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

FROM Berlin by telegraph comes an except from a catholic paper predicting that the Mexican government's anti-clerical policy may cost Calles his political head. Thus the international and efficient propaganda machine of the catholic church does its work. Nearer home we have the Knights of Columbus convention assessing its membership $1,000,000 for anti-Mexican propaganda and very likely more lethal weapons.

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THE immense power wielded by the Roman church in the United States can be judged from the fact that hardly a single capitalist paper in the country has the courage to come out and tell the truth editorially of the causes leading up to the present imbroglio. Of course some naive radicals will attribute this cowardice to subserviency to the bankers. But it oftentimes pays publishers to beard the Wall Street lion and play up to the masses. The explanation is not there. It is in the power and discipline of the church machine, with a following of some fifteen millions that has bidden good-bye to its brains.

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THE church keeps its hands on its subjects from the cradle to the grave. It is unequalled for organizational efficiency. It taxes the members of the flock when they are baptized, when they get married and exact toll when they die. There are societies and solidalities for practically every one of the innumerable saints, virgins, ghosts and saviors that the pope and his aids have dug out of the graveyard of mythology. Not only does this system give the church a highly disciplined body of faithful adherents, but it trains functionaries for leadership. Of course, the hierarchy has the final say in matters of policy and direction.

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THE only reward offered to the rank and file of the church is a promise of heaven beyond the grave, provided they give the priest all that is coming to him, chiefly in money. The more intelligent and better educated of the catholics find the support of organizations, whose members obey the priests without question, extremely useful in politics and business. This system is used effectively by the Knights of Columbus as well as by the ku klux klan. In fact, the former organization rarely canvasses for membership, on the basis of spiritual advantages, but for business reasons.

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MANY of the leaders of the Knights of Columbus are not particularly devoted to religion. Many of them do not go to church. But they are honored by the pope, because the organization puts money in his pocket. Religion to the upper strata of the catholics is largely a matter of business. It is no secret that there is a big factional fight inside the Knights of Columbus. The present leadership is charged with being inclined towards agnosticism. It is charged with being disloyal to the American hierarchy to which it is supposed to owe allegiance. BISHOP GALLAGHER of Detroit only a few years ago threatened the organization with papal displeasure if its leaders continued their attitude of independence towards the hierarchy. The bishop pointed out that a similar organization in France was once ex-communicated by the pope because of rebellious conduct. As the Mexican vice-consul in New York pointed out a few days ago, a pope sanctioned the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico in 1868.

ONE of the most amusing charges made by the valiant Knights of Columbus against Mexico is that the family is a myth and marriage a degradation to the leaders of the government. It is a standing joke in Mexico and in every country from there to Cape Horn that the priests honor celibacy more in the breach than in observance. The K. of C appeal to the A. F. of L. to co-operate in the war against the Mexican government in behalf of labor is also laughter - promoting. This protest should be referred to the Mexican peons. The Mexican workers shed their blood to break the power of the church. It is not likely that they will now shed more to restore it.

UNITED STATES FRAMING WAR WITH MEXICO

Sheffield Hands Calles a New Threat

MEXICO CITY, August 8.—United States Ambassador Sheffield selected an opportune moment to reopen the standing quarrel between Wall Street and Mexico over the petroleum laws. When Calles had his hands full with a mansized scrap with the catholic church, Sheffield called at the foreign office and left a note. Then he made arrangements to leave the city for home and an interview with Coolidge.

That the ways are greased for a diplomatic break with Mexico there can be no doubt. The action of the Knights of Columbus openly demanding a severance of diplomatic relations between Washington and Mexico City is significant.

Mellon in Rome.

It is also noted here that the presence of Andrew Mellon in Rome bodes no good for the Mexican republic. Mellon is the actual leader of the United States government and represents American "big business" in the Mexican imbroglio. It is believed that Rome did not decide to act against Mexico without the assurance that it would have the backing of Washington. In fact official circles here are confident that Rome is not the leader of the movement, but the agent of Wall Street.

Peasants With Government.

The government is perfectly well able to handle the situation here. The peasants, among whom General Obregon is popular, are with the administration. So are the industrial proletariat, tho they have no reason to love Calles, who is one day for them and another day against them. The insecurity of the governmental basis of power makes it incumbent on Calles to play the role of a political chameleon. He must cater to various elements in order to hold office. Nevertheless in the struggle against the church he is sure of the support of the decisive elements in Mexican political life.

Engineers Are Murdered.

Reports of assassinations are rife. Two engineers are reported murdered by fanatical catholics. An insane girl went thru the city claiming that she was a "virgin." The public became so infuriated at the obvious swindle that they stoned her to death.

President Calles issued a long statement on the religious conflict. The government was not persecuting the church, he declared, it simply insisted that the clergy obey the laws of the country.

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Coolidge is Dumb.

PLYMOUTH, Vt., August 8.—President Coolidge refused to comment for

(Continued on page 2)

Sen. Howell Prepares to Fight Coolidge on Muscle Shoals Issue

WASHINGTON — (FP)—Aug. 8.—Sen. Howell of Nebraska, who has taken a leading part in the fight for federal ownership and distribution of hydro-electric power plants, has gone to Canada to study the power sites along the proposed deep waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic. Secretary Mellon's aluminum trust has acquired some of the more valuable of these power sites, and will be ready to demand a high speculative profit on them when the American and Canadian governments agree on development of the St. Lawrence ocean-shipping route.

Howell is going to make an inspection of the properties of the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission, the world's greatest single hydro-electric power development, which is publicly-owned and operated and which pays a substantial profit in the form of low rates for service.

Cook County Politics in Limelight

Chicago and Cook County politics have been exposed to the limelight thru various investigations of municipal, county and senatorial primaries of April 13. In these primaries thousands of votes were stolen, ballot boxes stuffed and candidates in both republican and democrat parties bought by Samuel Insull, public utility magnate, and other Illinois open-shop employers. These elections differed little from the previous ones.

BROPHY ENTERS RACE FOR HEAD OF U. M. OF A.

Platform, Organization and Nationalization

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Aug. 8.—(FP)—John Brophy, president of the central Pennsylvania miners, is a candidate for the office of international president of the United Mine Workers of America, the post that John L. Lewis has held since 1919.

His Program.

The announcement of his candidacy, from the headquarters of District No. 2 in Clearfield, gives the two leading issues of his campaign. The first is, organization. Save the union by winning back the great coal fields the U. M. W. of A. has lost in the last few years. The second is, nationalization, public ownership of the coal industry, a program the union is formally committed to by its international conventions.

Appeals from many parts of the organization brought the decision to go before the union's voters in the December election, say Brophy's friends and supporters. His own statement follows:

For Nation-Wide Campaign.

"I pledge myself to a national campaign to win back the non-union coal fields when I am elected," said Brophy. "The United Mine Workers' Union is imperilled unless it organizes the unorganized. In the last few years the union has suffered disasterous losses. It has lost nearly all of the southern territory and part of the northern fields. These areas cannot be won back by a policy of local or district strikes only. The local strike is often crushed by coal from the outside, frequently from mines owned by the same operator the union is fighting. There must be a well-planned national movement that will enlist every possible support from the rest of the labor movement.

For 100 Per Cent Union.

"Conditions in the non-union fields have passed from bad to worse. The gunman, the "spotter," the high-priced company store, the injunction, and the cheating weigh boss all go together. The men now outside our organization

(Continued on page 2)

KUYBUSHEV SUCCEEDS DZERZHINSKY AS HEAD OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 8.—Vladimir Kuybushev is the successor of Felix Dzerzhinsky as head of the supreme economic council. Kuybushev was chief of the peasant-workers' inspection corps and in this role was dreaded by all grafters in the Soviet Union. He co-operated with Dzerzhinsky in unearthing corruption and meting out punishment to offenders.

