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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

DR. Streseman, German foreign minister, sent a congratulatory message to George Bernard Shaw on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Shaw, in return issued a fulsome eulogy of the Germans and took several wicked slaps at the British government, not because they are helping the coal owners smash the miners' union and starve their women and children. Oh, no! Such matters are beneath the dignity of a literary "master." What Shaw was mad with the government about was their refusal to allow him to use the radio for a speech he intended to deliver as a feature of his birthday fete.

* * *

SHAW said among other things in his reply to the German message: "To Germany I owe my recognition in Europe as a thinker and dramatic poet. What is more important, Europe owes to Germany such European sense as exists—the importance of that and dramatic poetry and the value of lives devoted to them. Therefore a tribute from Germany confers on me a distinction that no other nation in the world can give. If I were a German I should be justifiably proud of this." Yet this is the same Shaw who joined the "barbaric" British government with gusto and for a consideration in a war to smash the "civilized" German government in 1914.

* * *

IF any of our readers intend to visit Paris with the object of purchasing jewelry, now that forty francs can be had for one American dollar, you are warned to avoid the touts who hang around hotel lobbies with the intention of inveighling you into heavy disbursements for jewelry on the assurance that you can get them thru the American customs surreptitiously. The U. S. treasury department has special agents in Paris who report all purchases of jewelry by Americans to the chief special agent. If the purchasers declare the jewelry, the spy is out of luck. It is therefore to his interest to encourage smuggling. Should the smuggler get caught, a fine is imposed in addition to double duty and the spy receives from 25 to 30 per cent of the amount as his reward.

* * *

ENGLAND and Italy recently signed a treaty whereby both powers agree to the division of Abyssinia between them. This caused a sensation in Paris and pretty soon the government of Abyssinia dispatched a hot note to the league of nations protesting against the carving process. The regent of Abyssinia remarks cooly that he had "seldom met with foreigners who did not desire to possess themselves of Abyssinian territory and destroy their independence." This is putting it mildly.

* * *

FORTUNATELY for Abyssinia, France is not anxious to see Italy or Britain acquiring loot at her own expense. When there is any dividing to be done France wants to be in on the ground floor. Thus civilization marches onward and the white man seems to be as anxious as ever to shoulder the dark man's burden even tho he may break his back in the effort. The league of nations, which is England and France, will now have a little quarrel on its hands.

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WE predict that a committee headed by an Esthonian white guard general will not be appointed to bring in a prepared report on the Abyssinian

(Continued on page 6)

New Orleans Bricklayers.

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Bricklayers and Masons Intl. Union No. 1 of Louisiana, located in New Orleans, La., has notified the employers that on Sept. 16 all brick work must be paid at $1.50 an hour, except sewer work, which is to command $1.75.

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

INSULL CITED BEFORE SENATE FOR CONTEMPT

Utilities Baron Refuses to "Come Clean"

BULLETIN.

On the heels of Insull's defiance, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, leader of the Crowe-Barrett republican faction, also refused to tell where he had collected funds used by his organization in their county campaign. He denied the committee had power to investigate the county primary and flatly refused to say whether Insull had given him any funds. He maintained this inquiry exceeded the committee's power.

From the questioning by Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman, it was apparent the slush fund committee had received confidential information that Insull was a heavy contributor to Crowe. It was indicated that if Insull did contribute to Crowe, the gift was used on behalf of the candidacy of Joseph F. Savage for county judge.

* * *

The senatorial inquiry into the recent million dollar senatorial primary took a sensational turn yesterday afternoon when Samuel Insull, multi-millionaire public utility king of the mid-west, defied the senate slush fund committee and was warned he would be reported to the senate for contempt.

Insull flatly refused to reveal to the committee any of his political contributions in the last campaign except those to the senatorial candidates.

Senator James Reed, democrat of Missouri then warned the utility magnate that it would be the committee's "painful duty" to report the facts of Insull's defiance to the senate. In the face of this warning, Insull again declined to answer questions about his campaign gifts outside the senatorial race, and said he took this attitude on the advice of counsel.

The utility magnate defied the committee's power to investigate contributions to the campaign funds of county or state candidates and told the committee he did this on the advice of his attorneys. He said he already had revealed all gifts to candidates in the senatorial campaign.

Copley on Stand.

The second biggest "angel" of the Smith campaign took the stand yesterday morning and testified that he was not against the world court, tho he dropped a wad of bills totalling $25,000 into Smith's lap. This winged creature is Ira D. Copley, downstate utility magnate and millionaire. Like other big-hearted donors the contribution was prompted entirely by motives of personal friendship.

Copley, who gave $25,000 to the Smith fund, declared he made the gift because of his personal friendship for Smith. He gave the money too, he said, long after he sold out his active interests in public utilities, although he admitted that Smith as chairman of the Illinois Commerce commission had first approved the sale.

Honorary But Profitable.

Copley, the first witness, said he

(Continued on page 2)

Alloy Steel Combine of $80,000,000 Only a Start in Mid-West

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 4. — The United Alloy Steel corporation of Canton and the Central Steel Co. of Massillon have combined and now represent a power of 80 million dollars. This is a baby concern compared with the U. S. Steel corporation, but rumor has it that this is the forerunner of further combinations which will result in the formation of a gigantic steel combine in the Middle-West. Alloy and Central have been supplying the Alloy Steel for the large majority of important automobile companies of the country.

Photostats of Valuable First International Documents Sent to Marx-Engels Institute by Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., August 4.—Two hundred photostatic copies of letters and manuscripts of the First International in the archives of the Wisconsin State Historical Society here have been sent to the Marx-Engels institute at Moscow. These letters are in English, German and French and represent most of the business done by the First International when it had its headquarters in New York. They all deal with the prevalent socialist theories and the researches of various members of the International.

This collection is one of the most valuable of the records of the First International while in this country. The Marx-Engels institute tried to make an arrangement with the University of Wisconsin to have the documents sent to Moscow where they would be copied. The university heads arranged to have photostats made for the Moscow institute.

The Marx-Engels institute is compiling a detailed history of early socialist movements.

CLOAKMAKERS STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA TO OBTAIN EQUALIZATION

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Fifteen hundred cloakworkers employed in 55 shops have quit work here in response to a call by the local branch of the joint board of the cloakmakers' union. This means tying up practically the whole industry in Philadelphia.

The strike was called to bring about equalization of wages thruout the market, to obtain an agreement whereby if a worker changes jobs he will receive the same wage at his new place as at the previous one, and to provide for cash security from manufacturers and jobbers to guarantee the final agreement. Manufacturers are objecting strenuously to the latter demand.

KLAN NOMINEES MEET DEFEAT IN KANSAS PRIMARY

Anti-Klan Forces Lose in Oklahoma

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 4.—The attempt of the Ku Klux Klan to gain control of the Kansas Supreme Court has failed according to incomplete returns of the vote cast in the primaries.

Returns from almost every section of the state show that Henry Mason, John Marshall, and John Dawson, running for re-election, are leading Jesse B. Wall, Clarence Sowers, and Henry Dean, named by the klan to oppose them.

The fight on attorney general, in which the klan backed R. M Anderson, is very close.

Senator Charles Curtis, republican floor leaders in congress, and Governor Ben S. Paulen, of Kansas, were safely in the lead as tabulations in the republican primary came in. In 300 precincts out of 2,641 Curtis had 13,001 votes and Nick Chiles, Negro opponent, 1,035. Paulen received

(Continued on page 2)

'MELLON MISREPRESENTED CHARACTER OF BRITISH BORROWING'-CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The debt controversy was revived in the house of commons.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who as foreign minister has been silent up to now, today caused something of a sensation when he made the direct charge that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has "misrepresented the character" of British borrowing from the United States in public statements which he had issued.

RAKOSI IS SENT TO 'SOLITARY' BY TRIAL JUDGE

President Grows Uneasy as Case Drags

BUDAPEST, Hungaria, July 12 (By Inprecorr).—Sixteen defendants were examined in today's session. Comrades Franz Fiala, Josef Weisz, Geza Vaina, Koloman Bonoxidai, Ladislaus Weiszenhoffer, Stefan Nemeth, Julius Nemeth, Matthias Fekkel, August Winkler, Josef Oancz, Franz Czeiner, Josef Eugen Szilagyi, Johan Kalman, Lodwig Boszoki, Stefan Vigh and Eugen Lukacs were charged with having participated in courses in which lectures were held on the history of the labor movement and upon the works of Lenin.

Rakosi in Solitary.

At the very beginning of the session one notices the extraordinary severity with which the president treats the defendants. During the examination of Comrade Vaina the president suddenly interrupts the examination to sentence Comrade Mathias Rakosi to 24 hours' solitary confinement, together with deprival of food and bed.

Rakosi: "Why have I been given this sentence?"

The President: "Because you have behaved disrespectfully."

Rakosi: "What did this disrespectfulness consist of?"

"The President: "You waved your hand to the defendant and expressed your satisfaction with his behavior."

Rakosi: "It is not disrespectfulness for me to express my approval of my comrade's speech."

The President: "You get another 24 hours' solitary confinement for this statement."

Rakosi: "I will answer this decree of class justice with a hunger strike."

The President: "I order you out of

(Continued on page 2)

JUDGE BRODSKY FREES NEW YORK STRIKE LEADERS

Police Captain Plays Strikebreaker Role

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Officials of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, con-

(Continued on page 2)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE OFFERS SUPPORT TO MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IN BATTLE WITH CATHOLIC CHURCH

The United States section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League with organizations in the United States and every nation south of the Rio Grande, yesterday offered its support to the Mexican government in its struggle against the catholic church and American imperialism, in a telegram to President Calles, signed by Manuel Gomez, secretary of the league. It reads:

"General Plutarco Elias Calles,

"President of the Republic of Mexico,

"National Palace, Mexico City.

"All-America Anti-Imperialist League, United States section, assures support in struggle against clerical forces, allies of American imperialism."

Ready for Trouble

Mexican soldiers ready to defend the government against the civil war threatened by the catholic church in league with the oil barons and Wall Street bankers.

Catholic Church Is Up to Its Old Tricks in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

ARTICLE III.

THE following words, originally included in my article of yesterday, were scratched out after I read the morning news:

"Much depends on the attitude of Alvaro Obregon, former president of Mexico and again a willing candidate. Obregon, who is supported by the 'agraristas,' is reputed to be really the candidate of more reactionary interests opposed to the labor party and to the extreme revolutionary-nationalist Calles program. The present conflict will be partial test of his affiliations. Since the struggle began he has not made a single public utterance."

After my article was already in the hands of The DAILY WORKER editors, I was obliged to get hold of it again and eliminate the above paragraph—for Obregon had at last come out with a statement the night before.

* * *

Situation Is Clarified.

OBREGON'S public statement must have afforded considerable relief to President Calles.

Obregon is the most baffling figure on the Mexican political stage. Also, he has greater personal prestige than any other man in Mexico today. It was therefore a signal gain for the anti-clerical forces when he declared himself, rather tardily but in no uncertain terms, on the side of the government.

What the considerations were that induced Obregon to take his stand by the side of Calles we need not go into here, but the fact remains that the government is now assured of the support of the agrarian party as well as the labor party which has supported it militantly from the beginning. Furthermore, any important defections in the army are now out of the question.

The church war is still a mighty conflict and a mighty danger—but only because of the United States. All except the most frankly reactionary elements in Mexico are standing together against the catholic rebellion. The adherence of Obregon to the government position makes it probable that unless there is direct foreign intervention, the end of the present open catholic defiance is in sight. Without outside forces the clericals may perhaps be able to prolong the struggle for a time but their defeat is certain.

* * *

An Ally of Intervention.

BUT what about this question of outside help?

Past records show that the church has never hesitated to make common cause with the foreign enemies of the Mexican republic to achieve its own ends. The Mexican priesthood, in agreement with the papacy, connived at foreign invasion and conquest time and again.

As far back as 1848 the catholic party under the leadership of Lucas Alaman planned to combat liberalism by overthrowing the republic and placing a foreign prince upon the throne of Mexico. The municipal council of Mexico City, with Alaman as chairman, made the first open move in the conspiracy by officially declaring the city to be in favor of a monarchy. In 1853 the church came into full power thru the return of the sardonic Santa Ana to the presidency. Alaman became secretary of state and head of the cabinet, but he did not cease his foreign intrigues.

TO quote the catholic historian, Zanacois, in this respect:

"Don Lucas Alaman, in spite of the change of government, believed in good faith that the only way of obtaining permanent peace, prosperity and power for Mexico was the establishment of a monarchy with a Spanish prince at its head. In this firm conviction he suggested the scheme to Santa Ana. . . . From that moment both began to work for this end, but with the greatest

(Continued on page 4)

Portland Taxi-Cab Drivers Form Union and Pull a Strike

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4.—The taxi drivers for the three largest companies of this city are on strike for higher wages and the six-day week. They have formed a union after a meeting in the Labor Temple of something over 200 members.

The present scale is a supposed guaranteed rate of $75 a month, but they must work every day of the month to get that. If they miss one day, they lose the guarantee and have to work on a very small commission basis. The few scabs that have shown up have been persuaded to quit again without any trouble and there are no taxis on the street.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA DECLARES THIRD DIVIDEND IN YEAR

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana today declared a cash dividend of 67½ cents and an extra cash dividend of 25 cents on each share of its capital stock here today.

The extra declaration was the third announcement for 1926.

ROMAN CHURCH RETREATING IN MEXICAN FIGHT

Bankers Throw Weight on Rome's Side

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—That the catholic church is getting ready to save its face after suffering defeat in its attempt to awe the Mexican government is apparent from public statements made here by prominent ecclesiastics.

Church dignitaries are willing to make terms with Calles and it is reported that the latter is willing to listen.

The Bankers Busy.

It is also rumored that powerful American financial interests are bringing pressure to bear on the government in the interests of the church. The bankers are said to have informed Calles that the catholic boycott was becoming intolerable for the banking interests.

It is apparent that the church has the worst of the battle so far. Its claim that the great majority of the masses were on its side was completely punctured by the splendid demonstration held in the city last Sunday. Reports from the provinces also indicate that the majority of the peasants are solidly against the pope.

Obregon's Support Valuable.

The open support given Calles by former President Obregon has immensely strengthened the administration.

There Is Some Jealousy.

The efforts of the catholics to secure the assistance of other denominations in the United States in a campaign to bring pressure on Washington with a view to American intervention have not been fruitful.

Protestants say that wherever in the southern republics, the Roman church exercised political control, all other religious bodies operated only under great inconvenience. While the other denominations are equally willing to serve the interests of the American oil barons they know that a victory for the church in the present struggle would mean their isolation from the Mexican field.

The Pope Sending Instructions.

Conferences are being held between catholic dignitaries and government officials.

It is believed in well informed circles that in view of the strength displayed by the government, ways and means of surrender must be found. A face-saving peace formula is being sought by the pope's lieutenants.

