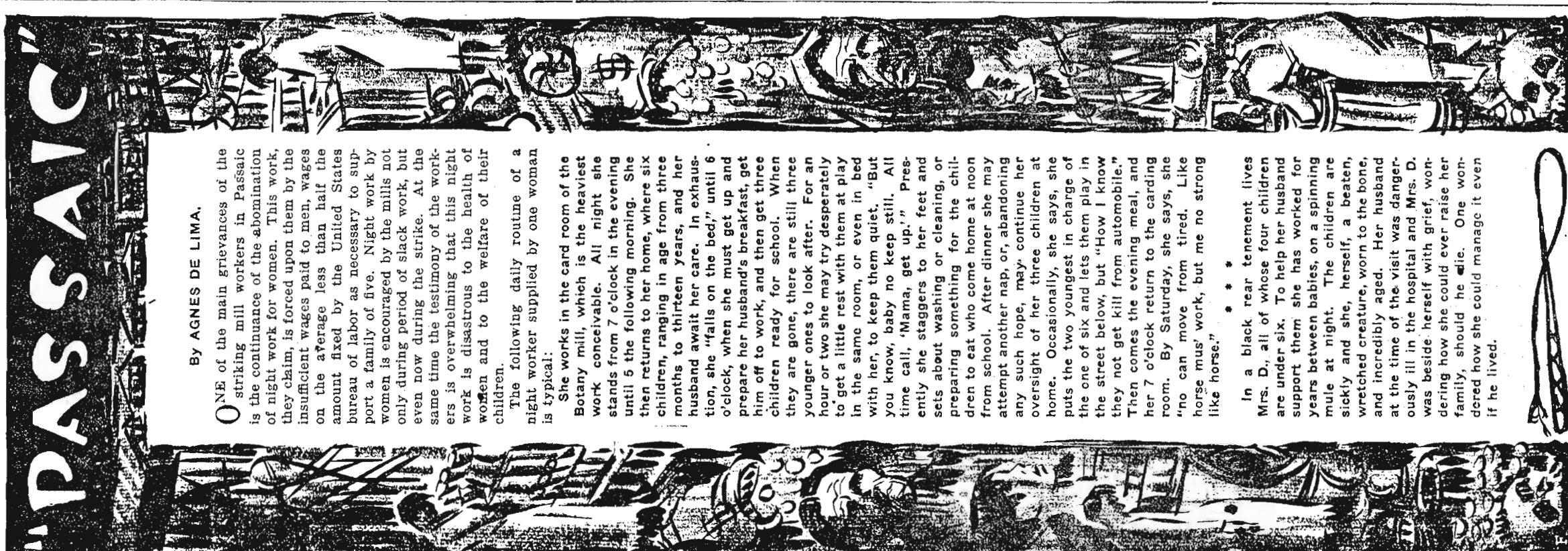
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

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

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926

## Night Working Mothers



## "PASSAIC"

BY AGNES DE LIMA.

ONE of the main grievances of the striking mill workers in Passaic is the continuance of the abominable night work for women. This work, they claim, is forced upon them by the insufficient wages paid to men, wages on the average less than half the amount of labor as necessary to support a family of five. Night work by women is encouraged by the mills not only during periods of slack work, but even now during the strike. At the same time the testimony of the workers is overwhelming that this night work is disastrous to the health of women and to the welfare of their children.

The following daily routine of a night worker supplied by one woman is typical:

She works in the card room of the Botany mill, which is the heaviest work conceivable. All night she stands from 7 o'clock in the evening until 5 the following morning. She then returns to her home, where six children, ranging in age from three months to thirteen years, and her husband await her care. In exhaustion, she "falls on the bed," until 6 o'clock, when she must get up and prepare her husband's breakfast, get him off to work, and then get three children ready for school. When they are gone, there are still three younger ones to look after. For an hour or two she may try desperately to get a little rest with them at play in the same room, or even in bed with her, to keep them quiet. "But you know, baby no keep still. All time call, 'Mama, get up.'" Presently she staggers to her feet and sets about washing or cleaning, or preparing something for the children to eat who come home at noon from school. After dinner she may attempt another nap, or abandoning any such hope, may continue her oversight of her three children at home. Occasionally, she says, she puts the two youngest in charge of the street below, but "How I know they not get kill from automobile." Then comes the evening meal, and her 7 o'clock return to the carding room. By Saturday, she says, she "no can move from tired. Like horse mus' work, but me no strong like horse."

In a black rear tenement lives Mrs. D., all of whose four children are under six. To help her husband support them she has worked for years between babies, on a spinning mule at night. The children are sickly and she, herself, a beaten, wretched creature, worn to the bone, and incredibly aged. Her husband at the time of the visit was dangerously ill in the hospital and Mrs. D. was beside herself with grief, wondering how she could ever raise her family should he die. One wondered how she could manage it even if he lived.

Decoration by Jerger.

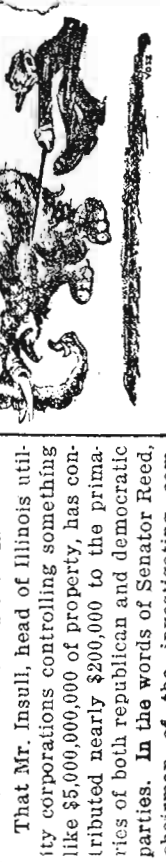
## In the Troubled Waters of Mexico

MEXICO is again confronting serious difficulties. The high priests of the Catholic church, from the pope downward, have engineered a regular conspiracy against the Mexican government that constitute the overwhelming majority of the Mexican population. The political waters of Mexico have become troubled again. Undoubtedly the imperialists of all lands and countries, but particularly of the United States, will attempt to utilize the situation to hurt the Mexican people and to help themselves.

It stands to reason that the Catholic priests would never have dared to challenge the Mexican government the way they did had they not been urged on to it and supported by the big imperialists. The Catholic church is not in the habit, as a rule, of pursuing policies that go contrary to the wishes of the capitalists and big landowners. What we are therefore dealing with now is a new attempt to strengthen the economic and political influence of the foreign imperialists and the hand-owning aristocracy of Mexico at the expense of the workers and poor peasants.