TWO MORE FUR SHOPS SETTLE WITH LOCAL 45

Injunctions Sought by Two Bosses

Nathan Seltzer, 58 East Washington St. and Downing and Barnett, 207 South Wabash, both members of the Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association, have signed an agreement with Local 45, Chicago, Fur Workers' Union granting the demand of the union. The 24 workers employed in these two shops return to work this morning.

Eight strikebreakers imported by the bosses from St. Paul to break the strike of the fur workers here for better conditions have ben sent back. One of these strikebreakers, before leaving Chicago, told the bosses that he was being threatened by union business agents and this his life was in danger.

Three union officials were arrested and are being held on a "kidnapping" charged on the flimsy evidence presented by this profesional scab.

Miller and Company, 618 South Michigan and J. Owen McElroy, 3[illegible] South State St., are seeking injunctions against the striking fur workers.

Twenty-Six Lose Lives in Shipwreck

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 8. — Twenty-six lives were lost when the Brazilian steamship Bitar was sunk off the coast north of Para. Many of the passangers and crew of the vessel were saved by the steamer Sao Pedro.

CHARLESTON, VA. PRINTERS ARE OUT ON STRIKE

Strikebreakers Brought from Philadelphia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 8.—The local printers' union is on strike against the Charleston Daily Mail and the Charleston Gazette. Fifty-two men are on strike.

The publishers, after scouring the country for printers willing to take the jobs left vacant, finally engaged the services of the notorious strikebreaker, Flagg, of Philadelphia.

This worthy received $5,000 as a retaining fee for supplying the strikebreakers and the hoodlums he collected are given $10 a day besides hotel and other expenses.

Scabs Driven Out.

With the aid of those scallaways the Gazette is coming out in a fashion.

Public sympathy is with the strikers. The scabs were originally housed at the Holley Hotel, but their presence was so unwelcome to the other guests that the newcomers were obliged to move.

HOPE HELD OUT FOR FIVE MEN IN COAL MINE

SALEM, Ky., Aug. 8. — Holding out the faint hope that five men entombed in a flourspar mine, four miles south of here, are still alive after being trapped for more than 30 hours, mining engineers and rescue workers today began the slow task of drilling thru 75 feet of flourspar and mud in an effort to get air and food to the men.

The miners were trapped at 10 o'clock Thursday night by a "slide-in" of mud and rock and no communication has been had with them since that time.

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

British Miners Firm; Delegates Seek Aid in U. S.

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, August 8.—The one hundred day strike of the British miners is as firm as on the first day. In spite of the pressure of the leaders, a great majority of the Lancashire, Cheshire and Cumberland miners rejected the so-called church memorandum.

The government is increasing its persecution against the heroic strikers. During the past week there have been 586 new arrests.

The assistance of the international proletariat has reached a figure of 850,000 pounds sterling, 500,000 of which being collected in the Union of Soviet Republics.

A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has declared that Premier Baldwin's "message to America," alleging that the miners have good living conditions, is an utter falsehood, intended to prevent the miners' delegation now in America from obtaining the financial help America can give and which the miners and their families so badly need to carry on the struggle against longer hours and lower wages.

Miners' Delegation Arrives

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. —(FP)—"We'd like to cable back quickly that American workers will contribute one or two million dollars—or five—to the million striking British miners," declared Joseph Jones, general secretary Yorkshire Miners' Association and executive member British Miners' Federation, upon the arrival of the British workers' delegation in the United States. "It is a critical time. We have been out 14 weeks and we need more help from American workers. The Russians, from all their unions, have sent 500,000 pounds ($2,500,000) already and we'll gladly take as much more as they send."

The Delegates.

James Robson, president Durham Miners' Association; Paul McKenna, agent for the Scottish Miners and British Miners Federation executive member; Oliver Harris, treasurer South Wales Miners Federation; Ben Tillett of the Transport Workers representing the British Trades Union Congress on whose general council he sits; and Ellen Wilkinson, labor member of parliament and representative of the Women's Relief Committee, comprise the rest of the official delegation seeking aid for the striking British miners.

Need Nationalization.

All of them tell the story of the miners' privation and suffering: years Harris. "Five years of unemployment and the breakdown of private capital in management of the industry. "Nationalization is the only solution," emphatically asserted McKenna, with the rest agreeing. "Of course if labor had the government it could tax the coal lords out and take control of the mines. Labor would sweep in if there were a general election now."

Baldwin Lies.

"If premier Baldwin told an American news service that there is no suffering among the British miners, all we can say is that he lied," stated Harris. "Fve years of unemployment hasn't given the miners any savings. The strikers and their families—a tenth of the population—depend on relief. They are fighting for their very lives."

Government Starves Women.

"The government refuses to let Guardians of the Poor pay relief to any single miner," added McKenna. "Only the wives can get a bit. But it's the women who are bearing the brunt of the fight. The miners' women somehow managing. They get out and work in the soup kitchens from dawn on, their spirit never better."

A. F. of L. In Charge.

The British delegation is placing itself under the guidance of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers. Arrangements for the delegation's visit here begun at the International Miners' Federation meeting at Paris two weeks ago. The delegates hope to take their appeal not only to American workers thru the A. F. of L. but to all groups of the population. Miss Wilkinson will try particularly to reach American women's organizations. Evelyn Preston, American representative of the British Women's Relief Committee, who has been raising funds in the United States, is aiding Miss Wilkinson.

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Dockers Adopt Miners' Children.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. —(FP)—Ben Tillett, British transport leader, who is a member of the delegation asking American workers to give big generous sums to their brothers from the coal pits across the sea told the Federated Press about labor solidarity over there.

"London dockers who have only two days work a week are taking in miners' children," he said, "one and two to the family. Tens of thousands of children have been adopted for the time of the strike by workers in other industries. The working class of England is showing more class consciousness than ever in its history.

British War on Workers.

"In nearly fifty years of strike experience," continued Tillett, "I have never seen a more brutal attack on the workers than the employers and the British government is making. Before the reductions were asked the miners were already making less than your colored porters in the south.

"The suffering is terrible, especially in the exporting fields of South Wales, Durham and Northumberland. But with the additional support we hope to receive the miners can be saved."

Tillett is a wholesomely plain blunt labor leader whose sinewy body looks as though he had kept himself fit by being very much in the fight.

Philadelphia and New York to Have Air Mail Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The post office department announced it will operate a special air mail service between Philadelphia and New York during the air races at the Sesquicentennial from September 4 to 11.

SOVIET COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN NEWSPAPERS HASN'T BEEN HEARD OF IN SOVIET UNION, SAYS A. P.

Regarding the wild stories being featured in the capitalist press of the United States of alleged "revolts, mutinies and uprisings" in the Soviet Union, the Associated Press Saturday night received a dispatch from its Moscow correspondent as follows:

"Reports emanating from Bucharest, Roumania, that there is serious widespread insurrection in Russia, were denied here tonight as 'shameless fakes.' The same denial is made of reports that Trotsky has fled from Moscow and that there is an uprising in the Ukraine."

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LONDON, Aug. 8.—Dispatches from Warsaw state that the Soviet ambassador to Poland is protesting against the publication of "false reports regarding military uproar in Russia," flatly denying reports emanating from many European capitals that counter-revolutionary activity had broken out in various sections.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE MEET POSTPONED, TO MEET THIS WEEK

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Trade Union Congress officially announces that the meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee for world trade union unity, scheduled to have met July 26 in Paris, had to be postponed until the second week in August.