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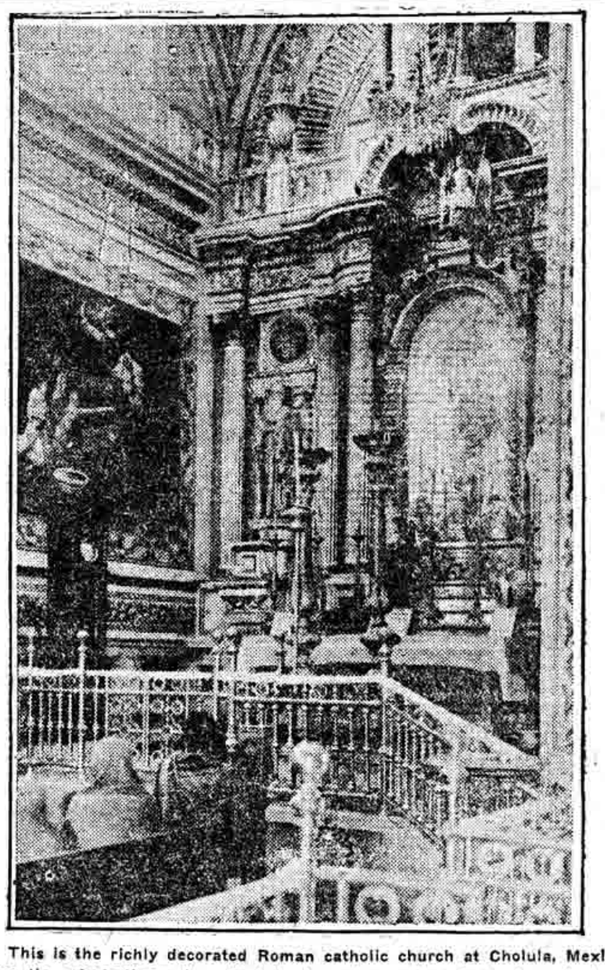
Where Knights Are Bold.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.— Vague threats against Mexico were made here by James A. Flaherty, head of

(Continued on page 2)

Gorgeous Joss Joint Padlocked



This is the richly decorated Roman catholic church at Cholula, Mexico. When the priests threw down their tools, so to speak, and struck, on instructions from their international headquarters at Rome, the government stepped in and the clergy stepped out.

INSULL CITED BEFORE SENATE FOR CONTEMPT

Utilities Baron Refuses to "Come Clean"

(Continued from page 1)

was a publisher and director in the Western United Gas and Electric Co.

"That director's position is purely honorary as I sold out my active interest in the company on January 25 and I haven't even been in the office since then." Copley added, explaining the territory served by the company.

"What was its value?"

Several Millions.

"On January 2, it had almost $15,000,000 in bonds outstanding and $5,000,000 in stock in an underlying company, all owned by the Western company," said Copley. "The corporation itself had $5,000,000 in preferred stock and $5,200,000 in common stock."

"Is that known as a McKinley corporation?"

"No, it was never a McKinley property." Copley explained that after he sold out his utility stock holdings the Western corporation consolidated all the holdings into the concern.

"Who handled the consolidation?"

"A. E. Fitkin, of New York, and F. H. Rollins and Sons."

"You sold allyour interests?"

A Wise Millionaire.

"No, I still have an interest in the underlying securities," Copley replied. "That part which don't carry much of an income tax."

"How much are your holdings?"

"Is that necessary?" Copley retorted. He then said it was a very large interest, but not controlling. He also explained he had originally held 77 per cent of the common stock in the "old company."

"Who passed upon this consolidation?"

"The Illinois Commerce Commission."

Smith Is Chairman.

"Is Frank L. Smith chairman of that commission?"

"Yes."

Copley said the negotiations were completed before the Smith campaign got under way.

"Have you had any previous political affiliation with Smith?"

"I supported him for the senate six years ago."

Copley added he had given Smith a "subscription of from $2,000 to $3,000" in that campaign.

"Were you an anti-world court enthusist?"

"No sir."

"Was any part of this money you contributed coming directly or indirectly from your corporations?"

"Not directly, but most of my income came from these corporations or the sale of my property," Copley replied. "It was my money when I gave it and no one has suggested reimbursing me. When I gave the last money I was entirely separated from the company."

Played Both Sides.

Reed carried Insull into a discussion of the lineup of the various republican groups in Chicago. Insull said that just before the senatorial campaign got under way, he thought the Crowe-Barrett group would be opposed to Smith.

"You were for Smith?'

"Certainly," Insull said emphatically.

"And yet you gave money to the Crowe-Barrett organization?" Reed inquired, smiling broadly.

Insull smiled back just as widely and said nothing.

Janitor of $600,000,000

As for his interest in politics, the magnate added: "I have to look after $600,000,000 in investments and I have a right to take an interest in politics."

"Does that mean you have some special right to give money in campaigns?" Reed asked.

"Oh no," Insull retorted promptly. "I have to look after the interests of 100,000 investors in the public utilities I head and it is my duty to protect and safeguard them.

Cafeteria Workers in an Organization Campaign to Better Conditions

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—(FP)—A cafeteria and lunch counter workers' branch has been chartered by the Amalgamated Food Workers. The group has outgrown its position as a sub-section of the hotel workers' branch. Cafeteria and lunch counter workers are among the poorest paid and hardest worked people in the food industry. They do not have even the chance of getting tips.

Seek Slayer of Ohio Editor in Chicago "Bad Lands"

The hunt for the slayer of Don R. Mellett, Canton, Ohio, editor and anti-vice crusader, has been extended to Chicago. Canton investigators are now in the city.

Shortly after the Ohio operatives reached this city, pictures of Patrick Eugene McDermott, ex-convict recently released from Atlanta federal prison, were distributed to members of the detective force, and an intensive search for him was instituted.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STUDY LIFE IN PRESENT-DAY RUSSIA

The Students' Liberal Club have arranged a series of lectures on "Russia Today" which are being held nightly at the Harper Assembly Room M 11, at the University of Chicago.

Tonight at 8 o'clock Max Shachtman speaks on "The Youth Movement."

Tomorrow night J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak on "The Press and Publishing in Russia."

Monday, Aug. 9, Karl F. M. Sandburg will speak on "The Financial System in Russia."

Tuesday, Aug. 10, William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak on "Russian Foreign Relations."

Wednesday, Aug. 11, Sam Darcy of the Young Workers (Communist) League will speak on "Education in Russia."

Thursday, Aug. 12, Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, will speak on "Russian Interpretation of American Problems."

Friday, Aug. 13, Dr. M. Sahud will speak on "Health and Scientific Research in Russia."

Tickets for the entire course of lectures are $1. Admission to a single lecture is 25 cents.

KLAN NOMINEES MEET DEFEAT IN KANSAS PRIMARY

Anti-Klan Forces Lose in Oklahoma

(Continued from page 1)

10,058 votes and Golden Davis, of Colony, 1,756.

Former Governor Jonathan M. Davis, who was recently acquitted on charges of selling a pardon while in office, was slightly leading his democratic opponent, Donald Muir, of Anthony, in the race for the gubernatorial nomination. The vote in 215 precincts was: Davis, 2,106; Muir, 2,004.

* * *

Klan Wins Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 4.—J. C. Walton of Oklahoma City, former governor who was deposed, staged an unsuccessful fight for the democratic nomination for the United States senate in the primaries here. Elmer Thomas, former congressman from Tulsa, led a field of five and was ahead of Walton by more than 9,000 votes, as returns from approximately one-third of the state's precincts were tabulated. Walton campaigned as an opponent of the Ku Klux Klan.

Henry S. Jhonson, Ku Klux Klan supported candidate, had a lead of nearly 5,000 votes over his nearest opponent in the race for gubernatorial honors on the democratic ticket. Senator J. C. Harreld, republican senator from Oklahoma, led a field of seven for renomination by a comfortable plurality. Manuel Herrick, former congressman, was running a poor third in the eighth district, meeting defeat at the hands of M. C. Garber, incumbent.

* * *

Wets Win Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—Indicating a victory for the wet forces, unofficial returns from almost one-half of the state showed Congressman Harry B. Hawes, democrat, and Senator George H. Williams, republican, both of St. Louis, leading by wide pluralities on their respective tickets for the United States senatorial nominations.

On the basis of these early returns, it was estimated that Hawes would win by a margin of more than 50,000 votes while Williams was expected to pile up a lead exceeding 60,000. Both candidates were opposed by the anti-saloon forces.

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Wets Carry Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 4.—H. F. McConnell, Helena attorney, favoring modification of the Volstead dry act, led his four opponents with a total equal to their combined vote in the race for the republican congressional nomination in the first district.

New York Girl Made Courageous Attempt to Battle Channel

DOVER, England, Aug. 3.—Grim tragedy and possibly death came close to Clara Belle Barrett, New York swimming instructress, as she plunged thru the thick fogs and heavy seas of the English channel last night in a brave but futile effort to swim the channel.

When Miss Barrett gave up her attempt at 5:20 this morning, after having been in the water for twenty-one hours and forty minutes, having covered forty miles, she showed for the first time signs of the great strain—she wept in a womanly fashion.

But during the swim, according to Captain Learmount, who acted as her pilot, she faced grave danger without the slightest indication of being unnerved, even when she came close to being run down by a channel steamer.

ROMAN CHURCH RETREATING IN MEXICAN FIGHT

Bankers Throw Weight on Rome's Side

(Continued from page 1)

the Knights of Columbus before the annual convention of that organization. What the valiant knight will be able to accomplish in the interests of Mussolini's pope was not made clear. Perhaps the "knights" may draw their wooden swords and march to the Mexican border, but the knights of the K. K. K, are in between and if the two sets of knights meet perhaps they might annihilate each other!

* * *

La Huerta Spits On His Sword.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Senor De La Huerta offered his sword and his "gym" slippers to the enemies of the Mexican republic in a letter received here by one of Huerta's agents. The last time the general took up the cudgels against the Mexican workers and peasants he got more than his share of whatever punishment there was going. He found his legs more useful than his arms.

De La Huerta's sword will probably find its way into one of the Greenwich Village curio shops before it gets reddened with the blood of the Mexican people.

* * *

Labor Leaders Shy.

(Federated Press)

Called together to consider the Mexican labor government's clash with the Roman Catholic church which is seeking to nullify long-standing clauses of the Mexican constitution, a group of Chicago labor men decided to keep hands off for the present. The conference, made up of various religious sects, determined to postpone protest or other action until the American Federation of Labor meets in Detroit in October.

Methodist Hits Out.

Bishop George A. Miller, the resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in Mexico City reports to the world service commission of his church that there is no religious persecution taking place in Mexico today. Coming to Chicago from Mexico City for a brief visit on church business Miller dispelled the fog of lies that have enveloped the dispute between the labor government of Mexico and the Roman Catholic church.

"That no religious persecution is in progress in Mexico," the bishop declares, "is proved by the fact that this present Latin situation applies to protestants exactly the same as to catholics and is being impartially enforced on all alike.

Catholics Defying Law.

"So far as I know the only difference between protestants and catholics at this point is that the protestants are consistently obeying the law and going on with their religious work undisturbed whereas the catholics are defying the constitution and raising a cry of religious persecution in order to gain sympathy for their non-existent wrongs."

Mexico under the Calles labor administration, Miller says, "is in the best condition of its entire history and the present government is heroically facing a difficult situation and making good progress.

Meddle in Politics.

"The catholic priests in Mexico have openly refused to comply with the law of the land and have persistently meddled in politics," he adds. "They have now organized an economic boycott with the openly avowed purpose of bankrupting the country and thus defeating the present administration. There is no just reason whatever for the boycott. How long would the United States tolerate the presence and activities of such propaganda in this country?

"This whole uproar is worked up by a hierarchy which is content with nothing less than the political dominance over the country."

General Motors Sell at Record High as N. Y. Exchange Stages Riot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A rush to buy General Motors stock precipitated a near-riot on the floor of the stock exchange today as brokers struggled and tugged at each other in a wild scramble to execute their orders.

The stock soared 10 points in the first half hour of trading and sold at the record high price of $211¼ a share in blocks of from 500 to 5,000 shares. An overnight gain of 4 to 5 points was only a modest introduction to the boiling market for the stock which developed with the influx of buying orders from all sections of the country.

Most of the facts relative to the current operations of the General Motors Corporation have been published in official statements by the president of the corporation. Speculative fire was kindled, however, by a statement credited to Thomas Cochran of the Morgan banking house yesterday, in which he said the stock had a wide public following and would sell 100 points higher. Next week the directors of the corporation will meet and are expected to cut a melon in the form of a 50 per cent stock dividend.

WANTED: MOVIE STARS FOR I. L. D. PICNIC AT PLEASANT BAY PARK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Have you a movie face? You don't have to go to Hollywood to find out. Come to the annual outing of the International Labor Defense, Sunday, Aug. 8, at Pleasant Bay Park. The thirty-five cents entrance ticket will entitle the holder to appear in the movie which will be taken of the affair.

Hundreds of feet of film will be ground out while you play baseball, eat sandwiches, dance the charleston, or perform special stunts. A real proletarian movie will be taken of all those fortunate enough to come to the outing, and shown later in the cities of this country and in Europe.

The money you spend at the outing will held to free the victims of the class struggle as well as help defend the Zeigler miners, Ruthenberg, Papcun, Bimba, and others who are to be tried in the capitalist courts this fall.

I. L. D. ISSUES STATEMENT ON SACCO DEFENSE

Expended $3,611.92 to Aid Italian Workers

The national office of the International Labor Defense today made public a financial statement of the receipts and expenses of the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign conducted by the International Labor Defense. The statement, which is certified by the Labor Bureau, Inc., shows a total expenditure of $3,611.92, including contributions sent to the Sacco-Vanzetti committee in Boston, which is handling the legal defense of Sacco and Vanzetti; total receipts from all sources, $1,611.73, leaving a deficit in the International Labor Defense campaign of $2,000.

No General Appeal.

The statement issued by the national office of the International Labor Defense points out that the I. L. D. is not making a general appeal for funds for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, as the legal defense is being handled by the Sacco-Vanzetti committee in Boston and all funds intended to help defray legal expenses should be sent to that committee. The contributions which have been received by the I. L. D. incidental to its campaign have all been forwarded to the Sacco-Vanzetti committee in Boston.

Voluntary Donation.

All the expenses of the agitational campaign conducted by the I. L. D. have been contributed as a voluntary donation of the I. L. D. to the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. The financial statement is as follows:

Receipts and Disbursements Sacco-Vanzetti campaign to June 30, 1926:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses:		
Speakers' meetings	$ 135.89	
Posters	157.87	
Advertising, cuts, drawings	50.87	
Sacco-Vanzetti Leaflets	240.00	
Debs leaflets	265.48	
Buttons	883.59	
Packing, wrapping & postage*	278.49	
Telegrams and cables	168.41	
Total expenses		$2,180.60
Cash remitted to S.-V. defense committee—		
May 24, check 766..	$ 431.32	
May 29, check 805..	1,000.00—	1,431.32
		$3,611.92

RECEIPTS.

Donations	$1,391.53
Literature	114.35
Buttons	105.85
Total receipts	$1,611.73
Net deficit on S.-V. campaign	$2,000.16

*Includes estimated expense of $250.

We have examined the books and records of the International Labor Defense and hereby certify that the above statement is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

The Labor Bureau, Inc.
(Signed) O. Zimring, Director.
D. D. Contarsy,
Certified Public Accountant.