Altho the attack of the Catholic priests is directed against the Calles government, it is in reality an attack against the independence of Mexico. It is therefore the duty of all friends of Mexican independence, of all those that are opposed to imperialism and oppression of small peoples, to raise their voice in thundering protest against this new attack upon the freedom and independence of Mexico.

THE freedom and independence of Mexico is the affair of every worker and poor farmer in the United States. All support must be rendered to the Mexican people in their struggle against reaction at home and imperialism from abroad. But at the same time the Calles government must recognize the real guarantee for the freedom and independence of Mexico are the revolutionary struggles of its workers and poor peasants.



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## A Lesson in Politics

HERE is a good lesson in politics to our readers. It is the findings of the senatorial slush fund committee which is now sitting in Chicago.

And what did it find thus far? That Mr. Insull, head of Illinois utility corporations controlling something like \$5,000,000,000 of property, has contributed nearly \$200,000 to the primaries of both republican and democratic parties. In the words of Senator Reed, chairman of the investigating committee, "this utility giver played to land on both feet."

Exactly. And this is what we have in mind when we say that both of the old parties—republican and democratic—are owned, controlled and operated by the big capitalists of the United States.

It also so happens that Frank L. Smith, successful republican candidate in the primaries, to whose success Mr. Insull contributed the small fortune of about \$150,000, is the chairman of the Illinois commerce commission. And it also happens that this commerce commission has jurisdiction over the rates, service, extensions and capitalization of all the public utilities of the state.

Do you get the connection? Of course you do. Well, then, this is what we mean when we keep on saying that the big capitalists own, control and operate the governmental institutions of the United States.

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# Profiting from Organized Murder

THE STORY OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S FORTUNE.  
By GUSTAVUS MYERS.



THE outbreak of the civil war gave the mercantile class unsurpassed opportunities for profiting from what amounted to organized murder. However severe this statement seems, it is in reality quite mild in describing the prevailing practices of capitalists.

It would be quite possible and a poor extension to say that they were not fully conscious of the disastrous consequences to the nation flowing from their acts. They knew the baleful results to the soldiery of imposing fraudulent army and navy supplies upon the government. Yet, spurred by the certainty of extortionate profits, they went eagerly ahead, and when their funds were discovered, sought to block every attempt at investigation. In the one item of shoes alone, the shoe manufacturers sold to the government from 1861 to 1862 five million pairs of shoes for the army, as which transaction a government commission reported that at least \$3,000,000 had been defrauded; that supplies of shoes which were so bad that they could not be sold privately had been paid off upon the government.

But the equipment which the army most urgently needed was rifles. We have already in a previous chapter, related how Marchus Hatley and other prominent capitalists swindled the government, and impeded the Union army, by importing the refuse of European arms and unloading them upon the United States government. Also, we have adverted to the fact that it was greatly because of the great profits made in these transactions that Hatley was able to build enormous factories at Bridgeport, Conn.—factories that his descendants now own.

J. Pierpont Morgan was profiting from the same means at the same time. He was, in 1861, a young man just twenty-four years old. He inherited from his parents, says one of his biographers, their purity of character and exceptional abilities. Those attributes lofty virtues were not in evidence. At a critical juncture when the Union government was most in need of soldiers, Morgan chose not only to stay at home, but to profit from the sale of worthless rifles for the arming of the men who responded to the call to arms.

Abraham Lincoln was sending out his proclamations calling for volunteers. The contest was a momentous struggle not merely between sections, but between two kinds of conflicting capitalist institutions. The so-called common people—the factory and shop workers, the stum drawers, the professionals and the farmers—heroically poured in for enlistment. Hundreds of thousands went forth to the camps and battlefields never to return.

Altho well qualified physically and mentally for military service, Morgan avoided any kind of duty interfering with money making and comfort. He differed in no wise from almost all

Great American Fortunes by Gustavus Myers. Copyright, 1914, by the permission of author and the publisher, Kerr & Co.

# A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"MANTRAP" In the few and far-between good little photoplays was shown in Chicago last week at one of the many and ever-multiplying big, bad "movie" houses. As a girl behind me in the audience remarked, in a perplexed voice: "Well, that was a peculiar picture." And so it was, "Mantrap," peculiar because it really had some good points.

The plot of "Mantrap" was taken from a serial story by Sinclair Lewis that recently ran in Collier's magazine. There was evidently little sympathy about the story, except its author and his undercurrent of age discontent. If the discontent had been less "I am sure that Collier's would not have used it. And there was some significance about the picture because the director could not refrain from a little 'improvement' on the author. Nonetheless, enough of Lewis' realism and humor remained to make the film diverting, especially with Ernest Terrence playing the chief part. One can't help but chuckle at him in almost any role.

How a city working girl gets tired of city men and lets herself get married to a Canadian trader and how city men get equally tired of being carried away (not at the price of marriage, tho) and then how city girl and city man meet in the backwoods and decide to beat it back to the city. This is the gist of the story, if you don't take into consideration the backwoods man. But as he is the one who makes the plot's wheels go round, and the "hero" to boot, he eventually gets him everything that is coming to him, according to movie standards.

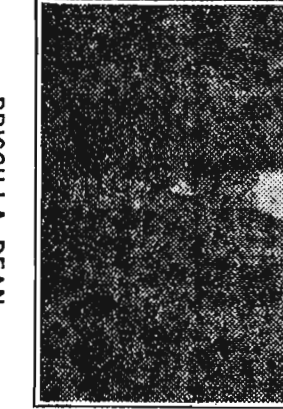
Our hero pursues the fleeing girl, not so much to recapture the girl, he says, as to warn the city man against her flirtatiousness, which the latter, unfortunately, has already discovered.

In 1867 the army inspecting officers condemned a large number of Hall's carbines as thoroughly unserviceable, and as of obsolete and dangerous pattern. The government thereupon auctioned off quantities of them from time to time at prices ranging from between \$1 and \$2 each. Five thousand of them, however, still remained in the army arsenal in New York City and were there when the civil war broke out.

On May 28, 1861, one Arthur M. Eastman, of Manchester, New Hampshire, made an offer to the government to buy these rifles at \$3 each. Knowing the great funds going in the furnishing of army supplies, the government officials might well have been suspicious of this offer, but apparently did not question its propriety. The rifles were sold to Eastman at \$30 each. But either Eastman lacked the money for payment or had been thrust forward to act as a dummy for a principal in the back ground. One Simon Stevens then stepped on to the extent of \$20,000, which sum was to be applied for payment for the rifles, as volunteered security Stevens took a lien upon the rifles. But from whom did Stevens get the funds? The official and legal records show that it was from J. Pierpont Morgan.