The Central Council of Trade Union of the Soviet Union, found it impossible to get their delegates to Paris by the date fixed, the T. U. C. announces. These delegates are five in number, including Melnitchanski, Dogadov, Andreyeff, Lepse and Schwarz.

Tuesday August 10th MASS MEETING For the Support of the Striking British Miners at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 67th STREET AND 3rd AVENUE

SPEAKERS:
Norman Thomas, League for Industrial Democracy
Louis Hyman, Manager Joint Board, I. L. G. W. U.
Ben Gitlow, Workers (Communist) Party
Rev. Leon R. Land, Leader, Bronx Free Fellowship
—And Others—

Auspices: INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, "The Workers' Red Cross of America"

BRENNAN GIVES MONEY TO K.K.K. ORGANIZATION

Anti-Catholic Society Purchased in Election

That George E. Brennan, Roman catholic politician and leader of the Illinois democrats contributed a large sum to the treasury of the Better Government Association—anti-catholic and K. K. K.—during the last fight for the ofice of state's attorney of Cook county, when Michael Igoe, democrat, ran against Rovert E. Crowe, republican, is the most startling piece of local political news since it was learned that Samuel Insull subidized all the senatorial aspirants in the recent Illinois primaries.

There Was a Leak.

The news leaked out as a result of a search for proof that Senator McKinley donated over $10,000 to the Better Government Association. The association is bone-dry and as pure as the driven snow.

Brennan's object in making things pleasant for the B. G. A. was ulterior. Hope Thompson was running against Crowe and Igoe as an independent. Thompson, being a traditional republican, Brennan was of the opinion that the Thompson votes would be Crowe's loss, therefore he helped finance Thompson.

Boston Police Act as Scabs to Break Milk Wagon Drivers' Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Striking Boston milk wagon drivers complain that policemen are delivering milk for the Alden Bros. Co. against which the union fight is directed. Striking members of Local 380, milk wagon drivers, assert that police in uniform do the milk delivering in the dark, discarding caps and coats if dawn overtakes them at their scabbing.

Business Agent Matthew A. Dunn is taking the matter up with Police Superintendent Michael H. Crawley who, says he, instructed the police to guard the dairy company's property but not to act as strikebreakers in delivering milk and driving company wagons.

Bulger Coal Company Guards Arrest Miner

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BULGER, Pa., Aug. 8. — Frank Guida, a union coal miner, who has been active trying to build and strengthen the trade union movement was arrested when he was trying to persuade the imported scabs to refuse to work for the Bulger Block Coal company under scab conditions. He was taken to Washington, Pa., thrown in the county prison charged with assault and trespassing on railroad company property. He was fined $32 which was paid by the union.

The Bulger Block Coal company recently started to run its mine on the open shop basis. Union men are being evicted from the company shacks to make room for all of the blacklegs that can be secured. It is quite an old mine that has operated under union contract for nealy 30 years.

Los Angeles Cleaners Celebrate Victory

By L. P. Rindal,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 8.—The six-day strike of two thousand cleaners, dyers, pressers and wrivers ended with a victory for the strikers.

An average wage increase of from 20 to 25 per cent was granted, also a 44-hour week. The union and the closed shop have both been recognized. No written contract was drawn.

Instead of going back to work immediately, as ordered by the officials, the workers decided to celebrate "the greatest union victory in the west for years" before going back to their places.

Electrical Workers of Boston Still Striking

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Boston electrical workers—94 linemen, 104 groundmen and 18 assisting chauffeurs—of the George W. Ellis Co. are still striking for union recognition. The contractor has charge of repairs for light and power concerns of 12 towns around Boston as well as for the Boston Edison Co. Its predecessor, the Fred T. Ley Co., had an agreement with electrical workers' local union 104 for years.

STEEL WORKERS KILLED IN McKEESPORT MILLS; ORDERED INTO DANGER

McKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 8.—Two workers at the National Tube Co. plant were killed by fumes from a heap of ashes which they were ordered to clean out. The men were Antonio Martinez, 42, and Solomon Zepoda, 38. Fellow workers rusehd them to open air but could not revive them.

PICKET GARMENT SHOPS AT NIGHT I. L. G. PROGRAM

Fifty Strikers Jailed at Staten Island

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 8.—Fifty striking cloakmakers were arrested at New Brighton, Staten Island, and booked on charges the union was unable to ascertain up to a late hour. They were herded together at Newman's Hall, Staten Island, which was being used as a strike meeting hall, and seized upon complaint of officials of the New Brightin Cloak company, the J. & S. Cloak company and the Reliable Cloak company. Union officials were unable to explain the cause of the wholesale arrests, declaring them to be absolutely unwarranted.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, received a heartening vote of confidence yesterday afternoon from 1,200 shop chairmen assembled at Webster Hall, East 11th street. He had reported on the conduct of the strike and, in a moving address urged the chairman to uphold the work of the General Strike Committee. While complimenting them upon their solidarity, he cautioned them to renew picketing efforts, because even a little of non-union production, while unable to break the strike, would likely prolong it.

Night Mass Picketing.

Beginning Monday night picketing on as huge a scale as day picketing will go into effect. It is expected that this move will put an end to the scattered non-union activity.

The out-of-town committee of the union reported yesterday that the shop of Fishman and Kropkoff, originally operating in New Rochelle and moved to South Amboy, had been closed down. A shop which the firm of Bonico and Janelli attempted to operate in Newark was also closed down yesterday. Two strikers were arrested in West Hoboken, as well as two in Union City for picketing activity.

Seven more settlements have been concluded by the strike settlement committee, bringing the total to 66 since the committee began its work.

Capmakers Win Shops, Reducing Number of Garment Strikers Out

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Settlements have considerably lessened the number of garment workers still striking in New York. The return of 400 capmakers to shops of the Wholesale Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association leaves less than half the original number of strikers out in that branch. The 1,500 remaining on strike are from jobbers' shops. No jobbers have settled with the union to date. The Philadelphia strike also continues.

Terms of the new agreement, which runs for three years, includes: $3 flat wage increase for all capmakers, $2 at once and $1 on February 1, 1927; minimum wage increased from $40 to $44; the 40-hour week beginning July 1, 1927; no employers to work at the bench; enough operators employed to keep cutters on full time.

Two Workers Die That Industry May Go On—For Capitalist Profit

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Snapping of a steel cable plunged Harry Carlson, an iron worker, riding a girder, to his death in the sight of home-going Fifth avenue crowds.

An electrical worker busy in a manhole brushed the channel rail of the Third avenue street car line and was killed by the electric shock.

Brazil Will Not Play in League of Nations Farce Comedy on Arms

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Brazil has formally notified the league of nations of her decision not to participate further in the work of the disarmament commission of the league, according to a Central News dispatch from Geneva.

25,000 STEEL WORKERS WANT UNIONIZATION

Cleveland Ready, But Tighe Sits on Lid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8. — (FP) — Twenty-five thousand steel workers in Cleveland are ready for unionization. Exploited by low wages and the speed up system they are awaiting the leadership which will result in the formation of a strong and militant union. This is the view of L. Pilawski, leading Cleveland organizer in the great 1919 steel strike.

Gary's Conditions.

Gary's loudly proclaimed 8-hour day is a fraud in this city, where 10-hours constitutes a day's work in the dozen big mills, both trust and independent. With 35 cents an hour the going wage, and three days work a week the average, the unskilled worker knocks out ten to fifteen dollars a week. And with wife and grown daughters in garment factories the total family income brings a slum existence.