* * *

From Nova Scotia.

The One Big Union Unity of Sidney Mines, Cape Breton, N. S., has adopted a resolution in favor of Sacco-Vanzetti and has addressed an appeal to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., requesting him to intervene in the interests of these two innocent Italian workers. Their letter to the governor states:

"Being convinced of the innocence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of the murder conviction imposed upon them, for which they will likely be sentenced to the electric chair;

"In the hope you will use your power as governor of the state of Massachusetts, in granting to these two men a new trial, our unit of the One Big Union has endorsed this resolution."

The DAILY WORKER needs your five dollars—you need The DAILY WORKER. Send five for a year's sub before August 15!

The Socialists Support the Capitalist Attack on the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics quickly met the recent situation that resulted from an intolerable condition within its political bureau, and then again proceeded with its work of rapidly building Soviet economy on a firm socialist basis.

It is the success with which the Soviet Union overcomes all of its difficulties, this last one especially, that stirs the wrath of all its enemies.

Faked reports of disturbances within the Soviet Union, following the removal of Gregory Zinoviev from his place in the political committee of the party, only reveal the hysterical rage of Russian and world labor's foes.

* * *

It is significant that the Riga propaganda, sent out from the Latvian white terrorist capital, finds welcome admission to the columns of the socialist press in the United States, that fervently prays for greater trials, and difficulties for the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

It is well to publish a complete, typical Riga dispatch as it appeared recently in the Milwaukee Leader, edited by Victor L. Berger, socialist congressman. This dispatch includes in its small space practically all the lies and incriminations that are peddled every time the opportunity is afforded the enemy press. Here it is:

Report Revolt In Russia.

"Riga dispatches from reliable sources in Moscow state that a military revolt has broken out in the Rula district, 100 miles south of Moscow.

"Six divisions of the newly formed foreign legion have been sent to suppress the outbreak.

"Reports of disturbing conditions in Russia continue to be circulated here.

"The most recent report is that Trotsky, alarmed at a threatening breakup of the Soviet ranks following the dismissal of Zinoviev from the political bureau, planned to visit one of the regiments where his influence is great to call upon them to march on Moscow and seize the Kremlin and the government offices.

"The Soviet bureau is said to have frustrated the plan and to have contemplated the arrest of Trotsky.

"Zinoviev is reported to be a prisoner in his own home."

* * *

It may be said, without hesitation, that not a single one of these alleged incidents has any basis in fact. The same report, with a little change in wording, has been repeatedly broadcasted to the world during the last nine years. No one knows this better than the editor of the Milwaukee Leader, Victor Berger himself. Now that congress has adjourned it is taken for granted that he is back in Milwaukee directing the affairs of his paper. If so, he must be held directly responsible for the appearance in his paper of such malicious falsehoods, which does not harmonize very well with the fact that he has introduced a resolution in congress demanding the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics."

Berger is credited with the declaration that since bankers and great industrialists are doing business with the Soviet Union, and urging that it should be recognized by the United States government, why should he not demand the same thing.

Reasoning in the same way perhaps, Berger's editorial understudies may feel that because the anti-Soviet capitalist press publishes these news fakes, therefore the anti-Soviet socialist press must travel in the same footsteps. If the case is otherwise, then the workers who read the Milwaukee Leader are certainly entitled to an explanation and apology from the socialist congressman.

* * *

The case of the New Leader, the socialist publication in New York City is not much different. It uses the Zinoviev incident in an effort to attack Communist activities in the American labor unions. After all their experiences during the last nine years since the Bolshevik revolution, including what they had learned before, the socialists do not yet know the difference between a political party and a labor union. But even if they did, the socialist argument wouldn't hold.

Members of a political party build their organization on fundamental principles, on which they are all agreed. This is especially true of Communist Parties that permit of considerable inner democracy but nevertheless insist on the strictest discipline.

Trade unions on the other hand are organized on the broadest possible basis to include all workers of all political beliefs. This the Communists insist on. This the socialists object to, joining the most reactionary elements in the labor movement in charging that the Communists with left wingers generally, when they state their views, are "boring within" the labor movement.

There can therefore be no analogy between the activities of Zinoviev in the All-Union Communist Party, and those of Communists within the trade unions, as the socialist "Leader" tries to argue and on this false basis incite new actions against the left wing trade unionists in this country.

The strength of a political party depends very decisively on all of its members holding the same political views. The strength of a labor union, on the other hand, depends decisively on the fact whether it comprises all or nearly all of the persons working at the trade or industry, irrespective of their political views. While the political party which tolerates divergent political tendencies within its ranks is heading for destruction, the labor union, however, which does not tolerate all political views within its ranks paralyzes itself and defeats the purpose of its very existence.

Zinoviev and those who think with him have had every opportunity to bring their views before the All-Union Communist Party. The socialists on the other hand would completely gag, if not expel if they could, not only the Communists, but all militant left wingers from the unions. They tried it in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union but failed. They have failed in other unions.

* * *

The Russian Bolshevik revolution has sometimes been described as "the greatest strike in history." Zinoviev has been part of the leadership of that struggle. When he tried to go contrary to that leadership, by organizing a secret fraction to advance his opposition policies, he had to be removed to maintain the unity of the struggle to advance the cause of the Russian and the world revolution.

During recent needle trades struggles in New York City, it was the socialists, altho part of the strike leadership, who seized every opportunity to sabotage the struggle. Nevertheless, they were tolerated in the union, altho every effort was made to expose their criminal activities before all the workers in the industry. All workers in the industry must be united in a single organization to fight for their immediate economic needs. That is the basis of the amalgamation struggle of the left wing led by the Communists. The socialists oppose this unity of the workers.

* * *

The socialists, if they view the situation rightly, will get little comfort out of recent developments in the All-Union Communist Party. They will only behold a strengthening of Communist forces, not only in the Soviet Union, but thruout the world. For the unity of the All-Union Communist Party and the Communist International is stronger than ever.

JUDGE LYNCH MUM ON PROBE OF PAYROLLS

Chief Justice Lynch in his instructions to the fourth special grand jury that has been impanelled to investigate Cook county April 13 primary vote frauds remained silent on the recommendation of the third special grand jury that the payrolls and contracts of the sanitary district be investigated. He told the fourth jury to investigate the slaying of William McSwiggin, Crowe's assistant prosecutor, who was murdered while in the company of two Cicero bootleggers.

It is not expected that any real facts regarding the McSwiggin murder will be brought to light as the forces seeking to hide the circumstances around this death have had many months in which to cover up all clues. The sanitary district probe might have exposed the methods used by old party politicians to gain support for their candidates.

Recount of the Cook county primary vote will be completed inside of twenty days. To date 143,000 votes have been recounted leaving 280,000 to be tabulated in Chicago and 13,500 in surrounding towns. Five teams that have been on the democrat vote have been switched to the republican recount.

Tho Municipal Judge Danial P. Trude has lost his petition for recount in the superior court. County Judge Edmund Jarecki declared he would continue to recount the votes cast for Assistant State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage and Trude for county judge. In the 748 precincts where the republican vote has been recounted, Trude is leading Savage by 4,228 votes. Whatever the final result of the vote recount will be Savage has the nomination and will be republican candidate.

JUDGE BRODSKY FREES NEW YORK STRIKE LEADERS

Police Captain Plays Strikebreaker Role

(Continued from page 1)

ducting a strike of 40,000 in the garment industry, claimed a victory in the release of 30 strikers by Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market court after they had been charged with disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic by policemen acting on express instructions of Capt. Cornelius Carmody of the West 30th street station.

Arrest Strike Leader.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, charged that Carmody is assuming the role of strikebreaker and that the arrest of important strike officials was a desperate attempt to demoralize the strikers. Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the strike committee; J. Boruchowitz, secretary of the strike committee, and Abe Zirlin, chairman of the strikers' relief committee were arrested as they headed a procession of 20,000 pickets thru the garment district. Thru police blundering, the union claimed, Hyman, who was with the others at the time, was not arrested tho Capt. Carmody personally visited the picket line and ordered the wholesale arrests.

"We feel certain," Hyman declared, "that Capt. Carmody is playing a lone hand, and it was gratifying to find that Magistrate Brodsky was not impressed with the alleged dangers of peaceful picketing."

Judge Recognizes Frame-Up.

An affidavit, introduced by counsel for the Designers' Mutual Aid Association in an attempt to have made permanent an injunction against the designers' union preventing picketing, was characterized as spurious by counsel for the defendants before Supreme Court Justice Cain. A photostatic copy of an anonymous letter sent by special delivery to Jacob Seinfeld, a member of the designers' association, threatening to give him "the works" if he didn't quit scabbing and purporting to come from the strike picket committee was considered by Judge Cain as an obviously, disguised hand of a man of education, trying to write like "an unlettered cloakmaker."

In his argument before Crain, Mr. Hillquit, who with Morris Rothenberg, appeared for the defendants, urged that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that it is made in the name of a membership corporation which could not possibly be an injured party. The complaint, he added, was the complaint of several individual members and was not binding on the entire membership. He warned that the court would create a precedent by issuing an injunction on behalf of a number of persons not at all affected by the alleged injuries. Judge Crain asked Hillquit to submit his authorities on this point calling it a fine point of law.

Hillquit, despite argument by William Klein, counsel for the plaintiff, declared the union did not countenance violence, and maintained that all violence to date had been committed by hired gangsters of the employers.

Hillquit charged Klein with seeking to prevent all picketing, to deprive the workers of the right of lawful assembly and the use of persuasion in an attempt to break the strike.

Judge Crain directed to submit reply briefs within a week, taking the case under advisement until that time.

Six more contracts with manufacturers were signed by the settlement committee of the union, bringing the total settlements to 43.

Mass meetings are being held daily. Concerts will be given Friday at Webster and Clinton Halls. Those on the program will include Mlle. Siroka, Lazar Fried, Henrietta Schnitzer, Samuel Goldenberg and Martin Wolfson.

Jobbers Break Silence.

For the first time since the strike in the cloak industry the jobbers have broken their silence and showed their hand. In a statement issued by one of their leaders to the trade press, they made an open bid for the support of the submanufacturers' association in the fight against the union, in return for which they promised th esubmanufacturers the recognition of the principle "minimum cost production."

In this sudden outburst of fraternal feeling of the jobbers toward the submanufacturers, can be read a plain indication that the jobbers are beginning to feel the pinch of the strike pretty badly. Now that they see that the strike cannot be regarded as a vacation gift to them, they are attempting to scare the manufacturers' association into an alliance against the union by forecasting that in case the union's program wins, their association would go out of existence. They deplore the fact that the manufacturers are "linked up with the union" and call on them to repudiate the policy of their leaders.

Send a sub now and get the special rate of five dollars for a year's subscription and the pleasure of help Our Daily.

HUNDREDS FLEE TO JERUSALEM FROM DAMASCUS

French Troops Pillage, Burn Nearby Villages

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4. — Hundreds that have been able to reach here after fleeing from Damascus declare that a state of terror greater than that during the days of the French massacre in the Moslem section now prevails. For three days the city was isolated. No one was allowed to leave or to enter the city. No trains were running and all communication by telephone, telegraph or mail was cut off.

In the distance the guns of the French and the tribesmen could be heard. Four French columns numbering 5,000 soldiers have been destroying villages of the natives in the Ghuta oasis. Pillage, rape and arson are being carried on on a large scale by French troops in a desperate attempt to force the natives to give up their arms and submit to the dictatorship of the French imperialists.

The Kurds, who up until now have not taken an active part in the struggle, have joined the rebels. The Kurds joined the rebellion following the pillaging and burning of four Khurdish homes.

Many of the Armenians that joined the French legions in the war on the Syrians have surrendered their arms to the tribesmen and have deserted the French army. Desertions in the French army take place daily.

It is stated that the casualties among the 5,000 French soldiers was much greater than among the natives.

444 Per Cent Rise in Cost of Living for French Workers

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An indication of the ever mounting cost of living in France is contained in figures recently published by the ministry of labor. These show that taking 100 as the basis of the cost of living as of July, 1914, the wholesale price of 45 articles of daily necessity was 664 in April, 1926, 702 in May and 754 in June.

Foodstuffs as compared with 100 for July, 1914, were 561 in April, 597 in May and 646 in June. In manufactured goods, 25 articles showed 753, 794 and 848 for the same period and textiles 876, 933 and 971.

Regarding retail prices and the cost of living as it affects housewives going to market, the following comparative figures, based on the standard of 100 in July, 1914, are given by the ministry of labor:

Prague, 837; Rome, 664; Paris, 544, London, 168; New York, 158; Berlin, 142.

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By Jas. H. Dolsen.

With maps, illustrations and original documents.

ONE DOLLAR.

On the Far East read also:

RUSSIA TURNS EAST, by Scott Nearing. 10 Cents

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE AND PARTY STATEMENT PRAISE DZERZHINSKY AS TRIED AND DEVOTED LEADER

MOSCOW, July 20—(By Mail)—The official government communique stated concerning the death of Felix Dzerzhinsky, president of the Supreme Council of national economy and president of the G. P. U., suddenly passed away at his home as the result of a heart attack.

A man of extraordinary energy and complete devotion to the cause of the revolution, he glowed at his extremely responsible post in the fire of activity, and this fire has consumed him.

Death overtook Dzerzhinsky three hours after his moving speech in the plenary session of the central committee and central control commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The entire conference had listened with closest attention to the words of its beloved comrade.

A Great Loss.

The Soviet government, which has suffered the sudden death of one of its most prominent members, can find no words to express the gravity of the loss of Comrade Dzerzhinsky. Our dead comrade was a man, who had not only advanced the development of the economic life of the Soviet Union, but was also one of the heroes of the October Revolution and had always dauntlessly defended its achievements.

Born in 1877.

Born in 1877, Comrade Dzerzhinsky entered the social-democratic party in 1895. He was persecuted by the czarist government for his revolutionary activity in Lithuania and Poland, was exiled several times and condemned to hard labor. He spent a total of 12 years of his life in prison.

In 1906 he attended the party convention in Stockholm, which elected him a member of the central committee.

Rebel Leader.

During the October Revolution he was one of the chief leaders of the revolt. After the revolution Dzerzhinsky was intrusted with the organization of the fight against the counter-revolution. He organized the Ve-Tche-Ka (Tcheka, Extraordinary Commission to Combat the Counter-Revolution) and was appointed its president. Dzerzhinsky later held the posts of people's commissary of the interior, of communications, and at the time of his death, was president of the supreme council of national economy and president of the G. P. U. (State Political Administration).

* * *

Party Grieves.

MOSCOW, July 30—(By Mail)—The manifesto of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union upon the passing away of Comrade Dzerzhinsky reads:

Another heavy blow has struck the party. Comrade Dzerzhinsky, the terror of the bourgeoisie, the faithful protector of the proletariat, the noblest fighter for the Communist revolution, the tireless architect of our industry, the untiring worker and undaunted soldier in great struggles.

Comrade Dzerzhinsky has suddenly passed away, after having delivered his speech, passionate as always, in the plenary session of the central committee. His weakened, over-burdened heart refused to function.

Death has suddenly overtaken him, an honorbale death at his post.

Always in Front.