Courts Make the Government Pay. Did Morgan and his associates get their full demands from the government? They did. Judge Peck had that when Fremont had agreed to buy the rifles he had entered into a contract which bound the government, and that a contract was a contract. The court took no cognizance of the fact that the worthless, condemned rifles had been represented as new. nor did it consider the fact that the money with which they had been bought from the government was ultimately government money. It gave Stevens a judgment against the government for \$38,175.

It was this particular decision which assured the open sesame for the hold heads of what were then called "bull" deadweight claims to collect the full amount of their swindling operations. The government could now plead itself



PRISCILLA DEAN.

defenseless against the horde of contractors who had bribed officials to accept decayed ships and defective armor, worthless arms and shoddy clothing, flimsy tents, blankets and shoes, and haversacks which came to pieces, adulterated food and similar equipment and supplies. As for criminal action, not a single one of these defendants went to prison, or stood any danger of it; the courts thrust the hard work of defending to imprudent and employing the full punitive power of their machinery against poor, unfortunates.

This was the real business career of J. Pierpont Morgan's business and unassailable in the public records. This

# Life and Struggles in Ireland

union was foremost in his mind. "The union will need your services," he said to O'Brien as he bid him goodbye.

O'Brien is general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union and the dominant personality in the official trade union movement.

He spoke frankly about the strengthening of the union. Instead of a membership of 100,000 or more who were on the rolls a few years ago, the number is now down to 50,000. O'Brien insisted that only dues paying members are considered in this reckoning.

After the defeat inflicted on the Dublin workers in 1913 and until after Connolly's execution in 1916 the transport union was weak numerically. It hardly existed outside of Dublin. Connolly tried to set it on its feet and systematize its functioning. It is very doubtful if it had more than 5,000 members in all Ireland when the rising took place.

After the Easter week revolt a decided change took place. The workers who were hitherto hostile to the union, largely owing to the poisonous propaganda put out by the capitalists, thru their allies, the press and the public, joined the organization on the crest of a wave of national emotionalism. And from then until the treaty was signed the national struggle against the British government, the treaty in London, Eamon De Valera, republican movement which is willing to participate in the Free State parliament under certain conditions, entered into a compact with the pro-traitor forces, which was in effect a political pact to divide the constituencies between them. Both called on the Irish Labor Party not to contest the elections on the plea that no class interests should be stressed when the Irish nation as a whole needed unity.

The Irish Labor Party declined this counsel and elected I. P. and G. W. U. The answer of the workers to this impudent demand was defiance.

The strike was not successful or rather, the lockout was. The men went back under whatever conditions they could secure. Jim Larkin went to the United States on a speaking tour and was not able to return for eight and a half years, very eventful years. In the meantime the Irish rebellion had taken place, and James Connolly, secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, as well as the leading exponent of Marxism in Ireland, if not in Great Britain, fell before a British firing squad during the regime of the liberal Asquith, whose cabinet included Mr. Arthur Henderson, socialist. Henderson did not move a finger to save a man who had once called his comrade in the international army of labor.

William O'Brien, co-worker with Connolly in the socialist movement in Ireland in its infancy, told me the story of the union's struggles after the defeat of the Easter week rebellion. He told me of Connolly's last farewell as he set out to challenge the power of the British empire with arms.

"We are going out to get slaughtered," he said to O'Brien on the morning of the rising. He knew there was no chance for success. But retreat was impossible. The welfare of the

union was foremost in his mind. "The union will need your services," he said to O'Brien as he bid him goodbye.

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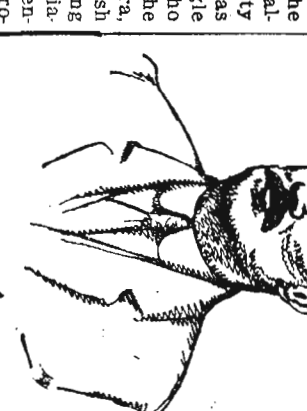
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JAMES CONNOLLY (After a photograph by Lydia Gibson)

At present the republican movement is split into two factions, one led by Eamon De Valera, the other under the leadership of Mary MacSwiney and Rev. Michael O'Flaherty, a Catholic priest who does not work at the profession.

De Valera has come around to the point of being willing to enter parliament provided he is not obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the King of England. The Irish Labor movement and Communists in Ireland and elsewhere held from the beginning, particularly since the Free State was formed, that the anti-imperialist elements should participate in the Free State parliament for agitational purposes. De Valera now finds his following slipping away from him. Hence the new departure.

The MacSwiney faction is against participating in the parliament under any condition. They make a moral issue out of it and feel that their republican virtue would be sullied by entering the Dail. The republican sentiment is very strong in Ireland, so strong, indeed, that nobody who does not claim to be a republican could get elected in any southern constituency, outside of a few university seats. The masses are disgusted with the Gibbert and Sullivan antics of the republican factions and growing more bitter against the antisocial program of the Free State government.

Another article on Ireland will appear in next issue.

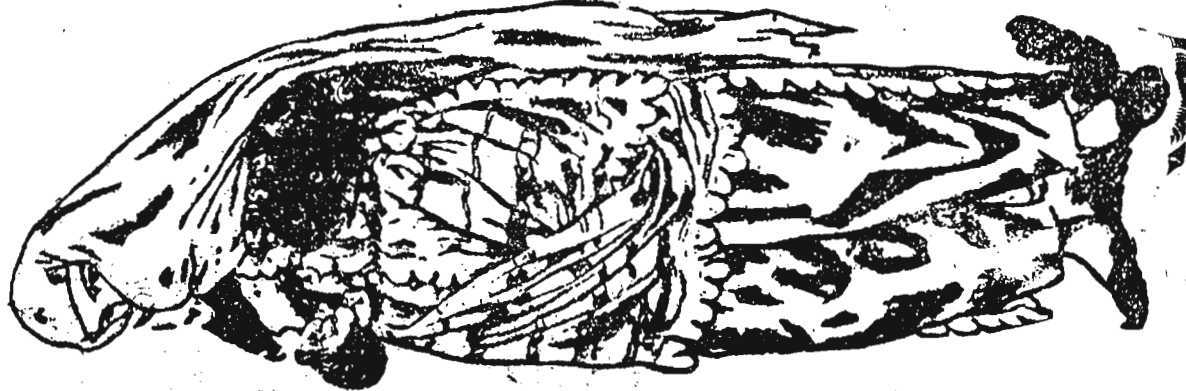
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BRITISH CIVILIZATION IN IRELAND.