Semi-skilled men are placed on piece work and barely make $35 a week by unrelenting effort. The speed up system in the big mills and the minute specialization of tasks bring exhausting monotony and throws the worker premaurely on the industrial junk heap.

Amalgamated Asleep.

The Amalgamated Association of steel workers controls the highly skilled men in the plants but they are only a small fraction of the total working force. Averaging ten dollars a day, with fifteen to twenty in the busy seasons, the rollers constitute the bulk of the Amalgamated membership. The unorganized and unskilled steel workers, according to Pilawski, feel that a union appeal on an industrial basis, with no favoritism against workers for lack of skill or foreign birth, is needed to overcome distrust of existing organizations.

Appeal to Labor Movement.

"No love is lost between my fellow workers and the bosses," asserts Pillawski. "They feel bitterly resentful and helpless. Disillusioned by their experiences in the steel strike of 1919 they demand assurancs that union organizers place at their disposal an organization designed to develop maximum strength despite craft or national lines. We want a union, we need help in creating one. When will the labor movement respond by studying the steel workers needs and assisting us in a great organization program."

Atlantic City Fur Workers Reap Benefits of New York Strike

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(F P.)—Aug. 8.—Fur workers of Atlantic City are benefitted by the 17-weeks strike of the New York union workers. The Atlantic City workers' agreement contained a provision that whatever improvements were gained by the international union should apply to them. When the 40-hour week victory was announced for New York workers, the Atlantic City workers stopped work on Saturday and have been upheld in negotiations with their employers and the international union officials.

The workers get 10 legal holidays with pay, overtime at time and a halt, 40-hour week, and back pay for Saturdays after July 5, the date on which employers refused pay as workers refused work on Saturdays.

Two Berlin Police Learn Good Lesson from Jobless Workers

BERLIN, Aug. 8—Two Berlin policemen have learned a good lession from the unemployed of this city.

Unemployed are forced to report regularly to get their dole books checked up and to have their stamps out in order. In Berlin there are over 275,000 workers existing on the dole.

When the workers arrived they were forced to wait in a long line. The police and officials in the labor bureau decided to play a prank on the workers by keeping them in line several hours longer than usual.

One of the policemen stationed at the bureau hit one of those standing in line telling him not to "block traffic." Immediately over 1,000 jobless workers expressed their contempt for these lackeys of the bosses by giving them a severe beating.

Means and Waterman to Run for Senate

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 8.—United States Senator Rice W. Means and Charles W. Waterman have been designated by the Colorado republican assembly as their choice in the September primary elections.

Two "Poison Liquor" Ring Members Jailed

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Two alleged members of the "poison liquor" ring, Thomas Argo, 29, and Stephen Garci, 32, both of Buffalo, were locked up when they were unable to furnish $25,000 bail.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Profits Made from Blind Workers by a Supposed "Charity"

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Blind workers in the Bourne workshop, New York, made articels which sold for nearly $225,000 last year. But the individual workers, paid by piece work, earn only $8 to $30 a week. The blind workers make brooms and mops chiefly. The Association for the Blind, which supports the workshop, says that the men could not get work elsewhere for the most part.

U. S. TO GRAB RUBBER LANDS FOR FIRESTONE

To Blackjack Filipinos Into Submission

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—President Coolidge is to ask congress for favors to United States rubber capitalists in his message to the next session. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., tire and other rubber products manufacturer and backer of the Liberia rubber plantation project, has told Coolidge what the rubber capitalists want.

Firestone has reported to the president at the summer White House the results of his findings in the Philippine Islands, where the president envoy, Col. Armi A. Thompson, is now seconding the rubber man's survey.

All Firestone wants now is pressure from the United States to change Philippine land laws so that a corporation may hold 500,000 acres on a 75-year lease instead of letting the present regulation limiting ownership to 2,500 acres remain. The Philippine legislature is now considering a bill embodying some of Firestone's proposals, he told reporters. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, says Firestone, is working out comprehensive plans for the development of rubber in the Philippines.

American rubber plantations in the islands imply the use of thousands of coolie laborers to enable United States capitalists to get the rubber as cheaply as the British do. It has already been suggested that workers will have to be imported—probably from the West Indies. Philippine workers fear the efforts to make them virtual serfs of American capital.

France and Germany Let Down Trade Bars

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Department of Commerce has received word that a trade treaty has been signed between France and Germany, embodying mutual tariff reductions and providing easier trade relations, travel and general access between the two nations' peoples. Each nation has agreed to admit the products of the other at the lowest rates of tariff.

900,000 Porto Ricans Unemployed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The Association de Agricultorees in an appeal to the war department for intervention into the affairs of the island of Porto Rico declare that 900,000 of the total population of 1,400,000 are unemployed. The commission is being backed in its demands by the chamber of commerce and the Association of Sugar Producers.

Forest Fire Rages in Rainier Park

SEATTLE, Aug. 8.—A sudden shift in the wind has saved Ashford from destruction by forest fire.

The fire is now sweeping eastward toward Rainier National Forest, eating into logged-off land and old burns, covering an area of ten miles in length and from one to two miles in width.

Pennant Taxi Co. in Receiver's Hands

The Pennant Taxi company, 1258 Fletcher St., is in the hands of a receiver. Sam Howard, receiver for the Premier Cab company, is also receiver for the Pennant.

Composer Killed.

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 8. — The body of Leland Wood, 22-year-old music instructor in the University of Nebraska, was brought here from Estes Park to be prepared for shipment to his home in Lincoln. Young Wood met a tragic death in the mountains near Estes Park when he fell from a 150-foot precipice, being killed instantly.

NEW YORK POLICEMAN RESIGNS POSITION TO TAKE UP FINGERPRINTING

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 8. —Expecting a rush of finger printing orders from employers Deputy Police Commissioner Faurot has resigned from the police force. Soon the I. R. T. and other corporations will have all their employers fingerprinted. This will enable the black listing profession to be placed on a scientific basis.

Shameless Fakes Spread About Soviet Rule Will Cause Workers to Think

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

SPEAKING at an open air meeting, Saturday night, I found that the audience was most intensely interested about what was going on in the Union of Soviet Republics.

All day the Hearst press had been flooding the city with its frequent editions telling of "New Revolts in Russia." While the meeting was going on the Sunday editions were already on the streets with the glaring headline, "Russian Revolt Reported Growing."

It is difficult to explain why this hot weather hysteria should have hit the Hearst press exactly at this moment. The Associated Press papers managed to stop up this hemorrhage of lies a week or ten days ago. They published the fakes, to be sure, in the eager hope that they might come true. But their hopes went the way of all capitalist prophecies regarding disintegration within the workers' and peasants' republic. Yet the Hearst press keeps it up.

* * *

The occasion, however, offers splendid opportunities for explaining the actual developments in the Soviet Union. It creates real interest in the work of Felix Dzerzhinsky, who died recently at his post as head of the supreme council of national economy, but who became best known to the capitalist world, during the trying days of the Bolshevik Revolution, as the directing genius of the "cheka," feared and hated by all bourgeois and counter-revolutionists. It rouses interest, and therefore gives a basis for a better understanding of the role that I. A. Stalin, Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev and other leading figures in the All-Union Communist Party and the Soviet govrenment are taking in the development of the world revolution. In other words, the capitalist press stirs up the desire of the American masses to understand changing events in the Soviet Union, and at the same time to discover why the capitalist press is so eager to misrepresent and lie about them.