Our party loses in Comrade Dzerzhinsky one of its greatest and bravest leaders. In the czarist jails, in exile, in Siberia, in endless years of imprisonment at hard labor, in chains and at freedom, in illegal work and as a statesman, in the Ve-Tche-Ka and in the work of building the new society, Felix Dzerzhinsky always stood in the front line of battle. With self-sacrificing heroism he built up the proletarian party in Poland and Lithuania. In the most terrible years he was a dauntless revolutionary, and as soon as the great revolution broke his chains, he at once entered the ranks of the Bolshevist fighters.

A hero of the October Revolution and one of its leaders, Dzerzhinsky soon took over a difficult assignment. Under his leadership, the Ve-Tche-Ka beat off the attacks of our enemies. In the most difficult days of countless conspiracies and counter-revolutionary uprisings, when Soviet Russia stood in flames and a bloody host of enemies encircled the proletarians fighting for their emancipation, Dzerzhinsky displayed superhuman energy, worked day and night, night and day, without sleep, without food, without pausing to rest. Hated by the enemies of the working class, he enjoyed the latter's respect. His chivalry, his personal courage, his profound loyalty to principles, his uprightness, and his extraordinary magnanimity gave him immense authority.

His merits are enormous. They can never be sufficiently estimated. But the period of civil war is past. Comrade Dzerzhinsky is again sent to an outpost. He begins the fight against the chaos and struggles with superhuman energy for our transportation and later for our industry.

The peaceful epoch, which was a period of quiet for others, meant no rest for Dzerzhinsky. He still worked day and night, he still knew no holiday. He still put the entire force of his personality, his extraordinary temperament, his intellect, and his willpower at the services of the cause for which he had fought his whole life.

Glorious Life-Work.

His life-work was glorious. His extraordinary life was a thing of glory. Sweet his death at his post.

Our battle flags bend low over you, undaunted friend. We call upon all those who toil, all proletarians to pay the last honors to the fighter whose name is unforgettable, whose work will conquer the world.

Long live Communism! Long live our party!

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2439 W. WALTON ST.

Information Service for out-of-town Daily Worker readers.

Increase Facilities of Port of Odessa to Handle Growing Trade

MOSCOW—(By Mail)— In view of the increasing trade passing thru the Port of Odessa, the port authorities propose to introduce certain improvements to facilitate the handling of cargoes and increase the capacity of the port. It has been decided to convert the port into the oil fuel base for the Ukraine and, in connection with this, the oil pier will be considerably enlarged.

Two additional oil tanks for storing vegetable oil, the export of which is increasing rapidly, will be constructed with a capacity of 2,000 tons, with appliances for the mechanical loading of oil vessels. The capacity of the port railway will be increased to 900 cars per day.

Moscow Trade Unions Have Long Had Radio; Soviet Gets Another

MOSCOW, —(By Mail)— What is claimed to be one of the largest broadcasting stations in the world will commense to function in the near future. This is the Shabolov station in the vicinity of Moscow, belonging to the Moscow Soviet. The Nejigorod Radio Laboratory is engaged in constructing a radiotelephone transmitter for the station, equipped with two twenty-five kilowatt Bonch-Burevich lamps, which will exceed in power that of the present Moscow broadcasting station belonging to the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.

School Teachers Help Soviet Cultural Life

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The most active section of the community in building up the Soviet administration in White Russia (Belo-Russia, in the west of Russia, one of the autonomous republics of the Soviet Union) are the school teachers, it was reported at the White Russian National Teachers' Conference held at Minsk, the capital of the republic. Three hundred delegates were present at this conference representing 12,000 teachers.

According to the report made at the conference, no less than 9,000 teachers, in adddition to their ordinary work, carry on social-educational work in the rural districts. One thousand two hundred teachers are members of rural soviets and 275 are members of county executive committees. Many teachers are also active in the Peasants Mutual Aid societies and co-operatives, and the work of the village clubs and reading rooms falls principally upon the local teachers.

Slight Trembler in Tokyo.

TOKYO, Aug. 4.—Thousands of persons rushed to the open today as the most severe earthquake in two years struck Tokyo. The earth tremor stopped clocks, halted street car service and interrupted telephone service.

New York Left Wing

Needle Workers' Excursion

Saturday, August 14th, 1926

To SUNSET PARK on the Hudson Steamer "Cleremont".

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.

RAKOSI IS SENT TO 'SOLITARY' BY TRIAL JUDGE

President Grows Uneasy as Case Drags

(Continued from page 1)

the courtroom for the rest of the session."

This ruling of the president caused a commotion among the defendants as well as their barristers. Barrister Dr. Zoltan Langyel protests on behalf of the defense against this limitation of the rights of the latter.

The court thereupon withdraws for a consultation. After the consultation the president declares: "I withdraw the last ruling that Rakosi be excluded from the rest of the session."

Sentence Second Defendant.

Stormy scenes again take place during the examination of Comrade Boszoki. The president sentences Comrade Boszoki to 24 hours' solitary confinement in a dark cell for contempt of court.

"Boszoki: "I protest most energetically against this arbitrary ruling of the class court."

The President: "For this protest you get an additional 24 hours' solitary confinement in darkness."

All the defendants with the exception of Geza Vaina declare that they were frightfully beaten by the police. They refuse to testify on questions of detail. The president asks each of them whether he admits being a Communist. They all reply: "I am a Communist." They declare that their aim is the establishment of a powerful Communist Party, because the social democracy has betrayed the interests of the proletariat and has gone over to the bourgeoisie.

The President: "Defendants Weiszenhoffer, Nemeth, Fokkel, Canoz and Kalman, in your examination by the police you declared that you did not belong to the secret organization and were only organized socialistically."

The defendants reply that that is true, but they were gradually convinced of the correctness of the Communist ideas and they were confirmed in their convictions, especially during the last ten months, by the justice of the counter-revolution. The present hated order of society can only be abolished under the leadership of the Communist Party and replaced by a more human system.

Socialist Labor Party History.

Aladar Welszhausz took up in detail the origin and development of the socialist labor party.

"The middle ages still exist in Hungary," declared Weiszhausz. "Not only awakening Hungarians, but also the social democrats feel at home in this slough. I branded the social democrats as the allies of the awakening Hungarians.

Strong Opposition Group.

"In the old social democracy a strong opposition group existed which had a large number of adherents. Things came to a conflict with the party executive. Several prominent members of the group were expelled from the social democracy in violation of the statutes. The Second International sent a commission to Vienna to settle the differences. This commission was presided over by Karl Kautsky. Among its members were several of the most prominent leaders of the Second International. This commission unanimously condemned the agreement concluded by the social democratic leaders with Count Bethlen, and branded this pact as immoral.

"The opposition were granted the right of criticizing freely the signers of the past. The commission called on the leaders of the Hungarian social democracy to recognize the opposition as an authorized tendency within the party and to lay the differences as soon as possible before a congress of the party, which was to be elected by a general untrammeled vote.

"The leaders of the social democracy declared their readiness to submit to these decisions of the commission. They themselves signed the commission report. After their return to Hungary they repudiated their signatures and statements. They continued the expulsions; aye, they even misused their position in several trade unions to obtain the expulsion of opposition members en masse. The opposition could no longer remain passive in the face of this state of affairs, especially since the masses would not have comprehended such vacillation and pressed not only for a split from the social democracy, but even for the foundation of separate trade unions.

Unity of Trade Unions.

"Thus was the unity of the trade unions endangered by the social democratic leaders. A number of new trade unions sprang up like mushrooms. The opposition then collected the dissatisfied elements in the 'socialist labor party' and its first act was to put a stop to the splitting of the trade unions and to conserve their unity.

"The Hungarian social democracy betrayed not only the poorer peasantry and the rural proletariat by sacrificing their right of organization in the pact with Count Bethlen, but also betrayed the interests of the industrial proletariat, which has been plunged into the deepest misery by 'reconstruction.' The Horthy system is based today principally on the union of the large land owners with the big capitalists. The abolition of this system can only result from the fighting union of the proletariat with the poorer peasantry."

Comrade Karl Oery, one of the 58 defendants in the trial before a Hungarian court for membership in the Communist Party, is on the left. On the right is President of the Court Szemak.

Attorney General Miskolczy belongs to the Awakening Hungarians and is at present the prosecutor in the trial of 58 Hungarian workers charged with membership and sympathies with the Communist Party and the socialist labor party of Hungary. He has been in the service of the white terror government for many years.

GERMANS TAKE SOVIET TRADE AWAY FROM U. S.

Britain Also Gains by United States Loss

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — A decrease of 48 per cent in American trade with the Soviet Union during the first half of 1926, as compared with the same period in 1925, is reported by the Russian information bureau in Washington. These figures are based on dealings of 14 Soviet trading organizations that have been in the American market.

Harold Kellock, statistical director of the bureau, explains that the sharp decline in American exports to the Soviet Union—from $52,610,645 to $25,962,882—in the first six months of this year, is due in part to the fact that the Soviets had to purchase last year nearly $18,000,000 worth of American flour, due to a poor harvest at home, while this year such purchases ceased.

Buying of American cotton was also reduced from $26,500,000 to $12,000,000. American agricultural machinery, on the other hand, was bought in much larger amount, as was oil well machinery and other equipment.

"Despite these gains, however," he says, "American exports to the Soviet Union have fallen back this year relatively, while Soviet imports from Germany and England has gained proportionately. Germany in particular is now making every effort to regain her supremacy in Russian trade, and it is fair to assume that under present conditions American manufacturers will find Germany an increasingly difficult competitor in that market, save for such things as tractors and other specialized machinery, in which American quantity production has outdistanced competition."

Head of Fake Fascist Labor Unions Disturbs Placid Amsterdamers

ROME, Aug. 4. —(FP)— Rossoni, chief of Mussolini's fascist labor organization, is credited by the dictator, in an interview with the London Daily Mail correspondent, with encouraging the fascist grand council to decree that Italian workers should toil an additional hour each day.

When he consulted Rossoni, Mussolini claims, the former declared that "the Italian workers are ready without special payment to work another hour." The dictator further asserted that Italian workers were enthusiastic over the decree, and were ready to work even two additional hours if it were necessary.

Rossoni, at the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, demanded recognition as representative of the Italian workers. Leaders of the actual trade union movement of Britain, France, Germany and the Scandinavian countries denounces his "brazen effrontery," and demanded that only the elected spokesmen of legitimate trade unions be recognized.

Rossoni then threatened to have the seat of the league of nations moved to Vienna, under penalty of Italian withdrawal from the league, if this government could not be treated with more respect.

END MILITARY DICTATORSHIP, FILIPINO PLEA

Oppose Rule of "Cavalry Cabinet"

MANILLA, P. I., Aug. 4. — "If we must have an American instead of a Filipino as governor general, the people of the country prefer a civilian to a military man, especially one surrounded by military advisers as in the case of General Wood," declared Manuel Quezon, president of the Filipino senate when speaking of General Leonard A. Wood and his "cavalry cabinet."

Legislature Deadlocked.

"A deadlock exists between the legislature and General Wood," he went on. "Things have come to a standstill here because of the difficulty to pass any remedial legislation as long as General Wood is here.

Altho civil government of the Philippines is provided for by act of congress, the Wood regime gives the people the impression that they actually have a military dictatorship. We hope General Wood will be the last military governor general. Personally, I have nothing against General Wood, who is an amiable gentleman. Our people do not want a military governor."

Want No Peonage.

Quezon when asked whether the Philippine legislature would alter the land laws so that large rubber plantations could be founded on the island declared:

"The experience of companies now engaged in producing rubber is that they can grow rubber profitably within the limitations of the present land laws, which restrict corporation purchase to 25,000 acres of public lands.

"The opposition to granting 75,000 acres is twofold: First, the people fear influential corporations would oppose independence; second, our policy is to promote individual ownership of land. We do not want to develop a situation such as obtains in some other countries under which great tracts of land are held by a few men and by corporations, the rest of the people being peons."

Mexican Shrub Gives Rubber Supply; U. S. Doubles Its Imports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — A phenomenal increase in the importation of rubber from Mexico was reported by the department of commerce.

For the first five months of this year 4,663,132 pounds of wild or Gayule rubber were brought in, practically double the amount for the same period of 1925. Most of the rubber is harvested in the vicinity of Saltillo. It is the product of a wild shrub, growing over a vast territory. It is cut down and put thru a mill and the crude rubber pressed out. As fast as the plant is uprooted another grows in its place.

The supply is said to be inexhaustible. The industry is almost wholly in the hands of Americans.

Polish Government Plans to Reorganize Its Army Command

WARSAW, Aug. 4.—Reorganization of the army command and the creation of a new post of general inspector of the army with Marshal Pilsudski in the post is contemplated by the Polish government.

Pilsudski in his new post would be in command of the army and practically independent of the government and parliament. In periods of war he would be commander-in-chief of the army.

It is expected that with his appointment to the new post he will resign as minister of war and either General Rydzsmigly or General Skierski will take his place.

Bninski, anti-Pilsudski governor of Posen, has been replaced by the former minister of the interior and present governor of Vilna, Raczkiewicz.

Jewel Robbers Make Haul.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Forty thousand dollars worth of modern and antique jewelry of oriental and Russian design was stolen by thieves early today from the Kabatzniok art and gift shop.

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TWENTY-NINE FORTY-ONE —MUST BE TEN THOUSAND

Two Weeks to Do It In

DESPITE the great improvement in the number of shop and street nuclei sending in their settlement for the United Labor Ticket Special Assessment Stamps during the past ten days the total number of members whose payments have been reported is only TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE.

There are between ten and twelve-thousand dues paying members in the reorganized party. Thus only ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR MEMBERS HAVE PAID THE ASSESSMENT according to the nuclei reports.

Unquestionably many members have made payment whose payments have not yet been sent to the National Office.

In view of this situation the time for collecting the assessment and making the settlement has been extended another two weeks—until AUGUST FIFTEENTH.

DURING THESE TWO WEEKS EVERY NUCLEUS WILL HAVE A MEETING. THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT MUST BE TAKEN UP, THE COLLECTION MADE AND A SETTLEMENT SENT TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

Members who do not have the assessment stamp in their dues book are not in good standing in the party and are not entitled to vote at party meetings.