# Women of Modern Turkey



enjoys the wonderful relics of old days but very soon becomes absorbed in the living reality of Turkey's new life. And the most striking feature that it all is the tremendous change that occurred in the life of the Turkish women.

She seems to be enjoying the freedom of the new life even more intensely than the man. She is wide awake, alert, intelligent and active. She works, studies and struggles with rest and devotion. No wonder therefore, she is fast making for herself a place of decisive importance in the economic, political and cultural life of Turkey.

The city women are of course taking the lead. But also peasant women are showing great activity. For all of them it is still the period of so-called honeymoon of liberation. It is for this reason that the class distinctions between the proletarian woman and the middle class woman are not very sharp at present. But they are developing just the same, with the working class woman beginning to take the lead in social and political activities.

What is happening in Turkey is true in a large measure of the women in the East generally. The more backward the woman and the more intense the oppression in the past, the more energetically the women struggle for their liberation at present. Throughout the entire East the women of the oppressed classes are developing great activities. In some instances they are even setting the pace to the general liberation movements of their countries.

In the great historic struggles of the oppressed nations of the East against Western imperialism, the working class women and the peasant women are destined to play a decisive role. This the masses of eastern women seem to feel instinctively. A good many of them are realizing it consciously. And they are preparing themselves for the historic events of the future.

The old Stamboul, the centre of sultans, barons, Islamic priests and veiled women, is completely receding into the background making room for the young spiritual and political centre of Turkey—Angora. This little Anatolian city is pulsating with intense life. It is being built and maintained by the efforts of the masses themselves who are heroically defending the independence of their country against the imperialist designs of the powerful capitalist countries of Europe.

In this reawakening of the masses of Turkey, the working class and peasant women are playing a very important role. The Turkish woman, the plaything of harems, the helpless slave of the rich and powerful for centuries, is now becoming a free and independent individual. She is working hand in hand with sweetheart, brother, husband and father for the rebuilding and strengthening of the new revolutionary Turkey.

Turkey's independence is being maintained by constant vigilance. The peasantry, the workers, and the people's army have thus managed to retain all their Anatolian provinces and are further repulsing the encroachments of the Western imperialists. Thanks to its alliance with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Turkey was able to defeat all the attacks upon its independence.

Altho Turkey is in control of the old capital of the Ottoman Empire, the centre of the new people's republic is in Angora. This city was very little known up to a short time ago. It was not always to be found on the map. But now it is different. It is fast regaining its ancient glory and importance.

Angora is an old and ancient city. It played an important role in world wide events of past centuries. Its streets call forth memories of many bitter struggles in which participated Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Arabs, Romans, Greeks, etc. This ancient past is peculiarly combining itself with the new and modern life of masses in present day Angora. The impression of this enchanting combination is unforgettable.

The remnants of this ancient past of Angora inherees very little with its forward march. The foreign visitor

ANGORA is the capital city of the new Turkey. Its fresh and vigorous life is at the present time attracting world wide attention.

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## 'Labor and Literature'

By V. F. CALVERTON.

Author of the "Newer Spirit"

The first article will cover the first 200 years of American labor. "Under Tom's Cabin, the question of the Negro, etc. This will be followed by 'The RAILROAD IN FICTION'—Frank Norris and ALIST JUNGLE. "Dealing with Upton Sinclair's novel, 'The Jungle'."

4—SATIRE AND THE BOURGEOISIE—Dealing with Upton Sinclair's 'The Struggle for Lewis' 'Babbit' and 'Main Street'.

5—'MARCHING MEN'—Sherwood Anderson's novel.

# Little Lessons for Bright Little Boys and Girls of All Ages



This is a cop.  
O, see the pretty little cop!  
What is the cop doing?  
The cop is running after a worker.  
Is the pretty cop playing a game?  
Yes, the cop is playing "Kill the Striker!"  
What is the cop saying?  
The pretty cop says: "Gittshel-outainers, you damn reds! Wraticha think ya strikid for!"  
Does the cop finish the game?  
He does if he can. He catches the worker and he socks him on the head.  
Does the cop win a prize if he wins the game?  
Yes, the pretty cop does. The boss gives him a prize for "preservin'" the peace, the mayor makes him a captain and the newspapers call him a hero. He puts workers in jail; he slugs them; he gets money from women and And what else does the pretty cop do?  
He puts workers in jail; he helps the dirty politicians and he does a lot of other nice little dirty things.  
O, see the cop loves the worker?  
Does the cop love the worker?  
O, yes, the cop loves the worker—he loves him—like hell he does!

## Don't Let the Unions Die!

(From the post Civil War labor paper, "The Workingman"—1853)

We've been the slaves of capital  
For many weary years  
We've earned our bread in bitterness  
And moistened it with tears;  
But we have caught a transient glimpse  
Of happier days in store;  
If we can make our Unions live  
The tyrant's reign is o'er.

And if our Unions die  
And if our Unions die  
A hundred thousand workmen  
Shall know the reason why.

They're striving now to forge new chains  
To bind us to their will;  
They'll have the trouble for their pains;  
For we're unconquered still.  
Though darkness settle round our path;  
Though hope be well-nigh gone;  
If we can make our Unions live,  
A better day will dawn.

And if our Unions die  
And if our Unions die  
A hundred thousand workmen  
Shall know the reason why.

## THE TINY WORKER

Edited by Irene Newman, New York  
A Weekly  
Saturday, July 31, 1926  
No. 10

**POEMS 'N' EVERYTHING**  
Life in New York  
only ten years old,  
sends up all this  
makes her editor of  
this issue.

**POEM I**  
There's a fellow I  
know,  
By the name of  
Joe, workers think  
of him  
As a foe (but they  
won't for long)  
Where, oh where,  
are the jolly, jolly,  
Boleivicks,  
We're the jolly, jolly,  
Boleivicks.