* * *

Regarding this most recent broadside of villification, it is only necessary to publish what the bought press hides. There are three reports, especially, that give the lie to all the misleading headlines. It is well to repeat them here:

First is an Associated Press report from Moscow that the Hearst Press could have used as well as its frantically concoted fiction. It states that: "Reports emanating from Bucharest, Roumania, that there is serious widespread insurrection in Russia, were denied here tonight as 'shameless fakes.' The same denial is made of reports that Trotsky has fled from Moscow and that there is an uprising in the Ukraine."

Second, is the report coming from London, relaying a declaration of the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw as follows: "Newspapers in Warsaw, according to a dispatch tonight, are publishing a statement from the Russian ambassador there protesting against publication of 'false reports regarding military uproar in Russia.' The ambassador flatly denied reports emanating from a number of European capitals to the effect that revolutionary and counter-revolutionary activity had broken out in various sections of Russia."

Third, is the statement issued by the Soviet embassy in London. It is declared that the embassy met all inquiries regarding reports of revolution in Russia with: "We have received no news of a revolt. We cannot think reports are true."

* * *

Thus even the capitalist news agencies convict themselves of falsehood. Their fairy tales evaporate in the glare of the truth.

It may be taken for granted that this new flood of vicious propaganda has its basis in the unsettled conditions existing all over capitalist Europe. The reports originally emanated from the trouble zones in the Balkans where Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece are serving new ultimatums on the Bulgarian government, attended by a beating of war drums paralelled only by events preceding the outbreak of the world war in 1914.

This week the Anglo-Russian Committee for World Trade Union Unity is due to meet in Paris. It will not only consider aid to the striking British coal miners, which involves greater aid from the trade union movement over the continent, but also consider the question generally of the solidarity of the world's workers. The make-up of the committee, however, is such that its members will not be confused in their actions, no matted how hysterical the propaganda of the enemy press.

These are only two developments that would rouse hopes in capitalist breasts that something might go wrong in the Soviet Union. There are plenty of others. But all of these hopes will meet with cruel disappointment. The Soviet Union is stronger today than at any time during the nearly nine years of its existence. Capitalist hopes dash as harmless spray against its granite structure. New masses of workers in all capitalist countries are realizing that fact and undrestanding its significance better than ever.

UNITED STATES FRAMING WAR WITH MEXICO

(Continued from page 1)

publication on the struggle between the catholic church and the Mexican government. However, he let it be known thru other agencies that the government could not properly intervene unless American citizens were mistreated in the southern republic. The puzzle now is to find a mistreated American. This should be easy of solution unless the catholic church has lost its cunning and the foreign capitalists their resourcefulness.

Coolidge denied that the Soviet government made any move to discuss the question of the former czar's indebtedness to the United States. Rumors to this effect have been current for some time.

* * *

A. F. of L. Continues to Support Calles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. —(FP)—No action is contemplated by the executives of the American Federation of Labor, in connection with the protest of the clergy in Mexico against the Mexican government's enforcement of laws relating to church activities, public control of schools, etc. Nor has any protest by any body of labor leaders been received at headquarters thus far.

The policy of the American Federation of Labor remains undisturbed—one of sympathetic cooperation with the Mexican Regional Federation of Labor in creating in Mexico a regime of better conditions for the workers, under laws which the workers shall help to make and enforce.

Many Jobless.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—A classified advertisement in the daily papers calls for "White laborers on government quarter boat No. 3 with regular employment at $2 a day with board and lodgings free." The supply exceeded the demand.

"HOUSE OF GOD IS NO FLOP-HOUSE," RULES AN OKLAHOMA JUDGE

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — (FP) — The house of God is no place to sleep, according to judge de Grafenried of Muskogee. Leland Franklin took shelter from a cloudburst in a tent that is being used for revivals. The storm continued far into the night and so he curled up at the foot of the altar and went to sleep.

Some of the brethren found him there next morning and notified the police. He was fined $10 and costs and ordered to jail until it is paid.

Two itinerant workers, S. H. Martin and William Barber, came in several days ago seeking jobs. When their money was exhausted they were charged with vagrancy. Martin told the judge the truth and was sent to jail to work out a $10 fine. Taking a tip, Barber claimed he was on his vacation. He was discharged.

U. S. Consul at Harbin "Insulted" by Troops of Reactionary Chang

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 8.—The troops of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian militarist who is cordially hated by all Chinese who desire national liberation for his obvious backing of Japanese imperialism, Saturday prevented the American consul, C. C. Hanson, from leaving the consulate, apparently out of a general desire for trouble for which Chang's troops, largely merely mercenaries, are noted.

The consul, when he was finally allowed to leave, lodged a demand with the officias of Chang's military government, demanding an apology and punishment of the troops, notifying the legation at Peking.

BROPHY ENTERS RACE FOR HEAD OF U. M. OF A.

(Continued from page 1)

are helpless without us and we are crippled unless they are in our fold.

Time For Action.

"With the fight for 100% unionism must go the movement for public ownership of the coal industry, with democratic management, which means with the workers, thru their union, having a share with the public in the control of their industry. International conventions of the U. M. W. of A. have twice declared for nationalization, and the time has come to get action.

"Private ownership has utterly failed. It beggars the worker and robs the consumer. A basic industry is ruined by cut-throat competition. There are idle mines and miners and a loss of all security. The only hope for ourselves and our children lies in reorganization of the industry. The public will follow if the United Mine Workers takes the lead.

Will Revive Union.

"The drive for public ownership will give new life to all our union activities. It will put the union on the offensive and the operators on the defensive. It answers the operators' cry that he cannot pay decent wages under a competitive policy. The answer is that if he cannot, the public can.

"The workers in our army will carry on with greater courage and hope if they are sustained by the prospect of a new deal in the industry. But as long as we accept the economic theories of the employer we are fighting a rearguard battle."

Brophy's Record.

Brophy is 43 years old. He has been president of District No. 2 since 1918 when he was checkweighman at Nant-Y-Glo. His enthusiasm for nationalization found expression several years ago when he was chairman of the union's nationalization research committee. With his colleagues William Mitch, secretary of the Indiana miners, and Chris Golden, president of District No. 9 in the anthracite field, he worked out the program called How to Run Coal, which outlines a method for the reorganization and administration of the coal industry under public ownership, with the union participating in management.

American Minister in Middle of Balcan Row with a War in Offing

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, Aug. 8.—The American minister is staying at Bled, Jugo-Slavia, the summer palace of King Alexander, along with M. Ninchitch, the Jugo-Slav foreign minister, as the crisis between this country and Bulgaria grows. The Jugo-Slav minister to Bulgaria, M. Rakitch, also is called to Bled for consultation.

The note to Bulgaria, not yet sent, is probably to be carried to Sofie by Rakitch on his return. The government is waiting, it is supposed, for agreement on identical notes to be sent Bulgaria by Jugo-Slavia and Roumania. Greece also is expected to join in action closing Bulgarian frontiers north, west and south.

Jugo-Slav diplomats declare that they do not intend war, but only wish to stop the raids across the border by the comtadji, the Bulgarian irregular troops, who act unofficially, but with Bulgarian government unofficial consent.

Two Lake Denmark Explosion Survivors Found in Toledo

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 8.—Two nerve-shattered young men found in the interurban station here have been identified as Oliver C. Bliss, 18 of Waterville, Ohio, and Paul Moreau, 21, of New Britain, Conn. The youths, privates in the United States Marine corps, had been reported missing since the Lake Denmark, N. J., naval ammunition depot blew up July 10.

Mexico City Health Heads Forbid Dancing of the Charleston

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8.—The charleston is taboo here. The board of health has issued orders forbidding the dancing of the charleston in dance halls here pointing out that the violent exercise is a menace to the heart and is likely to cause heart failure.