The nuclei which have reported during the last few days are the following:

Chicago—Street Nucleus No. 12	$ 6.50
Chicago—Street Nucleus No. 28	8.00
Chicago—Street Nucleus No. 4	9.00
Chicago—Street Nucleus No. 20	6.00
Chicago—Shop Nucleus No. 1	2.50
Minneapolis, Minn.—Street Nucleus No. 7	4.50
Minneapolis, Minn.—Street Nucleus No. 8	3.00
Bayonne, N. J.—Lithuanian Branch	5.00
Tacoma, Wash.—Shop Nucleus No. 3	1.50
Seattle, Wash.—Street Nucleus No. 6	3.50
Kirkland, Wash.—Street Nucleus No. 1	6.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 2	5.00
Philadelphia, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 1	2.50
Clairton, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 1	2.50
Philadelphia, Pa.—Street Nucleus A	4.50
W. Braddock, Pa.—Street Nucleus No. 4	1.50
Milwaukee, Wis.—Street Nucleus No. 11	5.00
Steubenville, Ohio—Street Nucleus No. 1	5.00
Cleveland, Ohio—Street Nucleus No. 302	3.00
Cleveland, Ohio—Street Nucleus No. 52	4.00
Rochester, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus No. 31	3.50
Brooklyn, N. Y.—1 F 1 C	9.00
Yonkers, N. Y.—Street Nucleus	10.00
Yonkers, N. Y.—Shop Nucleus	2.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Street Nucleus No. 10	3.50
Great Neck, N. Y.—Street Nucleus	8.50
Los Angeles, Cal.—Street Nucleus No. 27	3.50
Oakland, Cal.—Street Nucleus No. 2	3.50
Los Angeles, Cal.—Street Nucleus No. 6	7.00
Astoria, Ore.—Street Nucleus No. 4	5.00
Whinola, Mich.—Finnish Branch	1.00
Hamtramck, Mich.—Street Nucleus No. 1	10.00
Detroit, Mich.—Shop Nucleus No. 9	3.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Street Nucleus No. 1	7.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Shop Nucleus No. 1	3.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Shop Nucleus No. 2	2.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Shop Nucleus No. 3	1.50
New Haven, Conn.—Street Nucleus No. 1	10.00
Stamford, Conn.—Street Nucleus No. 1	5.50
Waterbury, Conn.—Street Nucleus No. 1	1.00
Baltimore, Md.—Street Nucleus No. 2	5.00
Keene, N. H.—Street Nucleus No. 1	4.00

There must be a list as long as this one each day of the next two weeks in order to complete the payment of the assessment.

The party cannot bring its full strength to bear in the work which it has under way unless the remaining FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS which is due on the assessment is paid by the members and remitted by the secretary of the nucleus.

THE SLOGAN DURING THE PERIOD OF THE EXTENSION OF THE TIME FOR PAYMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT MUST BE:

EVERY MEMBER PAY THE ASSESSMENT!
EVERY NUCLEUS SECRETARY REMIT THE ASSESSMENT!
FINANCE THE PARTY FOR A DRIVE FORWARD!

JOHN BLUM

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4.—Comrade John Blum, member of the Westinghouse shop nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party, was killed while at work in the shop. He was a victim of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.'s speed-up system.

He had fastened the crane chain to a huge casting and as the crane lifted it, it slipped from the chain, falling upon his legs and crushing them. He died a few hours later in the hospital.

Comrade Blum leaves a wife and four children. The party, thru the company's greed, loses a valuable comrade—one who was always willing and ready to do the disagreeable work tasks and did them well.

Sub-Section 6B, Brooklyn, Holds Picnic on Sunday

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A picnic of Sub-Section 6B of the Workers (Communist) Party, Districh No. 2, will be held Sunday, Aug. 15, at Briarwoods Forest, Jamaica, Long Island. Tickets are ten cents.

Chicago Nomination Conference Aug. 10

Tuesday Aug. 10, at 7 p. m. the Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago will hold its nomination conference at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St. Candidates will be nominated for the senate, congress, state legislature and county offices.

The conference will also adopt an election platform and select various campaign committees. Each nucleus should send at least two delegates to this conference. It is very important that there be a full representation.

The coming elections offer a good opportunity for our Party to carry on propaganda and acquaint the workers with out objects and our activities.

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

Youth Drowns While Bathing in Part Set Aside for Colored

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4. — Race discrimination at the Chippeawa Lake picnic arranged by the American Wire and Steel company caused Thurman Jackson, 20, to lose his life.

Thurman Jackson in company with his brother-in-law Joe Holmes, 15, were refused admission by authorities of Chippeawa Lake to bathe on the same side of the lake with the other employes. They were told that if they wanted to bathe that skiffs and suits would be rented them but that they would have to go on the opposite side of the lake and bathe by themselves.

Both youths went by themselves to the opposite side of the lake. Thurman lost his life by drowning. There was no life guard on the side of the lake where they were bathing.

A committee of leading Negro residents is carrying on a probe of this case of race discrimination.

Pittsburgh Memorial Meeting Friday Night

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 4. — Friday night a memorial meeting will be held for Comrades Reba Unickel and Thomas Calligian who were drowned in the Ohio river. They were well known to the workers of Pittsburgh.

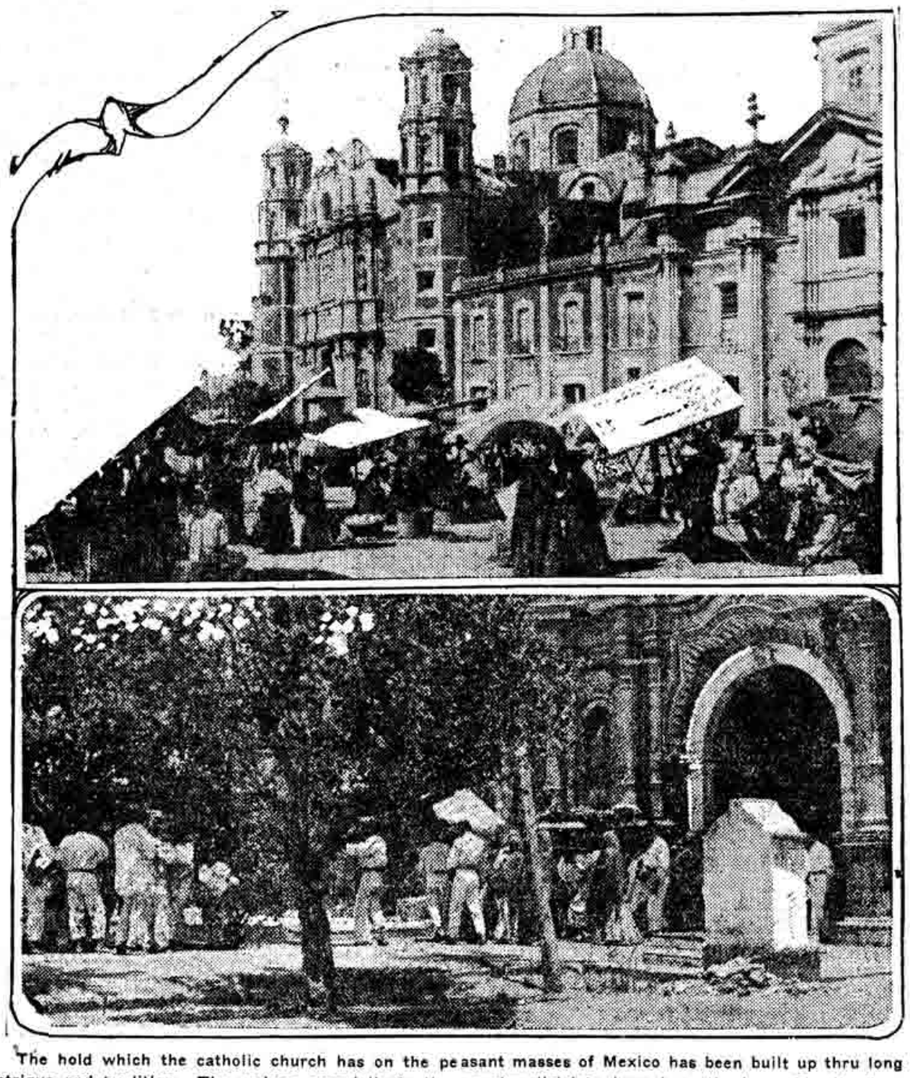
Comrade Unickel was an active member in the Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers (Communist) League, Jewish Workers Culture Center, Freiheit Singing Society, United Garment Workers and Icor. The meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh.

A special musical program has been arranged.

St. Louis Passaic Relief.

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—A relief committee to aid the Passaic textile strikers will be formed by a conference of labor and other organizations in St. Louis Aug. 18. Isadore Fiengold, general organizer of the cloth hat and cap makers, is sponsoring the conference.

The Dominance of the Mexican Catholic Church Is the Result of Centuries of Rule by Priests



The hold which the catholic church has on the peasant masses of Mexico has been built up thru long years of intrigue and tradition. The padres, especially in the country districts, have been the law. Despite the numerous revolutions that have officially wrecked the original great power of the church it is still in a position to challenge the constitution of the country. In the large cities, however, where there is a large working class population, the influence of the church is weak as shown by the huge labor demonstration of last Sunday. Above is the big cathedral at Guadalupe with worshippers waiting to get in and below is a religious funeral that occurred there just before the boycott was declared.

Catholic Church Trying Old Tricks in Mexico

(Continued from page 1)

secrecy . . . . and in order to carry out their purpose they agreed to seek the intervention of England, France and Spain." (Zanacios, "Historia de Mejico," Vol. 13, p. 672—quoted by de Lara and Pinchon in "The Mexican People: Their Struggle for Freedom.")

In close pursuit of his object, Alaman dispatched official instructions to Pose Maria Gutierrez Estrada, and private ones to Jose Manuel Hidalgo, secretary of the Mexican legation at Madrid, to press forward the negotiations with the Count de San Luis, president of the Spanish cabinet, for the accession of a Spanish prince to the throne of Mexico, and at the same time to engage the interest and cooperation of England and France in the matter. In order further to facilitate the negotiations, the conspirators even endeavored to bring Mexico under a Spanish protectorate.

A liberal newspaper exposed this conspiracy, and the subsequent overthrow of Santa Ana by the popular Ayulta revolution postponed the realization of the clericals' hopes for some years.

* * *

1857 Constitution Anti-Clerical.

IT was as a result of this radical pro-capitalist revolution against the landed aristocracy with its military and clerical allies, that the anti-clerical constitution of 1857 was adopted, separating church and state.

The first act of the constitutional government was to expel from the country the high prelates and foreign representatives whose activities had helped to bring on the civil war.

But this did not end the scheming of the clericals. Together with the other reactionary leaders, they turned once more to the courts of Europe—and particularly to Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, whose greedy eyes had been fastened on Mexico for some time.

On the 11th of June, 1861, Benito Juarez was proclaimed constitutional president of Mexico, and on the 31st of October of the same year, France, England and Spain signed a compact in London pledging themselves to a joint invasion of Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the constitutional government, and establishing in its place a monarchy, supported by bayonets.

On January 2, 1862, the fleets of the three allies entered the harbor of Vera Cruz. Spain was represented by six thousand soldiers and twenty-six warships and transports; France by three thousand soldiers and eleven warships, and England by a thousand men and seven warships. The landing of the troops initiated a fierce and bloody war and resulted in the temporary submergence of the Mexican republic.

The French army entered Mexico City on June 10, 1862. Ten days later General Foray appointed a provisional government composed of the leading monarchist conspirators—Juan Almonte, Pegallo Antonio Labastido, archibshop of Mexico, and General Mariano Salas. The first act of the provisional government was to issue a manifesto to the people which included the following words:

At last the freedom of the catholic religion is re-established. The church will exercise her authority without having an enemy in the government, and the state in alliance with the church will solve the serious questions which are pending.

* * *

French Support Maximilian.

A FEW days later some two hundred leading ecclesiastics, military chieftains and landed aristocrats issued the following proclamation:

1. The Mexican nation adopts as a form of government hereditary monarchy of a catholic prince.

2. The sovereign will take the title of Emperor of Mexico.

3. The imperial crown of Mexico is offered to his Highness the Prince Fernando Maximiliano, Archduke of Austria, for himself and his descendants.

4. In the event that thru unforseen circumstances the Archduke Fernando Maximiliano be unable to take possession of the throne offered to him, the Mexican nation will submit itself to the benevolence of his Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, for the appointment of another catholic prince.

Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico, kept in power for five years by French troops.

The Mexican people never submitted. Juarez, the constitutionally elected president, kept up a constant guerrila struggle. Severe defeats were inflicted upon the French soldiery, and these together with the expense, and the threatened complications from the United States, caused Napoleon to withdraw his armies in January 1866. Maximilian's ill-starred empire was overthrown soon after.

Again in the contemporary revolutionary period the church sought to base itself on foreign support. Instances of this have already been given in previous articles—notably its share in the bloody dictatorship of Victoriano Huerta and its support of Adolfo de la Huerta's attempted counter-revolution.

Such is the record of the church. At the present time Mexico has a more more serious and more resolute enemy than ever in the past—the imperialism of the United States, eager for Mexico's resources and anxious to find reactionary centers of support within the coveted Mexican territory. In this situation, the attitude of the church is following the traditional lines of treachery to the interests of the republic.

Obregon's statement, referred to above, calls attention to the fact that the clerical outbreak comes at a time when imperialist pressure against Mexico is at its height, and goes on to say that this is no coincidence.

The church is up to its old tricks.

JESUIT NATIONAL ORGAN URGES SUPPORT OF PASSAIC MILL STRIKE

(Sepcial to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—In an editorial entitled, "Who Are The Real 'Reds'?" in the current issue of America, national organ of the Jesuits, labor leaders are taken to task for their non-co-operation in the winning of the strike of the Passaic textile workers. The editorial is causing much comment in the American Federation of Labor headquarters here.

The editorial says that the time was when the Jesuits were held responsible for every evil from bad weather to the boll weevil, but now their prestige for wickedness is being lost to the Communists and Reds.

"Now that we are entering upon an era of labor troubles," it continues, "it is an easy solution to throw all the blame back on Trotsky and Lenin. It was done in England. It is being done now in the present subway strike in New York, and now the various Citizens' and textile mills' committees are refusing to deal with the strikers in the Passaic textile district on the ground that the strike is founded on Communism . . .

"We are growing wearied of these parrot-like accusations. If it is true that the workers' battle for a living is often led by a Communist, the shame and disgrace are ours . . .

"Seven or eight years ago our bishops repeated the principles of the Encyclical on the Condition of the Working Classes, and pointed the way to social justice. Some of us are still holding back. The capitalist has only to raise the cry of 'Communist' and we tremble to range ourselves with the oppressed workers, forgetting that an attack on even one poor man's rights is an attack upon the rights of us all."

The editorial concludes that the real "Red" is the churchgoer who, when he goes into his office, forgets the Ten Commandments and natural law, and "By using it as cloak for his oppression of the poor, makes religion odious."

GOVERNMENT PLEASED BY GREAT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION FROM SPEEDING UP OF THE WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

A new industrial revolution is the term used by the U. S. department of labor to introduce a series of studies on the tremendously increased productivity of American labor. The department says this new industries revolution "may far exceed in economic importance that older industrial revolution ushered in by invention in England in the last quarter of the 18th century, which eventually transformed English industrial, political and social life."

Production Tripled.

"We are at the present time," says the department, "experiencing what is perhaps the most remarkable advance in productive efficiency in the history of the modern industrial system. In the automobile industry the output per man in 1925 was three times as great as it was in 1914, an almost incredible increase in productivity in an industry which had attained, even before 1914, a high state of efficiency."

Taking the same period the department shows that output per man has increased nearly 50 per cent in iron and steel, 17 per cent in boots and shoes and 34 per cent in paper and pulp. It points out that these figures, surprising as they are, cover only about 10 years.

Speed Up.

In working out its figures for productivity the department has taken full account of the changes in hours per week in the various industries since 1914. These include the elimination of the 12-hour day in steel in 1923, a decrease from 54 to 50 hours per week in the auto industry between 1914 and 1919, a decrease from 55 to 52 hours in the boot and shoe industry and from 58½ to 52 hours a week in paper and pulp.