Where, oh where,  
is the jolly, jolly,  
Boleivick, jolly,  
Safe now in Russia  
sai! went away  
because they hated  
the Capitalists. In  
Russia!

Do you know  
what the word Cap-  
italist means?  
Who invents the  
workers' tollings.

By Irene Newman  
a shavik, NEW  
YORK CITY.

**THE MEDICINE**  
won't let the Cath-  
olics and the  
to politics and the  
ed. The Mexican  
We should see  
"I." So it looks as  
if the church is  
"out of luck."

**POEM**  
By Agnes B.  
A bird I know,  
This funny bird  
He still believes  
He'll get pie in the  
sky.

**OH BOY!**  
Next week  
are going to print  
contribute well  
in by a couple of  
little Plo-  
now only "Wain"  
chessy TINY  
WORKER!"

**ALSO COMING**  
Next week "The  
Story of  
Egg" — He didn't  
smell so good.  
Don't miss this  
C. P. artist. It is  
hatched out.

**THE TALE OF A CAT**  
Johnny had was "all ears." That  
back" to the story his father was  
telling.

"The cat," his father said, "worked  
like a slave around the place clean-  
ing up the rats and mice and doing  
all the dirty work. In fact he saved  
just like a worker . . . and he got  
just as little.

"But the Capitalists he worked for  
got a swell Persian cat. So they de-  
cided to drown this one. So they  
put him in a bag and drove and  
river and THREW HIM IN!

"That cat's too tough. He scratched  
himself loose and walked about 100  
miles until he got back to a poor fam-  
ily he stayed with.

"Some cat!" Johnny exclaimed.  
"sure, his father continued, "work-  
ing slaves and they get rid of us.  
But some days we are going to come  
back dan mad!"

And Johnny said: "You betcha—  
and soon, too!"

# Polish Revolutionists of 150 Years Ago

KOSCIUSKO AND PULASKI  
By B. K. GEBERT

Among others who came from the old world to help the American col- onies to fight for independence were two Polish officers, Tadeusz Kosciusko and Kazimierz Pulaski. Both were Polish aristocrats. Kosciusko was a nobleman (szlachta), owner of a big estate. He came from a White-Russian family which became Polonized. Kazimierz Pulaski was a count.

Kosciusko played a prominent role in the war for independence. He became especially useful thanks to his knowledge of military tactics. He had spent several years in the Corps of Cadets in Warsaw, and was later sent abroad by the government to complete his military education. He spent some time in Germany, Italy and France learning especially fortifica- tions and thus became a military en- gineer.

After his return from abroad he could not find a proper place for him- self in Poland and therefore decided to go abroad. It was then that he learned of the American revolution and hence proceeded there. In 1776 he came to Philadelphia and joined the ranks of Washington's army.

In short time Washington recog- nized Kosciusko's abilities and attach- ed him to the divisions building fort- resses. Washington later promoted him to the position of colonel and made him his adjutant.

The service of Kosciusko to the struggle for American independence was recognized by Congress in 1783 by passing a resolution of thanks, giv- ing him the privilege of becoming an American citizen and voting him a considerable annuity, a big grant of land and the title of brigadier-general.

But Kosciusko did not stay in Amer- ica. In those days Poland was fighting for its existence. Czarist Russia, Prus- sia and Austria were making a united attempt to break up Poland and to divide it among themselves.

Kosciusko joined the forces that were struggling to defend Poland from foreign invasion. At that time the peasants were the serfs of the land- lords (szlachta). Kosciusko saw that without the aid of the peasants it would be impossible to carry on the fight. He then issued a proclamation releasing the peasants from half of the work they were obliged to do for the "szlachta," permitting the peas- ants to move freely from one district to another and appealing to them to join his ranks. Kosciusko took no tar- get steps to liberate the peasants from serfdom, nevertheless, because



of the little he did for them, the peas- ants considered Kosciusko their libe- rator and joined his ranks. Many im- portant battles against the Russian army were won by Kosciusko because of the peasants, the famous "scythe men."

Cities were also joining Kosciusko. In Warsaw a battalion of tradesmen and workers under the leadership of the shoemaker, Jan Kilinski, took just- ice into their own hands and hung several traitors of Poland, Bishop Mas- zalski, the aristocrats Czetwertynski, Lasopolski, Roguski and others. Kos- ciusko condemned this action as too severe in his opinion. He still thought

## PRESENT DAY "SAVIORS" OF POLAND.

that some of the aristocrats would join his ranks.

After many battles Kosciusko lost the fight. Warsaw fell into the hands of the bloody Czarist General Suworov who massacred the population. Kosciu- sko was taken prisoner and kept in the famous Peter and Paul fortress in Petersburg. He was released by the Czar Paul I, and came back to the United States in 1796. Soon afterwards he went back to Europe.

Napoleon was quite anxious to en- gage Kosciusko for his army. But Kosciusko refused because Napoleon did not agree to free Poland.

Kosciusko died on April 2, 1817.

## By Stirling Bowen

**FOB DETROIT**

SKY.  
Riding northward in study dar- coaches was no fun. It was as bad as being home, at school, excepting with strangers always around his father wasn't beating him or swearing at him. This was the way to ride—stop a boxcar named in big white letters: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western! Only a half-mile and the train would be out of the yards heading westward into the Wide World.

His car jerked, knocking his elbow from his suitcase. Arthur's heart be- gan beating faster. Up ahead a sud- den blast in the engine shot black smoke in the air.

A man was walking toward him atop the train. He was a brakeman, but Arthur wasn't afraid.

"Well, what do you think you're doing?" the brakeman said, standing over Arthur.

"—nothing," Arthur stepped across the train's motion. Arthur stepped across to the next car toward the brakeman standing six car-lengths away.

"Where's this train going?" Arthur walking up to brakeman unsteadily.

"—all right, kid—better think it over, though."

"—I thought it was going west. Not answering, Arthur continued forward toward his suitcase. Climb- ing down steel rungs, holding on finally with one hand, he held his suit- case as far down as he could, dropping it to the ground. Continuing down the car's side, he jumped, landing safely, walking slowly back to where his suit- case was lying tilted across a rail on the next track.

"This train stays here, youngster," he asked.

"He-ho-ho!" the brakeman laughed. "He-ho-ho! O we're starting in just a minute. You'll be on your way in a minute, Bub."

"—What's the joke?" Arthur growing annoyed.