Haverhill Shoe Union Signs New Agreement

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 8.—Three hundred workers in the counter making departments of 10 Haverhill shoe factories got renewal of old wages and conditions in a two-year contract negotiated by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE TO AID PASSAIC STRIKERS WILL MEET IN MACHINISTS' HALL, THURSDAY

The second delegated conference of the Chicago Conference For Relief of Passaic Strikers will be held at Machinists Hall, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Thursday night, Aug. 12, 1926 at 8:00.

All unions, fraternal organizations, clubs, etc., are urged to send two delegates to this conference.

SENATE SWALLOWS POINCARE'S SCHEME FOR TOBACCO MONOPOLY

PARIS, August 8.—The senate yesterday adopted Premier Poincare's sinking fund project and his proposal for the industrialization of the tobacco monopoly by a vote of 201 to [illegible]

THE McSWIGGIN MURDER MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED

New Clues Lead to Fresh Inquiry

Why Assistant State's Attorney William H. McSwiggin was killed and by whom, still under investigation by the special Cook county grand jury. Fresh clues have come to the surface recently, but it is doubtful if the mystery will be solved, as apparently there are powerful interests in official position that seem to have no desire to bring about the arrest of the killers.

With Two Gangsters.

When McSwiggin was killed he was accompanied by two notorious gangsters, one of whom McSwiggin prosecuted for murder the previous week. They were killed in front of Madigan's saloon in Cicero, a stronghold of the Capone-Torrio vice and booze trust and a political oasis of the Crowe-Barrett machine.

Judge Edmund Jarecki testified at the slush fund investigation that McSwiggin was busy on last primary day going around the polling booths and intimidating voters in the interests of the Crowe faction.

Aimee's Radio Makes Politicians Worried in Race for Governor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6. — Aimee Semple McPherson's supposed influence over 30,000 to 35,000 voters with her "temple" and its broadcasting station has caused a scurrying to shelter of many politicians and a division in political ranks over the attempted abandonment of the grand jury probe by District Attorney Keyes.

Supporting Keyes, are two local judges, the Hearst newspapers, the mayor and numerous small fry politicians who are advocating the republican nomination of Lieutenant Governor C. C. Young for governor.

Demanding the probe be continued are several preachers and all the newspapers who are hostile to Young and who favor the present governor, F. W. Richardson. Richardson criticized Keye's attitude in the investigation and emphasized that the grand jury itself wished to continue probing. Keyes has evidently yielded and says the grand jury investigation is proceeding.

Winston Churchill in Cabinet Movie Stars as "Animated Leader"

LONDON, Aug. 6—Winston Churchill, chancellor of the British exchequer, who recently tilted with Andrew Mellon, U. S. secretary of the treasury, over who was a liar in an argument about the British debts to the United States, is going into the movies.

Rather said, he has gone into the movies. A special movie picture was made of "The Cabinet at Work"—trying to lengthen the miners' workday while kicking about their own four-hour day as in the house of lords. In the picture, Churchill appears as the leading character, all animation, while Premier Baldwin turns out as placid and bored.

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

DZERZHINSKI, DEVOTED FIGHTER FOR WORKING CLASS, POINTS OUT THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 20 (By Mail)—With the death of Comrade Felix Dzerzhinski, the international working class lost one of its best and most devoted fighters, points out the Communist International in a statement issued after his death.

The statement of the Communist International reads as follows:

To All Communists!
To the Workers of the World!

The Russian and the international revolution have lost in Comrade Dzerzhinski one of their bravest and most resolute champions, one of their best organizers, one of their greatest leaders. From the days of his earliest youth to his last breath Comrade Dzerzhinski stood in the ranks of the Bolsheviki, in the battlefront of the proletarian revolution. Dzerzhinski's life was one of decades of underground work, decades of measureless sacrifice, decades of unforgettable achievements for the emancipation of the working class.

As member and leader of the social democratic party of Lithuania and Poland, the forerunner of the Communist Party of Poland, Comrade Dzerzhinski was the pattern of the persistent, undaunted party worker in czarist illegality. He underwent prison, workhouses and Siberian exile. He lived in exile in Germany and in Austria. He faced trial and received the severest sentences with unshakable calmness. Arrested, deported, condemned and exiled time and again, Comrade Dzerzhinski did not pause for a moment in his revolutionary work.

He escaped from jail and from Siberia and returned from abroad in order to plunge again and again into the most dangerous front of the proletarian class struggle. Liberated from exile by the February revolution, Comrade Dzerzhinski played a very active part in the preparation and execution of the Bolshevist revolution.

As a member of the central committee of the Bolsheviki and of the revolutionary military committee of the Petrograd Soviet, Comrade Dzerzhinski was one of the greatest captains of the October victory in 1917. In the fight for the proletarian dictatorship Comrade Dzerzhinski created and directed the All-Russian Tcheka, the irresistible, death-dealing weapon against all the enemies of the toilers. From those days on, Comrade Dzerzhinski was the object of the hatred of all traitors, hangmen and white guards and of the blind rage of the crushed counter-revolution. He was the object of the proud admiration and love of the toilers of the whole world.

After the end of the civil war, Comrade Dzerzhinski devoted all his energies to the reconstruction of Soviet territory. As people's commissary for railways and communications he brot about the rebirth of the chaotic transport conditions. As president of the supreme council of national economy he was at the head of the struggle for the development towards socialism. His last words, spoken only a few hours before his death, were devoted to the maintenance of Lenin's heritage, the victory of socialism, the work of the international proletarian revolution.

Comrade Dzerzhinski, the closest battle comrade of Rosa Luxemburg, the loyal pupil and associate of Lenin, belongs to the international proletariat as much as to the Russian, Polish and Lithuanian workers. His tireless, infinitely varied labor, his organizing genius, his never vascillating loyalty to the party, his exemplary life of struggle, and his courage must continue to live deeply-rooted in the consciousness of all Communists, of all workers, of all those who toil.

After Lenin and Frunze we have lost Dzerzhinski.

The losses are irreparable. But their work lives and will contniue to live.

Leninism is unconquerable!

Long live the party of the Bolsheviki!

Long live the international proletarian revolution!

The Communist International.

LEFT WING WINS ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS UNION LOCALS 100 AND 59

This week the right-wing forces in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union received two severe blows. In the elections in Local 59 the entire left-wing ticket was elected by a two to one vote.

The right-wing candidates for chairman and secretary held those offices ever since the local was organized. In these elections Bertha Pinhasik defeated A. Share for the chairmanship by a vote of 129 to 67. Anna Dubrow defeated Max Trubakoff for the secretaryship by a vote of 129 to 67.

The second blow came to the right-wing in the elections of Local 100 Here the left-wing ticket won every office by a three to one vote.

"GOLDEN STATE" IS MOCKERY TO THIS AGED UNEMPLOYED WORKER

OAKLAND, Cal.—(FP)—Too old to work at 63, starving to death, and too proud to beg, Fred Boyd fainted from hunger in an Oakland street. He had been trying since April to find a job.

Hungary Abolishes Eight-Hour Day and Attacks the Unions

BUDAPEST, Aug. 8.—Only a few trades in Hungary, notably those in the printing industry, now enjoy the eight-hour day, says S. Jaszi, secretary of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions, in a report to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

always been to raise the low wage

"The chief aims of our unions have level, and to obtain the eight-hour day," he reports; "but neither of these objects has yet been achieved. It is true that, thanks to their own efforts, most trades did win the eight-hour day some time ago. But the extensive unemployment which has now devastated Hungary for some years past has enabled employers to lengthen working hours again.