The year to year changes in the productivity per man-hour of workers in the iron and steel and automobile industries appear in the following percentage figures based on 1914 as 100 per cent:

Labor's productivity	Iron & steel	Automobile
1914	100%	100%
1916	123	171
1917	114	168
1918	104	107
1919	96	141
1920	112	133
1921	93	215
1922	130	264
1923	131	295
1924	128	289
1925	149	310

25 Per Cent Increase in Steel.

The department holds that because 1914 was a year of depression the 50 per cent increase in the output per worker in the iron and steel industry is probably an exaggeration. It says: "In an industry so sensitive to good and bad times as the iron and steel industry, there is need for caution in drawing comparisons between depression and prosperity years, since there is in the figures no adequate adjustment for changes in man hours due to changes in business conditions." The drop in 1919 reflects the steel strike and that in 1921 the severe depression. Comparing the average of 1924 and 1925 with the average of 1914 and 1916 the department figures that 25 per cent would be a fair figure for the increased productivity of labor in the interval.

The department sees similar exaggeration in the 210 per cent increase shown for the automobile industry. Taking the prosperity year 1916 as a base instead of the depression year 1914, it finds that by 1925 labor's productivity in the industry increased 81 per cent. It says: "Obviously, the standardization of processes, the invention of machines, and the improvement in management in this industry during the decade have resulted in a remarkable increase in the productivity of labor."

Mass Picketing Stops British Mine Scabbing

CWMCARN, Monmouthshire, England, Aug. 3.—A development in the coal stoppage occurred here as a sequel to disturbances growing out of the action of the safety men in moving coal at the local colliery.

Hundreds of men and women surrounded the homes of the mine officials and safety men, in consequence of which the safety workers did not go to the pit as usual. As a result the pumps and air fans are not working and the colliery is in danger of flooding.

Grocery Store Explodes.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., AuAg. 4.—The Cacio-Scapario Wholesale Grocery store here was blown to atoms by a mysterious explosion, which caused a loss of approximately $50,000.

FARMERS UNITE TO HALT STEAL BY LAND SHARK

Dose Bank Agent with Castor Oil

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Aug. 4.—The fight between the land grabbers and the farmers in Northeastern Montana came to a sort of climax when the farmers of Raymond, "castor-oiled" Oscar Collins, former sheriff of Sheridan County who tried to take possession of the farm of Melvin Granrud for the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of New Ulm, Minn.

Collins, agent for McKee, a notorious land shark of this section, with the aid of a writ of assistance issued by the henchman of these vultures, Judge Leiper, went to the premises of Granrud and told him to move off, before the period of redemption on his mortgage was up.

Aided by Farmers.

He was met by a group of about 60 farmers who accosted Collins, stating that he had no right to dispossess them of their land. The answer of Collins was that he was representing McKee, and his actions were strictly in pursuance of the law. One of the farmers, U. G. Barnhouse took him up on this, and stated there was no such law allowing land to be taken from the owners in this manner.

Give Him Castor Oil.

Collins was about to withdraw, but the crowd told him they had a little drink to give him. So, as Collins later stated, in his affidavit to the district court, where he is now taking up the matter, the mob, "violently, wrongfully and unlawfully assaulted," him. They also did "thereupon bruise, beat and batter this affiant, and exhibited to this affiant a certain long rope, and told him that he had better get off those lands and go back to Plentywood." Before releasing this affiant the "mob forced into the person and system of this affiant, to his great physical discomfort and injury, a pint of castor oil," according to the affidavit.

Waterproof Garment Workers Win Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Twelve hundred workers answered the strike call of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union Local 20. They marched to their respective strike halls.

The bosses seeing the enthusiasm of the workers and the spirit in which they answered the union call were almost overcome. They never saw such great solidarity. Immediately the bosses begged for a settlement and the result is that about 70 per cent of the manufacturers have already settled with the union and have given in to all the demands of the union.

The workers have gained a complete victory, winning the 40-hour week, no piece work, and elimination of many other exils. The union will now have full control over the contractors and no boss will be able to send out work to contractors without the knowledge of the union. Every contractor must be registered with the union.

Owing to great demand for settlements the union has decided not to make any more settlements until tomorrow when the settlement committee will again hold a session. The workers have decided not to go to work until tomorrow. They are celebrating their victory.

Live Stock Without Limit at the
Illinois State Fair
Springfield, Aug. 21-28

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS,
COMRADES, FRIENDS——

Come to the

PICNIC

Sunday, August 8 *Flaxman's Farm*

All proceeds go to help feed
10,000 HUNGRY CHILDREN OF THE TEXTILE STRIKERS OF PASSAIC.

DIRECTIONS—Take car No. 50 on 5th St., get off at Church Lane.

HELP BRITISH MINERS WIN THEIR FIGHT

Nationwide Relief Drive August 7 and 8

The fight of the million English miners, who were locked out May 1st, is still on. Organized labor, the world over, is backing these brave fighters. The working class knows that defeat in England means the signal for lower wages, longer hours, and a lower standard of living all over the world.

Relief Must Be Intensified.

In the United States, the working class, thru its organizations, is moving forward to an intensive relief campaign. The International Workers' Aid, which has sent thousands of dollars to feed the starving women and children in the districts of Kent and Wales, has organized nationwide collection days for Saturday, Aug. 7 and Sunday, Aug. 8. In cities where permits could not be secured for tag days, house to house collections will take place.

Saturday, Aug. 7 every worker should supply himself with a subscription list and make collections in the shop from his shop mates and friends. Every dime, every quarter, every dollar will go far to swelling the war chest of the miners.

Workers Needed.

Every worker, every member of organized labor, every friend of the working class should be active on these two days. Every worker who understands that workers must help regardless of geographic lines, color or race distinctions, will not rest on these two days until he or she will have done something towards the victory of the striking coal miners.

So far, the following cities have completed arrangements for the collection drive. Volunteers will report at the centers mentioned or get in touch with the person in charge as named.

NEW YORK CITY
Marion Emerson, 799 Broadway, Room 237.
NIAGARA FALLS
Pavloff, 263—13th St.
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston, Kraska, 36 Causeway St.
Springfield, Bloom, 1526 State St.
Norwood, Lauko, 38 Savin Ave.
Brockton, Oddie, 364 Center St.
CONNECTICUT
Hartford, Gotkis, 234 Enfield St.
New Haven, Smith, 38 Howe St.
OHIO
Canton, H. Smott, 1933 W. Garfield St., S. W.
Cincinnati, Room 23, Goodall Bldg.
Youngstown, Sirotnik, 370 E. Federal St.
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, 521 York Ave.
ILLINOIS
Chicago, 1553 W. Madison St., Room 803.
MICHIGAN
Detroit, 1967 Grand River Ave.
Muskegon, Holder, 199 W. Webster.
Grand Rapids, Woloseck, 110 Lexington, N. W.
CALIFORNIA
San Francisco, 225 Valencia St.
Los Angeles, Vost, 138½ S. Spring street.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor Talks and Bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—Eleana Moneak Quintette, Chamber Music.
7:30 to 8:30—Vaudeville Program: Hazel Nyman, the Girl Wonder Accordianist; Jean Robinson, Female Baritone, Clarecne Sullivan, Irish Tenor.
8:30 to 9:00—WCFL Ensemble: Instrumental Solos, Musical Comedy Shows.
9:00 to 9:30—M. Gielow, Baritone; Miss Florentine, Popular Songs.
9:30 to 10:00—Request Hour—Popular Dance Music.

GREAT MORGAN MERGER IN MOTOR COMPANIES DWARFS U. S. STEEL AND EXTENDS OPEN SHOP FIGHT.

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—J. P. Morgan has joined hands with the DuPont interests in the General Motors corporation to create a motor vehicle merger that will dwarf the steel trust in its control of the living conditions of American wage workers.

That is the grim significance of the news, leaking out in Washington through stockholders in the Durant motor companies, that the General Motors has absorbed the Durant, Flint and Star concerns and the Fisher Body Corporation.

Closing In On Ford.

Durant, plunger in automobile manufacture, has been forced by Morgan to sell out, and to invest his profits in General Motors stock. General Motors, according to brokers and stockholders who have studied its recent development, will have behind it henceforth the full weight of the Morgan banking, transportation and steel forces, as it moves toward the creation of a gigantic trust which is bound to come to grips with Henry Ford.

Its strategy of the past six months, in taking away from Ford great numbers of his best agents and distributing stations in the chief cities of the United States, is based on plans which call for removal of most of its competitors. Like the steel trust, it proposes to dominate—to end competition, if that can be done.

Open Shop War.

With the raid upon Ford's agencies has gone the extension of the fight of the automobile chamber of commerce, comprising the manufacturers, on organized labor. The manufacturers speak also thru the National Automobile Dealers' Association, which has lauched an arbitrary lockout against union men in service stations and garages in various cities. Unionization of half a million men employed in these establishments is sought by the Machinists Association and by the American Federation of Labor. Morgan and the Du Ponts, dominating General Motors and the manufacturing field—except the Ford concern—are fighting back.

Weak Unions Face Fight.

Since the war the machinists and various other metal trade unions have suffered serious defeats at the hands of the General Electric, the Westinghouse and other corporations producing electrical apparatus. They have been badly injured in the railway shop strike. They are now up against the stone wall of General Motors and the Morgan interlocking interests that look to United States Steel for guidance in labor policy.

With the new merger in motors and the growth of the refrigerating and house-lighting machinery business controlled by General Motors and its allies, the prospect of wide encirclement of great numbers of other skilled mechanics by the anti-union policy of Morgan and Gary becomes clear to the eyes of labor officials.

It is not too much to say that a grave crisis now blocks the path of the American Federation of Labor in the field of manufactures. The convention of the Federation in Detroit this fall will have to struggle with a problem more serious than any earlier convention has faced.

New York I. W. A. Open-Air Meetings

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—International Workers' Aid will hold the following open air meetings on the Passaic textile and the British miners' strikes:

Friday, Aug. 6, corner of Tenth St. and Second Ave., 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, Aug. 7, cor. of Columbus Circle and 59th St., 7 p. m.

Three Injured in Train Crash on Maine Central

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 4. — Three were injured and many passengers shaken up when the New York to Bar Harbor express over the Maine Central Railroad was wrecked at Auburn.

The mail car and the baggage car dropped down a fifty-foot embankment and six other cars left the rails.

THREE UNION WORKERS FREED IN WAUKEGAN

Charge of Violence Falls Flat

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 4. —(FP)—Three of the 5 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, lawlessly seized by the state's attorney in Waukegan, are free again. The charge of violence in a strike a year ago was too weak for the frameup against the unionists to stand. But the prosecutor demanded bonds of $10,000 each for the remaining 2 to come up for trial, in spite of evidence proving that they were not in Waukegan on the day the alleged violence took place.

Police are interfering with the distribution of union handbills in front of the Granert & Rothschild shop, which moved away from Chicago to escape paying decent wages and maintaining sanitary union conditions. The coppers were particularly irritated because the handbills stated in heavy type:

"The police acted without legal authority and played the game of the boss against you when they prevented us giving you the facts."

Then it quotes opinions from both the city and state's attorney that there are no legal obstacles to handbill distribution in this case. It also states that in a 44-hour week in Chicago union workers earn 3 times as much as the Granert openshop workers do in a 50-hour week and asks:

"Will you organize so that you can secure Chicago prices for your work?"

Basket Picnic in Milwaukee Woods on Sunday, Aug. 15

A basket picnic will be held in Milwaukee Woods Sunday, August 15, for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. Max Bedacht, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, and Alexander Bittelman, who visited the Jewish colonies in the Ukraine, will speak at this picnic. The Freiheit Gesangs-Verein and the Freiheit Dramatic Society will take part in the program.

Baskets of fruits and dainties will be brought by friends of the Soviet Union to the picnic and will be auctioned off. The proceeds will go for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union.

Take any car to Milwaukee avenue, then take Milwaukee-Gale car to end of line. A committee will meet those that wish to attend the picnic at the car line.

Illinois Factory Laws Are Inadequate, Says Labor Department

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Illinois state laws governing safety and health in industries are entirely inadequate and antiquated declared the departmente of labor in urging the passage of more adequate legislation.

The safety and health laws were drafted in 1909, and redrafted in 1915. These laws are not in line with recent developments and need to be radically revised declares the department.

The following proposals have been made:

Proper safety guards and regular inspection of machinery in operation, provision for stopping machinery, comfort rooms, and a number of provisions governing sanitation, gas fumes, etc.

Plan to Consolidate 75 Illinois Mines

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—Merger of seventy-five mines in the southwestern Indiana and southeastern Illinois bituminous coal fields is under consideration, Edwin D. Logsdon, president of the Knox Consolidated Coal company, said today.

The merger has not yet been effected, Mr. Logsdon said. The consolidation is understood to contemplate formation of a $50,000,000 corporation.

Primo de Rivera Made Object of Thrown Knife

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 3.—As Gen. Primo de Rivera was being driven to the station to return to Madrid after having attended patriotic exercises here, a dagger, thrown by a Catalan patriot, grazed his cheek and lodged in the seat of his car. The would-be assassin cried out, "Down With The Tyrant" as he threw the weapon in good old Catalanian style. The crowd began to murmur its approval when a cordon of troops arrived in time to stave off the cheers.

WAR PROFITEERS BACK MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

Big Corporations Pay for Propaganda

By CARL HAESSLER,
Federated Press Correspondent.

As 2,200 youths enter the Citizens Military Training camp at Ft. Sheridan and smaller numbers pass thru the gates of similar camps elsewhere, they are not told that the propaganda that brought them there is supported by the biggest and most notorious war profiteers and war contract corporations in the country. Congress appropriates the money for the camps. But the supply and munition magnates and bankers put up the cash for the agitation that produces the camp appropriations and drums up the boys to go there.

No Secret.

It's no secret. So contemptuous are the financiers and industrial barons of the feeble opposition to imperialism in America that they prominently display their work and their responsibility for it, acknowledging that they write the checks to make the propaganda and lobbying possible.

Their vehicle is the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, with principal offices in the Tower Bldg., Chicago. Executive secretary George F. James laughed when The Federated Press told him it was suspected that the munition mongers and profiteers of the country were the moneyed angels of his outfit. He pulled out a beautifully and expensively printed illustrated pamphlet, The Story of the Camps.

106 Corporations.

On the last 2 pages of the pamphlet are displayed the names of 112 individuals and 106 corporations that sponsor the camps and, as the heading puts it, "some are contributing to the local, state or national expenses incident to this type of civilian co-operation with the war department." None of these expenses arise from the camps proper but only from the propaganda, lobbying and recruiting for them.

Try to recall the half dozen most notorious profiteers of the last war. Try to remember the principal imperialist banks, the most bitter open-shoppers. In 4 out of 5 cases you will find their names among these 112 individuals or 106 corporations. Here are some of them, culled from The Story of the Camps:

All Profiteers.