"He-ho-ho!—see you when we get there," brakeman walking along next car toward caboose.

Resting elbow on suitcase, Arthur sat looking ahead at the engine, pride hurt by brakeman laughing. Hissing steam was gushing from cylinders far out on both sides. The train jerked again, Arthur finding himself slowly moving. Excited, going at last, he gave surrounding trap yards, facto- ries, warehouses a sweeping glance as in farewell.

But hell! That was west, that way. The train was moving east, gathering momentum slowly, locomotive smoke stack booming slowly beating time. Getting up, adjusting himself to the train's motion, Arthur stepped across to the next car toward the brakeman standing six car-lengths away.

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"He-ho-ho!" the brakeman laughed. "He-ho-ho! O we're starting in just a minute. You'll be on your way in a minute, Bub."

"—What's the joke?" Arthur growing annoyed.

"He-ho-ho!—see you when we get there," brakeman walking along next car toward caboose.

Resting elbow on suitcase, Arthur sat looking ahead at the engine, pride hurt by brakeman laughing. Hissing steam was gushing from cylinders far out on both sides. The train jerked again, Arthur finding himself slowly moving. Excited, going at last, he gave surrounding trap yards, facto- ries, warehouses a sweeping glance as in farewell.

But hell! That was west, that way. The train was moving east, gathering momentum slowly, locomotive smoke stack booming slowly beating time. Getting up, adjusting himself to the train's motion, Arthur stepped across to the next car toward the brakeman standing six car-lengths away.

"Where's this train going?" Arthur walking up to brakeman unsteadily.

"—all right, kid—better think it over, though."

"—I thought it was going west. Not answering, Arthur continued forward toward his suitcase. Climb- ing down steel rungs, holding on finally with one hand, he held his suit- case as far down as he could, dropping it to the ground. Continuing down the car's side, he jumped, landing safely, walking slowly back to where his suit- case was lying tilted across a rail on the next track.

# What Has Become of the Former Rulers of Russia?

BY RICHARD LEWINSOHN (Morus)

MOST of the Russian bourgeoisie made their way abroad, bearing with them all their portable property of this kind, as soon as they realized that the Bolshevik regime was likely to last. As usually happens in such cases, the first to leave were the best off. The longer the once well-to-do waited in the hope of better times, the harder was it to get away from Russia, and to gain an entry into a foreign land. The harder, above all, was it to get away with whatever articles of value were still left. The route was uncertain. In the days of the persecution of the Huguenots, the Protestant States had an official welcome for refugee co-religionists. No such welcoming hand was held out by any "bourgeois state" to members of the ruined capitalist classes of Russia. Nevertheless, legally or illegally, they made their way by hundreds of thousands into Central and Western Europe. Those among the emigrants who had saved most out of the wreck, tried to get to France (always, to the Russians, the Land of Heart's Desire), or else to England. Earlier financial relationships had made of Paris a second home for wealthy Russians. But a considerable proportion of the sometimes great industrialists and banking magnates settled in London. As regards numbers, Germany and especially Berlin were chiefly favored in the exodus, above all during the early days. The settlers in Germany, however, belonged mainly to the middle bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie. The refugees belonging to the upper bourgeoisie went farther west.

**Russian High Finance in Paris.**  
BEYOND question, the wealthiest and at the same time the most animated settlement of Russian emigrants has been formed in Paris. Here the mighty men of Russian high finance of the days before the Bolshevik revolution have regrouped. Speaking generally, these financial titans have been more successful than the smaller fry in preserving their positions. The primary reason for this is that, thanks to the close relationships that existed between Russian large-scale capital on the one hand and the Franco-Belgian large-scale capital on the other, the more influential Russian financiers have always had a good many of their eggs in foreign baskets. The stocks of

foreign banks and insurance companies have been favorite investments. The emigrants who had lined their nests in this fashion were not merely saved from ruin, they were supplied with a platform for renewed financial activities in the land of their adoption.

The result has been that some of the members of the Russian colony in Paris are already playing prominent parts in the banking world of that city. Kamankin, formerly chairman of the Aof Bank and perhaps the wealthiest Russian financier under the old regime, it quite a figure today in the Parisian money market. Vladimir Kokovtsov, at one time Russian premier, has transformed the Paris branch of the Petersburg International Trading Bank into a fairly strong independent bank, of which he is chairman. He is also chairman of the International Creditors' Protective Association, to which the creditors of Russia in the Allied countries belong. Kokovtsov's chief competitor in Paris is Leonid Fedorovich Davidoff, who used to be president of the chamber of credit and is now chairman of the Russian Bank of Paris. This Petersburg bank for foreign trade was, in the days before the war, the first Russian bank to gain a firm footing in London as well as in Paris. The former Russian government relied upon the services of this bank when Russia was cutting loose from the Berlin banking house of Mendelssohn, and was beginning to transfer the Russian loan market to Western Europe and especially to France. Kokovtsov and Davidoff are antagonists in politics as well as in finance. Kokovtsov and his bank are the fulcrum of the czarist reaction in Paris whereas Davidoff's Russian Bank tends rather to be the rallying center for the bourgeois-democratic emigrants.

The industrialists did not fare so well as the financiers, for the factories were in Russia and could not be removed. Still, a fairly large proportion of the Russian industrial magnates of the old days have managed to transfer some of their wealth to foreign parts. Demidoff and Putiloff, who used to be the most commanding figures in the world of Russian heavy industry, are probably millionaires even today, for they had large holdings in foreign enterprises. They both live in Paris. Other magnates of Russian heavy industry, men whose interests

were centered in Petersburg or the Donetz basin, are now scattered over the world. The Russian members of the Nobel family, before the revolution the most noted oil kings in Russia, have managed to retain a good deal of their wealth. Besides, the owner-in-chief of the Russian Nobel Works was of Swedish nationality, and had extensive possessions outside Russia. Quite a number of Armenians had large interests in petroleum. Most of these live in Paris. They have sustained heavy losses, but some of them (those who were members of international trusts, or in some other way had extensive foreign connections) are still well-to-do.

Before the war a vigorous process of concentration had occurred in the Russian fat-

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Lewinsohn, a noted bourgeois scientist, has recently published with Fischer of Posen a book, "The Russian Bourgeoisie," an unabridged translation of a portion of Chaplin's "Ten."



PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET UNION, KALININ, ON A VISIT TO A FELLOW VILLAGER

## SEGREGATED!

Illustrations by Lydia Gibson

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON

their supposed-to-be drive against the horrid conditions which exist as a result of racial differences. Neither are we going to embrace the race problem in its entirety, for although segregation is one of the most violent and damnable of all expressions of race hatred, it is only one of the many.

To the point, in this article, we describe a few of the experiences suffered by the Negroes humiliated by racial segregation.

"Jim-Crowism" on public carriers is prevalent in many of the southern states of the United States, and is provided for by very rigid laws which impose a fine upon individuals of either race who cross the line drawn between them. The "Jim-Crow" cars are usually filthy, poorly constructed cars in which the men and women use the same toilet. None of the conveniences of the railroad are enjoyed by them although there is no difference in the cost of passage charged. In answer to the question "why do they ride, then?"—they can either ride in the "Jim-Crow" cars or—walk.

ALSO under the authority of the legal statutes beneath the Mason and Dixon line, is the separation in public restaurants, stores, etc.: in fact, the Negroes are not even permitted to enter many such places of business. When they make purchases in the stores, they are subjected to insults. An illustration has been passed from lip to lip in the form of a joke: A Negro went into a tobacco store to purchase a package of Prince Albert tobacco. The salesman said, "Hey, 'nigger,' don't ask for Prince Albert—you must say 'Mister Prince Albert'—Prince Albert was a white man."

In the legalized separate schools the Negroes receive an inferior type of "Jim-Crow" education in schools poorly equipped by appropriations much smaller in direct proportion than the appropriations for the schools of the white. In addition to this they—the Negro

children—have much shorter school terms in order that they may be exploited in certain fields as long as the season permits. The abject poverty of the Negroes under the wage-slave system of the south, makes it impossible for them to improve this condition.

The disfranchisement of the southern Negroes by the enactment of a net-work of clever laws and the practice of "terrorizing" methods is the most outrageous piece of political oppression imaginable. In this the "citizenship" of the Negro is nothing more than a lot of bunkum.

WE pass on from the south—saying nothing of the many other methods of humiliation that occur in the every day walks of life, on the public thoroughfares in the homes—and describe the mob law, outrage of black womanhood, discrimination in trade unions, courts of justice (16 minute trials), etc.

We come to the north where the spouters of republican politics have control of the law and order. We come to the north where "civil rights bills" pronounce "illegal" open segregation and what do we find? Simply that the laws, in the majority of cases are not worth the paper upon which they are inscribed. In many parts of the north the schools are segregated, the theaters discriminate, and the practice of residential segregation is at its height.

Both the segregation in the schools and in residential districts are abetted by petty-bourgeois Negroes who profit from the segregation of their own people. And residential segregation automatically effects segregated schools.

In the city of Chicago, a typical "northern" city, the open segregation is more or less crushed but a more subtle and equally effective method is practiced and residential segregation is very prevalent.

In some instances Negroes have purchased above-protest and insults—food in certain eating places only to have the food so heavily soiled that it is impossible for the purchaser to eat it. It is not to be forgotten that there are places where Negroes are told that they cannot be served at the tables and must eat at the counters.

Another method of eating houses is to charge extortionate prices for food served to Negroes. For example, a Negro may be charged from \$1.00 to \$5.00 for a 15c sandwich.

THE "scrape-and-bow" method is most amusing to those who "get wise" to it, although it is the smoothest and most effective of any method in practice. A Negro, for example, may go to a theater where they do not openly segregate him, but in the most courteous manner possibly effected, "bow" him from aisle to aisle—or preferably from the main floor to the balcony—until he is seated in some obscure corner. Sometimes he is told that there are "no other seats in aisle so-and-so" and after he gets in the theater he sees that there are plenty of choice seats left.

Women may go into some of the leading department stores for the purchase of clothing only to be immediately—but "politely" ushered into little fitting rooms where they will be out of sight. It is only natural that an individual could be easily deceived by this clever method, or, if they protest, could be made to appear over-sensitive and foolish. This method can only be discovered when the Negro patron insists on going into the open display room to select some certain article. The saleslady will, of course, be very anxious to bring a great number of things in the little room to show the patron—in fact, it is this anxiety that betrays the sinister purpose.

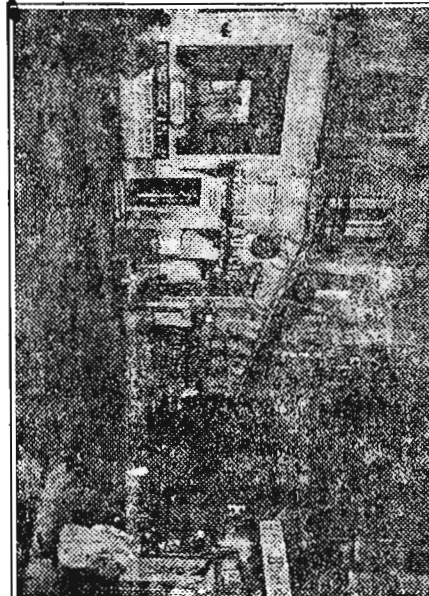
Another variation in shoe stores where it is not uncommon for the "courtious" floor walk-

Pomnkoff, the Russian counterpart of Shines, a man with a passion for industrial adventures and one who had his fingers in almost every pie, has lost most of his property. Strange enough the Reeders, great capitalists whose possessions were exceptionally mobile and international, have come down in the world. So has Selenoff, the shipping magnate, who now lives in Paris.

**Territorial Nobility and Princely Property.**  
The Russian great landlords have, for the most part, come off worse than the industrialists. The partition of the latifundia was one of the first revolutionary acts of the Soviet government, and it may well be that the distribution of the land among the peasantry is the real explanation of the success of the Soviet revolution. In this matter, above all, "through" was the watchword of the Bolsheviks, and everything possible was done to insure that the expropriation of the landlords should be final and irreversible. The country seats were burned in the peasant risings. The dispossessed landlords (when they were not deported for political reasons, or simply driven away by the local peasantry) had no resource, if they wished to remain in Russia, but to set their own hands to the plough and till the land like any other peasant. But few of the Russian landed gentry proved willing to undertake such arduous labor. Tolstoy's ex-squires and ex-noblemen, willing to wrest their own livelihood from the soil, were no commoner in Russia than elsewhere. To nearly all the landed gentry, the emigre's lot seemed preferable. Count Orloff Davidoff, for instance, sometime owner of several hundred thousand acres of Russian land, now lives in Brussels.