"Where this has not already been done, efforts are being made to do it. Only in a few trades, such as the printing and allied industry, have the workers collective agreements behind them, which secure them both better wages and the eight-hour day."

Pittsburgh Arranges Social to Aid Striking British Coal Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 8. — A benefit social for the British miners and the Passaic textile strikers will be given by the Pittsburgh branch of the American Negro Labor Congress Monday, Aug. 16, 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Pittsburgh.

The splendid music, refreshments and the especially prepared program will make this benefit social a new feature in this city. All workers and their families are invited to attend. Admission 25 cents.

Pittsfield Police Arrest Samuelian

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6.—H. Samuelian was arrested by the police here and threatened with deportation for selling The DAILY WORKER and the other Workers (Communist) Party literature.

When being examined by the police head he was struck several times across the face and told to pack up and leave the city immediately.

The police head told one of his aides to take away the ice cream license held by Samuelian. International Labor Defense is aiding Samuelian.

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

Polish Workers Released

Communist deputies, Phystupa and Paszczuk, arrested by the Pilsudski government, shown here after their release from jail in Luck. The Communist fraction in the Sejm and workers in mass meetings demanded the release of the other victims of Polish terror.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

THE POSTAL RECORD, Official Organ of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Published Monthly, 48 Pages. M. T. Finnan, Editor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

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As is natural, its members coming under the civil service law, the Postal Record devotes considerable space to congressional procedure and prints the pictures of congressmen who favor the legislation, such as the retirement pension act, which the union is seeking.

The labor character, found even in the most conservative trade union journals, is almost entirely absent in this organ of a union of government employes. Out of five editorials, covreing two pages in the August issue, there is not a single one dealing with anything subject of general interest to labor. One editorial stresses the fact of the friendly relations existing between the government officials and the postal employes and opposes a proposal by the comptroller which would deprive postal department officials of expenses incurred while attending conventions of the union.

The National Ladies' Auxiliary of the union has a correspondence department in the journal consisting mostly of reports from branches. The state associations also have a department given over mostly to notices of state conventions which are written in well-known "booster" style made famous by real estate advertisement writers.

Twelve to fifteen pages of each issue are filled with letters from local unions and it is here that the political level of the organization is revealed. Like the state association department communications, the letters from the branches are chiefly laudatory comments on the old home town and the jokes are of the kiwanis-rotary club variety. Scarcely a word about the labor movement in the rsepective can found altho there is plenty of baseball news, social items, praise of the local postmaster, etc. Typical of the corrsepondence is a letter from Sherevoprt, Louisiana, which refers to this municipality as the "pep city of America."

The servility which the civil service seems to demand and against which the official organ of the union appears to make no protest is exemplified by a letter from Flushing, New York, published under the title of "Testimonial Dinner to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, and John A. Rapelje, Postmaster of Flushing, N. Y." The letter begins as follows:

There they are, brothers; two of the best postmasters in the United States; yes, and we feel in the entire world. Those of us who had the opportunity to be present on the occasion of this testimonial dinner given to the above gentlemen, and believe me there were some one thousand gathered together from within the ranks of the postal department and civilian life, may well feel proud that we have as our chief and as our postmaster-general a man of the caliber of General Harry S. New. A gentleman every inch of him. Yea, and even more, a real live, honest-to-goodness he-man. And I say this without fear of contradiction. Here is a gentleman holding one of the greatest offices within the gift of the president of the United States, who did not hesitate, when asked to attend this dinner as the guest of he employes of he Flushing Postal District, to fraternize with his employes and with the citizens of the postal district of Flushing. . . . . What an example of fraternalism! What a spirit of co-operation! Yes, what a significance.

There is much more of the same sort, but this is enough to indicate that the official organ of the union has a policy of encouraging a sort of bureaucratic feudalism and that the organization is little more than an adjunct of the political machine of postal department heads.

WHIPS AN OLD OPEN SHOPPER WITH A STRIKE

Boss Arrested Workers as Police Captain

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Losing his diamond-studded police captain's badge and the power to arrest his employes that went with it, spelled defeat for Henry Fruhauf, leading open shop clothing manufacturer, in his contest with the union. A sharp two weeks' strike has ended in a victory for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. It is the union's most important strike settlement since it signed up the International Tailoring Co. and J. L. Taylor & Co. earlier in the year.

Bitter Open Shopper.

Fruhauf was one of the capitalists that Mayor Hylan favored with a special police title—he was a captain—and the clothing manufacturer used his power effectively in the union-fighting game. He first broke with the Amalgamated in the 1921 strike and lockout and fought it ever since till the present settlement.

As an officer in the clothing manufacturers' association he preached the gospel of the open shop in and out of season and boasted to his fellow bosses of his ability to go it alone. In 1924 when the general body of clothing manufacturers of New York joined with the union in setting up arbitration machinery, presided over by an impartial chairman, Fruhauf continued to run his shops in dictatorial fashion.

Boss Was the Government.

When the union struck his plants in 1924 and production ceased Fruhauf displayed his police captain's badge as the pickets passed by and directed patrolmen in the jailing of the more active spirits. As a police captain he defeated the 1924 strike that as a simple manufacturer he would have lost.

Boasted 'Freedom'

The glib defender of anti-unionism knows which side his bread is buttered.

His favorite claim is "closed shop" of the trade unions.

But note his silence when the employer compels workers to join his company "union." This is different, likewise awkward for propagandists who have builded on sand.

The New York subway strike reveals that every worker must join that company "union." Employes have no option. They must affiliate or not work. Dues are deducted by the company.

Where are this gentry who write voluminous and ponderous advice to trade unionists?

Do the propagandists call attention to these things? Certainly not. The employer is their best customer. He buys their pamphlets on the advantages of company "unions" to distribute to employes.

To tell the facts of the company "union" is unprofessional. It is too good a meal ticket to be exposed.

There is nothing undemocratic in unions insisting that workers in every trade and calling assist in maintaining work conditions.

Society itself rests on this theory.

Neither would it be wrong to apply this principle to the company "union," were it not founded on dishonesty. To compel men to be a party to that dishonesty only expands the deceit.

The company "union" is maintained by the employer. He owns, controls and directs. It is his property. It is intended to pre-empt the field and keep out the legitimate unions.

The company "union" is in expensive. It has often replaced crude spy systems and cumbersome strikebreaking machinery.

With straw bosses and company favorites in key positions of the company "union," demands for improved work conditions can be sidetracked.

Even wage reductions are secured by having a hand-picked committee "examine the books."

Employeyrs are delighted with their latest anti-union plan. It is so smooth, so simple, so inexpensive. It has the outward appearance of a trade union.

Propagandists complete the job by drugging both workers and the public.

—Amalgamated Journal, official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Willimantic Textile Mill Rejects State Arbitration Offer

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6. —(FP) —State arbitration was rejected by the American Thread Co. for its plant in Willimantic. The United Textile Workers have conducted a strike there for nearly two years.

They Must Have Help

One of the greatest industrial battles in history is being waged by the miners of Great Britain to prevent the further degrading of the already desperate conditions forced upon them by low wages and unemployment.

The organized mine workers are carrying on their fight courageously despite the calling off of the general strike. But they are fighting against desperate odds.

Four million men, women and children face starvation. Hunger is the greatest menace they have to face.

We in America can help our British brothers win. If they are driven back to the mines to work under terrible conditions and at pitiful wages we cannot escape the consequences of their defeat.

The present lockout comes at the end of a period when earnings ranged from $11 to $15 a week. In only a few sections is any lockout benefit being paid. The vast majority of miners are entirely dependent upon relief from outside sources.