J. P. Morgan & Co., U. S. Steel Corp., Pennsylvania Railroad System, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., S. S. Kresge Co., Intl. Harvester Co., Sears Roebuck & Co., Western Electric Co., American Sugar Refining Co., Sinclair Refining Co., U. S. Rubber Co., National City Bank of New York (Rockefeller), Central Trust Co. of Illinois (Dawes), Kuhn Loeb & Co. (foreign and railroad bankers), American Car & Foundry Co., among the corporations.

Among individuals may be selected: W. W. Atterbury, Edsel Ford, James A. Patten, Julius Rosenwald, Rodman Wanamaker, George Wharton Pepper and David Reed (the Mellon senators from Pennsylvania), Henry W. Taft, Albert C. Ritchie (the Dupont Powder governor of Maryland), Charles G. Dawes, Cyrus H. McCormick, and Guy E. Tripp of General Electric.

A Canny Soul.

Secretary James is a canny soul. He has a warm corner in his heart for the Communists because they are not opposed in principle to military training. "Of course," says he, "if the Communist idea produces the best results for the country we shall all be for Communism."

He did not say whether he was authorized to speak for his backers.

Silk Mill Bosses Unite Against Labor; 1,000 Lose Mill Jobs

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—(FP)—A thousand Paterson silk workers are jobless because 86 small silk manufacturers organized and voted to close their plants indefinitely. The manufacturers call their association a branch of the Broadsilk Mfgrs. Assn. Max Stein is chairman. Employers complain that the silk market is flooded with goods.

* * *

Silk Workers Strike for Union.

BANGOR, Pa.—(FP)—Silk workers of Korn Bros. at Bangor, Pa., are striking for improvement of their conditions and reinstatement of discharged weavers. The firm says it will not take back any strike leaders.

New York I. L. D. Picnic on Sunday

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Hundreds of prisoners are now depending on the International Labor Defense to fight for them against death sentences, long imprisonments, and deportations.

It is the task of the International Labor Defense to expose bare-faced frame-ups by capitalist courts of active workers. Sacco and Vanzetti shall not die. Neither shall hundreds of workers be jailed if the workers of this country stand behind the International Labor Defense, contribute to its defense fund, and attend its annual outing Sunday, August 8, at Pleasant Bay Park.

U. S. LENT BRITAIN $7,000,000 IN WAR ON THE SOVIET UNION

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Seven million dollars borrowed from the American treasury in the summer of 1918 by Great Britain was used to buy food "for northern Russia." Treasury officials understand that this meant the provisioning of the invasion at Archangel.

NORBECK TELLS HOW FARMERS WERE DEFLATED

Describes How Bankers Brought on Ruin

WASHINGTON — (FP) — How the deflation of the American farmers in 1920, directed by the federal reserve board and the big bankers actually worked is told by Sen. Norbeck of South Dakota in a part of the debate on farm relief published in the final issue of the Congressional Record following the recent session.

Recall Looms.

"Notices were sent out," he said, "to various banks to call in their loans and make people pay. It will be recalled that the buyers were fully aware of what was about to happen. Evidently many of them had been tipped off. When the liquidation was forced, the buyers held back. They bought from day to day only. The result was that cotton dropped from 30c to 9c in a short time. Hides went from a good price down to nothing. Corn went so low that it was worth only from 5 to 10c a bushel in the field. Livestock went to less than half its previous value.

"I well remember the experience in the westtern part of our state, where many of the farmers lived 40 to 50 miles from the railroad. The bankers ordered mortgaged livestock driven in by the farmers, which was done. When they reached the railroad, cars for shipment were refused, although plenty were available. There were dead cattle in the stockyards; there were dead cattle on the railroad right of way, in the garages, in the streets, in the alleys. Nobody knows how many died on the way to town.

Withhold Freight Cars.

"It is now pretty generally admitted that the people who ordered the deflation and demanded the cattle driven to market were the same ones who were instrumental in withholding cars for their shipment, the market having become flooded so fast that prices broke more suddenly than was expected. Rows of empty cars stood on the tracks. I saw them day after day, but the farmers could not get any cars for their cattle.

Sen. Fess, defending the Mellon-Coolidge policy of refusal to give relief to the farmers, asked "That is not the situation now, is it?"

Sen. Norris answered for Norbeck: "The cattle are all dead now."

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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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 quail 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. 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. Bunny arranges for Paul to come and live with Ruth on a nearby ranch. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took a liking to him and bequeathed his library to Paul when he died. Paul "has it out" with his "holy roller" father who scorns him as unfaithful. His brother Eli is a hopeless religious fanatic, subject to fits. Eli is now going around the country acting a prophet and "healing" people. Bunny, anxious to get back to the ranch, suggests to Dad that the two go there and build a shack near the house that Paul and Ruth stop in.

* * * *

CHAPTER VI
THE WILD CAT
I

Dad had thought things over, and studied his bank account, and given his decision; they would drill the Ross Junior-Paradise No. 1, and do it quick, and give the "Excelsior Pete" crowd a run for their money; there was no use letting the Big Five think they owned the whole oil industry. Dad would stick here and see things started; so he phoned for his geogolist, and hunted up a contractor to figure over a well for water.

Mr. Banning, the geologist, came next day, and gave Bunny's hopes a knock over the head at the very outset. He said Dad was right in his idea that you couldn't count very much on that streak of oil on the top of the ground. You might come on oil sands one or two hundred feet down, but they wouldn't be likely to amount to much; if that was all you were looking for, you might bring in one of those little drilling-rigs on wheels such as they used back in Pennsylvania! But out here, said Mr. Banning, the real oil sands lay deep, and you never knew what you'd find till you got there. But he liked the looks of the district, and thought it worth a chance; he spent a couple of days wandering over the hills with Dad and Bunny, studying the slope of the strata, and finally he and Dad chose the side of a hill on the Watkins ranch, not far from the place where Bunny had sat and talked with Ruth while she tended the goats.

The water-well man came, offering to drill a four inch well for $2.12 a foot; and Dad signed a contract with him, on the basis of his making so many feet a day, and getting a bonus if he went above that, and paying a forfeit if he fell below it. After which Dad and Bunny drove over to pay a visit to Mr. Jeremiah Carey, a rancher near Roseville, who was chairman of the county board of supervisors, which had to do with the all-important question of road construction.

A great part of the road passed through Dad's own property; and it had been Bunny's naive idea that Dad would call in a contractor, and pay the price, as in the case of the water well. But Dad said no, that wasn't the way you did with roads; it was a public road, running from Paradise to Roseville, down along the slide, and it would be graded and paved at public expense. To be sure, Dad would use this road more than anyone else, but also he would pay some taxes; all the people owning property along the slide would pay a share, and the new road would increase the value of their property.

All this Dad explained, first to Bunny, and then to Mr. Carey, a friendly old fellow who grew apricots and peaches on the slopes of a ridge overlooking the San Elido valley. Mr. Carey was evidently pleased to meet a famous oil operator and he took them up to the house and made them sit comfortable in big porch chairs, and called to Mrs. Carey to bring some lemonade for Bunny. Dad produced his gold-foil cigars, and told the chairman of the county board of supervisors what a great thing it was to mean for this whole section if oil developments came in; he told about the Bankside lease at Prospect Hill, and the million and more which he had paid to the Bankside family, and the palace on the beach front which Mr. Bankside was now occupying; you could see the eyes of Mr. and Mrs. Carey open wider and wider, as Dad visioned this slope covered with a forest of oil derricks. Absolutely, the whole thing depended upon one problem, that of roads. Manifestly, you couldn't bring in derrick materials and drilling tools and heavy machinery over that sheep-track which they now had, and which had jist broken a spring on Dad's new motor car; nor could the county expect Dad to improve a public road at his own expense, in order to have the privilege of paying tens of thousands of dollars of new taxes into the county treasury. To all of which Mr. Carey agreed.

Dad went on to say that it was a question of time; if the county authorities were going to dilly-dally along, and keep him waiting—why then, he had plenty of other tracts he could drill, and he would keep this here Paradise place for a quail-preserve. Mr. Carey looked worried, and said he'd do his best, but of course Mr. Ross understood that public affairs didn't move in a hurry, you had to issue bonds to pave a new road, and there would have to be a special election to vote them. Dad said that was what he had come to find out about; if that was the case, it was all off so far as he was concerned. Wasn't there some way this work could be done at once, on the basis of its being repairs to an old road, instead of new paving? And Mr. Carey said of course, they had funds for repair work, he didn't know just how much, he'd have to consult his associates on the board.

Mr. Carey got up and strolled down to the car with Dad and Bunny; and as they stood there chatting, Dad took out an envelope from his pocket, and said: "Mr. Carey, I'm asking a lot of your time, and it ain't fair you should work for nothing. I hope you won't take offense if I ask you to let me pay your gasoline and tire cost while you're running about a-seein' to this." Mr. Carey hesitated, and said he didn't know whether that would be exactly proper or not; and Dad said it would be understood, it was jist for Mr. Carey's time, it wouldn't change his judgment as to what should be done; they would have other dealings, no doubt, and perhaps some day Dad would come wild-catting on Mr. Carey's ranch. The other put the envelope into his pocket, and said Dad would hear from him soon.

(To be continued.)

Help the Class War Prisoners!

Movie will be taken of the affair of the

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Preparing for War

The "war to end war" is yet to come, judging by the frantic military preparations that are being made by all capitalist powers. According to a story with a Geneva date line, by Junius B. Wood of the *Chicago Daily News*, France and Italy do not even take the trouble to muffle their bellicose utterances.

Mussolini is waiting like an armed footpad, ready to pounce on the first likely-looking opportunity for a little blood bath with some loot thrown in. France has all she can handle in the way of colonies, but what is won by the sword must be defended by the sword.

Britain is spending more on armaments than ever before. So are Japan and the United States.

Poland is groaning under a tremendous military machine that is constantly threatening her neighbors. Roumania, only a small country, maintains an army of 300,000.

All those armies are maintained at the expense of the working class. They are all intended for use and not merely for decorative purposes. Their business is to crush revolt at home and defend the interests of the ruling classes against other pirates of the same kind.

Soviet Russia maintains an army to defend the rights won by the workers and peasants in the revolution. As Junius Wood points out, the red army is more of an educational institution than a war machine. The red soldiers spend more time learning to read and write than studying the art of war. What a contrast to the armies of the capitalist states!

So long as capitalism exists there will be war. Therefore, those who are sincerely engaged in anti-war activities, should do a little thinking about the futility of their peace propaganda, until the present robber system of wage slavery is abolished.

A New Treaty with Panama

The new treaty with Panama, recently "negotiated," to use the diplomatic phraseology which contains no hint of the influence of gunboats and marines, and whose chief feature is the acknowledgement of the right of the United States to subordinate all of Panama to the canal and the canal zone, is doubtless the result of new activity on the part of the state department aroused by the acquisition by British interests of two large tracts of land in close proximity to the canal.

These tracts are said to include practically all of the land suitable for rubber growing in Panama and in addition are so located as to provide naval bases "for a hostile power."

Quite a furore occurred in the capitalist press when the news of these concessions was made public and unquestionably Panama was subjected to considerable pressure and the new treaty produced as an agreement between two "sovereign" nations.

The sovereignty of Panama was first invaded by Roosevelt under whose regime the canal zone was grabbed. Since that time Panama has become a puppet state, the most recent incident previous to the new treaty being the breaking of a rent strike by the armed forces of the United States.

The extent to which the Central and South American states are allowed freedom of action under the Monroe doctrine is mathematically in exact proportion to the natural resources and strategic bases they contain, and which are desired by Wall Street and its imperialist government.

The new treaty with Panama is only the latest example of the steady drive to the south of American imperialism. It is also indicative of the growing rivalry between America and British imperialism.

Rubber concessions become military enterprises

Slush Without End

The investigation into extraordinary expenditures of money in behalf of senatorial aspirants in the last Illinois primaries continues without let-up. The result may be the introduction of a bill in the senate designed to curb "corruption" in election campaigns. No sane senator will vote against such a bill and after it is passed all sane and insane senators will get elected or defeated in the usual way.

The hardened political veterans who attend the hearing take the whole thing as a farce comedy. Cynicism is written on the faces of quizzer and quizzed. Nobody has the slightest idea that the manner in which political campaigns have been conducted in the past will undergo a change. Money will talk as usual and capitalist politicians will lie.

To essay the job of cleaning the Augean stables of capitalism is more than a Herculean task. It is impossible. Coruption is like attar of roses to the nostrils of capitalist politics. The workers are more interested in getting enough to exist on, than going about with a broom to clean up after their masters. Yet this job of making the world a better place to live in, cleaner, purer and healthier, is their job. That they will do it is not a matter of doubt for the reason that they must do it or perish. And they will not perish.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

He Should Qualify

The *Waco Farm and Labor Journal*, of Waco, Texas, holds the democrat nominee for governor in considerable esteem. His name is Dan Moody.

Besides several other qualifications for the office the following are worthy of note. Moody is a member of the baptist church, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman and incidentally a member of the Electrical Workers' Union.

With all these things in his favor Mr. Moody should be even a more efficient servant of the Texas ruling classes than "Ma" Ferguson who was returned to her jamcrocks by the recent primaries.

No doubt the labor bureaucrats will count Moody's election another scalp in labor's wigwam.

DE-BUNKING LABOR BANKING

NOTE:—This is in answer to "Labor Banking and Insurance" by Sam Fisher, Brookwood student, which appeared in The DAILY WORKER on July 27th.

By S. A. DARCY.

MR. FISHER bases his case for labor banking on four main arguments. These are as follows:

1. Labor banking is only bad because bureaucrats control the banks. An honest left wing in control can use it to the workers' advantage.

2. It has a good psychological effect on the workers, i. e., it creates a business psychology. The left wing can then easily urge the workers to make the banks serve its interests.

3. Shall the labor movement deposit funds in capitalist banks which fight the labor movement?

4. Labor banks have come to stay—why not use them as best as one can then?

THE answer to the first argument is really the solution of the whole problem. Is the left wing fighting labor banking merely because the bureaucrats control it or because the object of labor banking, as conceived in this country, no matter who would control it, is one that is detrimental to the interests of the labor movement?

At the end of the world war, with the onslaught of the bosses, trade union officials realized that they could not continue using Gompers' "pure and simple" trade union tactics and function well. They had two courses open to them; either a more militant fight so as to more effectively rally the working class to greater struggle or a surrender of trade unionism and an insuring of their own jobs thru other means—"business unionism."

THIS second course was adopted, and the result has been an awful one for the whole working class. Every enemy of the labor movement has been using as a watchword, the phrase that "The interests of capital and labor are identical." This has always been fought against by every honest labor leader. The workers always aim to get as high wages for as few hours as possible so as to enjoy life better; while the bosses always try to pay as little for as long hours as possible so as to make greater profits. This is the inherent contradiction in capitalism that makes for the everyday conflict between the two classes. The point about the Mutual Savings Bank in Superior is incorrect. This organization does not take on all the functions of the bank. It only makes small loans on homes, etc. It does not make loans to manufacturers nor does it perform or pretend to be the size and scope of a bourgeois bank. It has only one paid employe. It is really a co-operative bank.

BUT what does labor banking do that makes the worker lose sight of the struggle with the boss? Hillman, in his speech before the Academy of Political Science, says, "Labor seeks to assume responsibility for management." This really shows labor banking as part of the whole scheme of class collaboration. It might be interesting to note that while the Amalgamated Union of which Hillman is president lost more than half of its strength as a labor union, at the same time its bank increased its size considerably.