The owners of forest land have not suffered so severely. The ruling spirits in the Soviet government were wise enough to see that partition of the forests would be a mistake. Large-scale forestry is carried on as of old, and the sometime owners now function as lessees of the state forests. Provided, always, they know something about forestry! Speculators have even less chance in this domain than elsewhere in contemporary Russia. Thus Shilovotofsky, the most noted Russian speculator in forest lands, who had amassed wealth by the purchase of vast forests during the war, is now a poor man despite the fact that he is

Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul.



Parisian Cafe, "Hass Boulatt," Meeting Place of Russian Counter-Revolutionists.

reported to be a near relation of Trotsky. Among the principal landowners in Russia, as in other monarchies, the members of the reigning house ranked in importance with the territorial nobility. In so far as they escaped with their lives, they have abroad. Perhaps the richest of these emigrants of the blood royal is Prince Yurietsky, the issue of Alexander II's re-marriage. His sister was married to the less wealthy Prince Baratsky. A wealthy man, too, was Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavich, who is still able to live in princely fashion on the Riviera or in Paris. Although on the retired list as grand duke and commander-in-chief, Nicholas Nicholavich has little reason to complain of his lot, for he and his nephew Grand Duke Cyril are regarded by the monarchist emigrants as the predestined successors of the czars so soon as ever a restoration can be achieved. Marie Feodorovna, dowager empress and widow of Alexander III, Danish by birth (Princess Gogmar, daughter of Christian IX), has withdrawn to her villa in Copenhagen. The rest of her private property was lost in a banking crash. Still, some of the members of the former ruling house are quite comfortably provided for. Others among the Romanoffs, however, are completely impoverished. For example, in July, 1924, in a British law court, the widow of Grand Duke Michael was granted right of succession to her late husband's estate. It transpired that the whole property in question amounted to only £65.



er to usher the Negro women either into some obscure corner well out of sight, in the rear of the store, or into the men's section. We could enumerate one after the other almost unbelievable examples. Of course, in enumerating the more subtle ones we are not forgetting the places where there is no secret made of the treatment to these "undesirable" patrons, neither is their an effort to disguise segregation.

AFTER suffering so long a time, the less militant Negroes develop a type of "inferiority complex" that induces them to choose the very worst places to go rather than be subjected to humiliations imposed by segregation. To make this casual statement means but little unless the individual reader can imagine themselves in the place of the segregated person—stared at as though they were some strange species of a wild animal; made the center of attention by rude arguments. And what of the militant Negroes? There is always a trying role. Fighting—always fighting for rights that should be freely given them. How rebellious and enraged they become when they think of how they are exploited by the millions, drained for taxes in the name of their "citizenship", betrayed by the politicians whom they elect (where they are enfranchised) to champion their cause; drafted to fight in segregated regiments for some gibberish about "a world safe for democracy" where they give, if necessary, even their lives. Then always to be confronted by segregation—segregation—segregation.

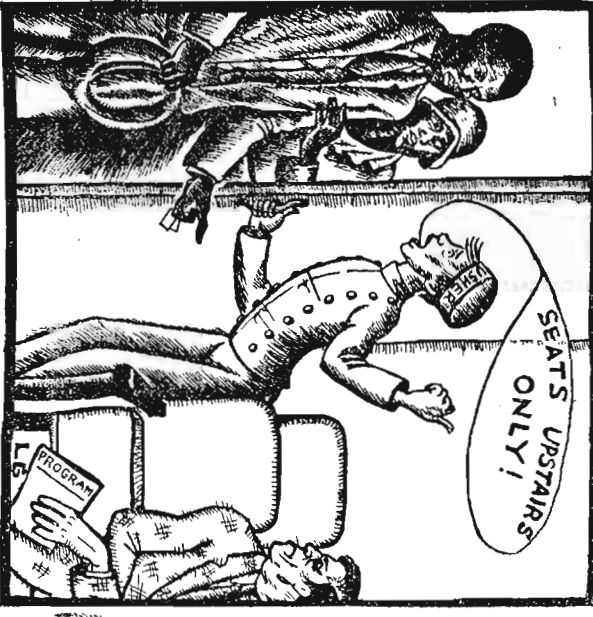
IT is not a subject for sentimentalizing—and the Negroes are rapidly learning that there is no solution in sentimentalization. Many whispers have been overheard from the lips of ex-servicemen to the effect that "they won't ever get me again—they can fool me once but not twice in the same way."

But the "worse" of it is, according to the la-

ment of the exploiters, Negroes are turning their eyes to force and they now meet issue with issue, like with like, which carries a very deep significance. According to the program of the past few decades, they have knocked and knocked and pleaded at the door of "freedom" and "liberty" to be admitted. Tearfully they have entreated and prayed. They have not been heard. Now there is a cry coming up from the most progressive of the Negroes and spreading like wild fire—"Break down the door that will not open to you!"

Segregation must go and segregation will go when this slogan becomes the by-word of the Negroes in America. Then the militant masses of black workers will unite with the militant masses of white workers and segregation from the teeming districts of the north to the hell-holes of the south will be ended.

It will not be stopped by rattle-brained "thin ice" doctrines "fillysgaged" by the agents (black or white) of the bourgeoisie. Moreover the Negroes are getting disgusted with the same old dance in the same old way—they are disgruntled—they are discontented—they mean business and they are mighty damn tired of being segregated.



THE ruling class has many weapons which they effectively use to keep the various elements in the working class constantly leaping at one another's throats. One of the most common methods used to drive this "wedge" between racial groups, is in the practice of segregation of Negroes in the United States.

Before plunging into the heart of the subject, we pause to call attention to the fact that frequently in the role each individual plays in any system, these individuals as such, are wholly unconscious of the significance of the part they are playing. For this reason, the rather hazy conception of just "what" and "why" about segregation is still prevalent among both whites and the blacks, and the solution of the problem (with apologies to those who dislike hearing it called a "problem") is unknown to the greatest majority of them.

We have neither time nor space to enumerate some of the stupid, unscientific, ridiculous "solutions" upon which both black and white protagonists of racial equality capitalize in