The only way that any bank can earn money is by investing it in industry or farming and make profit thereby. This investment may take the form of loans to business men or the exploitation of land and real estates; but the result is always the same, that is, the exploitation of workers in an industry for profit.

The labor banks therefore become exploiters and in order to accomplish their work of exploitation most successfully must fight organized labor for the reduction of wages and the increase of hours.

THIS is not mere theory. Labor banking is only about five years old and already we have had many examples of this. Who does not remember how the Locomotive Engineer's Bank invested in open shop coal mines in West Virginia and then got into a struggle against the United Mine Workers of America when this latter union tried to organize the workers, in these mines?

This same bank has invested in the Mexican Great Northern Railway, an imperialist venture, and has thereby become interested in having America exploit Mexico and establish a strong military force to "protect" its investments in case the Mexican workers ever take the industries to themselves. This scheme ties up the interests of these labor banks with the interests of Wall Street, its most bitter enemy.

THE bank that tries to stick closest to the interests of the labor movement in its work is the Amalgamated Bank. But even this bank is an exploiter of labor. Potofsky, its vice-president, in an address before the League for Industrial Democracy during July admits that the Amalgamated extends loans to manufacturers though not to clothing manufacturers. The only difference being to exploit workers in other industries for profits rather than clothing workers. "This," Potofsky explained as reported in the New Leader, "is done for the purpose of **segregating the union from banking operations.**" (Emphasis mine.—S. A. D.) The bank therefore, loses its supposed usefulness to the union as a tool in its hands.

CAN this situation be changed by the left wing? The answer must be an emphatic NO! First, because labor banks loan money to small business men they will be hit first and harder should a period of crisis develop. The failure of the Consumers' Co-operative Bank of Philadelphia, resulting in a loss of several hundreds of thousands of dollars to labor unions shows this. Then unless labor banks can make profits they cannot compete on equal terms with the boss banks. A strike is a risky investment, and no labor bank dare invest in strikes. As a matter of fact the men who solicit depositors for the Locomotive Engineers' Bank promise to their prospects, in the name of the bank, **that there will be no aid extended to striking workers** and they thereby guarantee the soundness of the institution.

NO bank can exist on six or eight per cent interest on its capital investment. The tremendous overhead alone that banks have, makes this impossible. Banks must therefore invest its capital in such industries that exploit its workers most intensely. This must also be true of labor banks if they are to exist. The Locomotive Engineers' Bank has been frank in its purpose. The most disgusting thing yet heard was the report of a Wall Street paper which reported the introduction of President Prenter of the B. of L. E. as "a banker who was also a labor leader." The greatest enemy of the workers and the most marked symbol—the banker—is also now a labor leader.

BROWDER, in his pamphlet called "Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration," reports an interesting case of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank created by the Machinists' Union in Detroit. The policy of this bank is so completely at war with even the mildest conception of unionism that during the presidential election while Johnstone, president of the union, was the principle backer of LaFollette, the Mount Vernon Bank sent out a circular ridiculing the LaFollette campaign and supporting Coolidge for president. It might be interesting for Mr. Fisher to read this book of Browder's. It would give him a good insight into this most infamous class collaboration scheme.

LABOR banks have thus far demoralized the workers as can be seen by the loss in trade union strength since this and other such class collaboration schemes have been invented. It has confused the workers and turned their minds from the struggle for better conditions. Warren Stone of the B. of L. E's Bank tells the workers to "save their money carefully and by this thriftiness they will be able after a while to live off the interest!" Imagine this as a solution for the American workers whose average wage is about $20 per week.

MR. FISHER also says that depositing the funds of the labor movement in capitalist banks is giving the bosses money with which to fight the workers. An examination of the facts will show first, that the boss class in no sense whatever depends, not even in the smallest way, upon these funds. Nor does the withdrawal of these funds seriously hinder them in their struggle against us. From the above facts, however, it is quite clear that the establishment of labor banks, not only confuses the workers but gives its bureaucratic officials fat salaried jobs and institutions which have been so organized as to make it impossible for the labor unions to dislodge them.

HAVE labor banks come to stay? When the working class of this country begins to realize that entering upon a stage of trade union capitalism means the liquidation of a militant struggle for better conditions, it will turn to the left wing program against labor banking and the other class collaboration schemes. The left wing clearly recognizes the menace of this capitalist institution introduced into the ranks of the workers which has inherent in it objectives which are in direct opposition to the interests of the workers as a whole. So long as the efforts of this country are turned to capitalist enterprise rather than working class struggle, there will be a worsening of conditions. This however, will not continue for long. The militant struggle of the left wing will eventually separate trade unions and their legitimate functions from capitalist enterprise.

We agree with Mr. Fisher's opposition to insurance ventures but suggest a much better explanation of this evil in volumes two and nine of the "Little Red Library" series.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

as was done in the case of Irak. No, France has too many airplanes and cannon for that kind of stuff to work. In all probability Benito Mussolini will have to look somewhere else for territory to receive his surplus population unless he is able to give the French some compensation for their good will, compensation taken from some people with fewer guns and airplanes.

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LADY NANCY ASTOR, M. P., must be given credit for selecting a capable press agent. The lady is returning to her native land for a visit. The press agent circulated a report that the name of the ship on which Nancy was sailing was known only to himself and a few others who entered into a dark conspiracy to keep the identity of the ship a dusky secret. Then the ubiquitous Hearst reporter got on the job and learned that Nancy was on a ship bound for Boston. With that clue even a detective could run down the aristocratic visitor. The result of all the fuss is that we have learned from Nancy the important fact that "the girls of today are free from tosh." We shall not paint the lily by commenting on this profound statement.

* * *

KING ALBERT of Belgium, a real dictator by grace of the socialists, is setting his subjects an example in frugality. Black bread is now exclusively served at the royal table and none of his majesty's three motor cars are allowed to be seen on the streets. This is the kind of a king that would make an American tourist ejaculate: "Isn't he cute!" Anyhow, let's hope the rest of the Belgians will follow their king's example and keep their limousines off the highways.

The tenth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper of the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Sunday, Aug. 8, at the picnic of the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian branches of the International Labor Defense, at Forest Preserve, at the end of Elston Ave.

Take any car to Elston Ave. and go to the end of the line. A committee will meet you there

POOR OL' JOE

By Our Inquiring Reporter.

IF Joseph Wise, self-styled representative of the "labor press of America" had enuf sense to keep his mouth shut his reputation for imbecility would not reach far beyond the purvieus of his office. But being weak in the head, Joe is afflicted with a corollary disease, a delusion of grandeur.

This fake labor representative is on Len Small's payroll as factory inspector. Not content with defending the beneficiaries of Samuel Insull's slush fund, Joseph, no doubt thinking he was another David of biblical fame, got the crazy notion into his head that he was the man destined by history to slay the Soviet Goliath. So he put a ball of petrified dung into his sling and swung it around his head several times in order to develop the necessary impetus for a long shot. But something went wrong and soon Joseph was busy extracting bits of scrambled filth from his literary optics.

It happened this way.

Wise, whose immediate superior is Chester Wright, expert in floating stock in imaginary oil wells, sponsored the clever observation that the 28,000,000 roubles in the treasury of the Central Council of Russian Trade Unions was only worth about $4.85 in American money.

The statement was injected into the labor press thru the sewer pipe of the International Labor News Service. In time a copy of the Vermillion County Star containing Joe's contribution to international buffoonery reached G. Melnitchansky, secretary of the All-Union trade union council.

Comrade Melnitchansky, guessed rightly, that Wise must be a clown, nevertheless since his stupidities reached many American workers the Soviet leader thot it proper to correct the misstatement. He sent a refutation to the Vermillion County Star which published it on the front page without comment. This got Joe's goat so he relieved himself of another load of nonsense.

Wise now qualifies for first place among clowns at the Sells-Floto circus, by outdoing his previous accomplishments. The rouble is not worth $4.85 he says. It is not worth a plugged nickel. It is worth nothing. He has this on good authority. The wise reporter interviewed somebody in Bughouse Square and was informed that Soviet money is worth nothing, even in Bughouse Square. Then the bughouse Joseph went to another bank and received confirmation of what the Bughouse Square expert assured him to be a fact.

To take a fellow like Joseph Wise seriously would be to confer honor on a flunkey. Wise is better qualified to fumigate the slush headquarters of Samuel Insull, than to represent the labor press. Perhaps the man is so intoxicated with the glamor of Sam Insull's hundreds of thousands that even 28,000,000 roubles look small to him.

Outside of the German mark and the British pound the Soviet chervonetz is today about the only staple currency in Europe. If Wise was concerned with learning the truth instead of exuding poison about the workers' republic, he might inquire of the striking British miners if the more than two and a half million dollars they have received from their Russian fellow workers is worth a "plugged nickel." The wives and children of the harrassed miners don't think so and it is more than likely that if Melnitchansky saw fit to subsidize Joseph with as many roubles as the number of dollars Sam Insull donated to the campaign fund of his senatorial nominee Frank L. Smith, we are inclined to believe that Joseph would accept them as gladly as he once accepted the money of The DAILY WORKER.

Poor Joe got two awful wallops in one week. Senator Reed suggested that he was an ass and now comes Melnitchansky's letter to prove it.

Engineers Join Union.

NEW YORK—(FP)—Two hundred and fifty engineers employed by New York city voted to affiliate with local 27, union of tecnnical men. They state that they will take a referendum vote among the 1,000 other technical men working for city departments.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD,
Federated Press.

As if the workers and their wives don't shed enuf tears in their lives, the chiefs police has sed in meetin that tear-gas is a form of greetin that bosses otta throw around, wherever strikers can be found.

The poison gas concerns sent in exhibits of the stuff in tin, in hand granades, in billie clubs, in everything to point at dubs what has the awful nerve to ask for higher pay without gas mask.

A lotta other gas they brew to show the workers something new. Gases they say will give you pain, without your really being slain. After the poor deluded worm has groaned and twisted, crawled and squirmed, you will recover frum the shock in time to punch the blasted clock. To meet the bosses' profit need, they still will let you live and breed. Your life and plasm is secure, while profit taking shall endure.

So buy bandanas by the yard; for tear gas tears is on the card. Perhaps this gas will wash your eyes, so you will see thru bosses' lies.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

THE united front committee was stopped by the police from speaking on street corners. There are so many organizations that speak every night in the open air and they are never stopped. Why the discrimination against the united front committee?

I used to come to every meeting. I never missed one before the police stopped them, and I never heard the speakers speak about anything but the Passaic strike, and our conditions in Lawrence. They always told us to organize into a union. And what they said about our bad conditions was all true. I know. I worked in every mill in Lawrence for the past 25 years.

I guess that's why the police stopped the meetings. They do the work of the bosses. We, the workers, should demand the right of the united front committee to speak. Why are the police afraid to let them speak? If conditions are good, then all their talk will go to waste. It's because what they say about our conditions are true that the police stopped the meetings. The bosses don't want us to hear the truth about the way we are exploited by the mill owners. Because when the workers do find out they will organize, and get better conditions and a better life.

An old time Lawrence Unionist,
Lawrence, Mass.

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Editor, The DAILY WORKER:—All of us have seen that the government does not intend to give the farmers any financial relief so I appeal thru The DAILY WORKER that we farmers be given the **same terms** in settlement of our federal land bank loans as the government gave the foreign nations in settlement of their loans. Immediate cancellation of 75% of all federal land bank loans on farm property and a reduction in the interest rate to the same level as was given those foreign governments—about 1½ per cent and a moratorium for 5 years on remaining part of our debts. This will give quick and temporary relief to us farmers from our oppressors. Give us a lift at once.

An Illinois Farmer.

Open Shoppers in St. Louis Politics

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—The Committee for Good Candidates has been formed in St. Louis by big business interests to dominate the election of the Missouri legislature. In view of the drive to pass a state police bill in the coming legislature, labor men look upon the new group as a state police committee in disguise. The state federation of labor is meeting the scheme with a statewide campaign in behalf of those regarded sympathetic to labor.

WITH THE STAFF

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

A Hard Day's Work.

New experiences came thick and fast for the petite princess, Marie de Bourbon, consin of King Alfonso of Spain who yeserday paid Chicago a brief visit.

On a Glencoe golf course, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Glaser, the princess swung her first mashie and chased her first golf ball down the fairway. At Highland Park she paid her first visit in years to her old friend Lucrezia Bori, Ravinia opera singer, and chatted merrily in French, English, Spanish and Italian. And later, in Evanston, the princess gave her first newspaper interview on the subject of love and marriage.—From the monarchist loving Chicago Tribune.

Experiences came thick and fast for Stella Szcynski, cousin of Pete Kowalski, who is king of a stiff broom for the street cleaning department. But they were the same old experiences for Stella. At the rats in Swift and company's packing house, Stella spent nine hours salting down hog guts for sausage casings. Later, after the movies in a street back of the yards, Stella talked merrily in broken English of love and marriage with Mike Krasnovich, South Slavic iron worker, in the hallway of the tenement house.

* * *

WHO WANTS TO WALK WITH A DOG?

"My skin was in poor condition and I was generally run down. For days I never left the house. I began eating Blank's yeast. The yeast not only cleared my complexion but changed me from a weak house flower to a strong woman. Now every day I walk five miles with my dog."—From an adv.

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A House Rule, Perhaps.

Names may not mean anything, but it seems peculiar that the "upstairs maid" in the house of the Reverend Hall, whose goings on with his parlor maid and with his choir singer ended under a crab-apple tree; was named Barbara Tough.

* * *

Rickert and God.

The union label is a religious emblem; it is a religious act to buy goods to which this label is attached, and an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven. God bless the label! And I hope that all of you who read this, will carry indelibly impressed upon your mind, the picture of the union label surrounded by angels.—From literature of the United Garment Workers.

* * *

No wonder the contract is sacred! Gompers, Green, Rickert and god, with a chorus of angels singing:

Holy, holy, holy, little union label,
Sold for fifty cents a gross—
Whoever wants to buy.
Holy, holy, holy, whoever helps a union boss
And helps him make his profits
Goes to heaven when he dies.

* * *

It Can't Be Done; Ask Taft.

New York.—As I passed my own tailor's shop this morning I noticed a sign on the door, "Closed on account of the strike," said Magistrate George W. Simpson in the west side court. "No union or other organization has the legal right to threaten or in any way close the shops of others. A man may operate his place of business as he sees fit. No other can cross his threshhold without specific legal order. They should read Chief Justice Taft's opinion about a man's right in his place of business."

"They don't care about Chief Justice Taft," said Assistant District Attorney Charles White. "They're all foreigners."—News item.

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AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME FOR SENOR PRIMO.

Barcelona, Spain—Driving to the station after what officially was claimed to be an enthusiastic welcome, Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spain's dictator, felt a missile whiz past his left ear, and his round, ruddy face paled when he turned and saw a long dagger, obviously intended to end his career, sticking in the back of his seat.—News item.

Now You Tell One

"We abhor bloodshed. We trust in god."—Senora Elena Lascurain de Silva, head of the Union of Catholic Women of Mexico.