The demands for help from home are many and the need is great. Our own miners in the bituminous fields are faced with a situation almost as desperate as that which faces the British miners. But in the face of their own great need the United Mine Workers' Union is sending contributions to their British brothers.

Can workers who are more fortunately situated do less?—**The Railway Clerk.**

It is to be regretted that in some localities there still remains a tendency to ignore our women workers who are in every respect a vital part of our trade and can and do prove of inestimable value in time of trouble. It is a notorious fact that in recent cases our women members have made the good fight, putting our men to shame. They deserve the support of their brothers in the craft in their effort to obtain a living wage, in fact, upon their receiving it will in a large measure depend the wage and conditions secured for our men. Let us not deceive ourselves by following a suicidal course of ignoring our women, we will regret it when too late.—**The International Bookbinder.**

The inconsistency of the man who is opposed to the organization of labor, when he himself depends on his daily wages for support, should be pointed out to him in the fact that he is accepting the wages secured thru the organization of labor, which are in advance of what they would be were it not for unionism, and that, without contributing towards the maintenance of the union in any way; but, on the other hand, arraying himself against his fellow workmen and at the same time against his own interests, and by accepting the improved conditions brought about by the organization of the workers, is "obtaining money under false pretenses." Surely none are so blind as those who will not see.—**Railway Carmen's Journal.**

Will Seek Real Information.

Late in August a select group of labor leaders will leave this country for a tour of industrial Europe, including Soviet Russia and fascist Italy, to get actual first-hand information as to labor conditions. Men very high up in American labor circles will make up the group, which will be a personal mission, and not official.

In addition to first-hand personal observation, the commission will also take along a staff of expert economists under the direction of Dr. W. Jett Lauck, long regarded as the ablest labor economist in the country by the railroad brotherhoods, the United Mine Workers and other great international unions. Honorable Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the national industrial conference board and later joint chairman with ex-President Taft of the U. S. war labor board, will also accompany the party as expert adviser on legal and political affairs.

The announcement that a commission of the most reputable and responsible labor executives of this country expects to visit Russia puts completely to rest the fears of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, expressed at their last meeting, that radicals in the employ of the Soviet government might endeavor to stampede American labor and support a "whitewashing committee" from this country.

Prominent executives of large international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, we are informed, state that their plans to secure reliable information concerning conditions in Russia in no wise conflicts with the refusal of the last American Federation of Labor convention to send an official delegation to Russia at the expense of the federation. The present mission, it is pointed out, claims no official American Federation of Labor status, since it is composed of labor executives connected with both the railroad brotherhoods and the A. F. of L. Moreover, since the labor leaders concerned are making the trip on their own private initiative, their plans are not properly a matter of concern of the A. F. of L.

—Steam Shovel and Dredge (July number), official journal International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men.

Lawrence, Mass., a city of little more than 100,000 population, reports 9,178 workers out of employment and 4,000 employed on half time. This condition can be accepted as typical of New England textile manufacturing cities and towns. In the loud boasting concerning national wealth and prosperity this situation is overlooked. The sufferers are voiceless and they are the ghastly skeleton in the closet that must be concealed. The defenders of existing conditions will always be at a disadvantage while there remains one person willing to work and unable to find employment.—**The Granite Cutters' Journal.**

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

BOSSES SEEK TO PUT OVER STATE POLICE MEASURE

Illinois Chamber of Commerce Holds Meet

Representatives of the Illinois chamber of commerce met here to draft a state police bill that will "be satisfactory to labor, bankers, agriculture and all others concerned."

C. W. Terry of Edwardsville representing the Illinois Bankers' Association; F. A. Barton, George A. Fox and Donald Kirkpatrick of Chicago, representing agriculture; George Stevens, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois chamber of commerce; Robert Scholes, of Peoria, speaker of the house at the last session of the state legislature and John H. Camlin, Rockford, president of the Illinois chamber of commerce.

Tells Girls Getting $14 a Week Not to Be "Bored" at the Labor

BOSTON, Aug. 8. —(FP)—Hugiene for the business girl is featured in The Commonwealth, organ of the Massachusetts state department of health. One article gives sensible health rules for the mental and physical well being of the girl office workers. Another tells her not to get bored on the job.

But still another article says that "more attractiveness must be put into her day's work," adding that "the old idea that the management owes nothing but wages is discovered in these modern times to be exceedingly poor business." The writer of the last article wants more welfare for working girls.

No Injunctions Issued Against Capitalists Who Go on a Strike

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 6.—(FP)—Mill owners of New Bedford are on strike for higher prices. The strike is directed against the consumer. Buyers are calling for goods but the prices they are offering do not suit the manufacturers, so the latter have gotten together and curtailed production to less than 50 per cent of normal.

A total of 15,000 workers are idle as the result of the bosses' strike and the town shows a total of 1,669 idle workingclass tenements.

Wind from Rock Fall Scatters Miners Like Leaves in the Storm

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 8.—(FP)—Twenty-five miners were tossed in the Pyne mine of the Glen Alden Coal Co. at Taylor like leaves when the fall of thousands of tons of rock sent a terrific current of air thru the tunnels. Mine cars were blown off the tracks and electric wires torn from the posts. Some men were hurled 50 feet. The men narrowly escaped death All were bruised.

Scranton Tailors Win Wage Increase

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 6. —(FP)—Scranton union tailors won a $2.50 wage increase retroactive to June 5 and in force until Aug. 1, 1928. Bushelmen, operators and pressers, who got $39.50 before, now get $42. Women helpers get $24 instead of $21.50. The 48-hour week is in force.

Gold Mark Knitting Co. Tied Up by Strike

WOONSOCKET, R. I, Aug. 6.—(FP)—The Gold Mark Knitting company is closed because the 20 knitters are striking for wage increases.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.

6 to 7—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7 to 7:30—Elena Moneak's Quintette, chamber music.
7:30 to 8:30—Vella Cook, soprano; Harry Dream Daddy Davis; Norman G. Harte, baritone; Al Scott's Harmony Hawaiian Kings.
8:30 to 9—WCFL Ensemble.
9 to 9:30—Little Joe Warner, Harry Dream Daddy Davis.
9:30 to 10—Request hour—Popular music.
10 to 11—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium. Charles Cook's Orchestra.

AMALGAMATION ISSUE BEFORE BAKERS' MEET

Union to Meet in New York August 9

NEW YORK—(FP)—Aug. 8.—Amalgamation of bakery workers' unions looms as an issue for the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union convention in New York August 9. Already the union's joint executive board for greater New York has invited the action of the Amalgamated Food Woorkers' independent union on the question. The board expresses its desire that the international convention likewise take up and act on the amalgamation proposition.

In replying, the Amalgamated points out that it has always worked toward amalgamation which would bring one union in the baking industry. "The trend of the industry, the amalgamation of capital, the continued introduction of new devices in the production of the baking industry have left no bakery workers in doubt of the immediate need of amalgamation of the bakery workers' organizations," the Amalgamated states.

The independent union suggests that its answer be considered a statement to the international union's executive board and convention, inasmuch as these are the authoritative bodies with which it would have to deal in actual amalgamation proceedings. The Amalgamated has its greatest strength among the German and Italian bakers, while the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers in New York are practically all in Jewish bakeries.

Auto Exports of Both U. S. and Canada Rise; Australia Big Market

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—American exports of automobiles and other automotie products amounted to $182,066,673 in the first six months of this year, says the department of commerce. This is 9.4 more than in the same period of 1925, which was a peak year. Canada, in the first half of 1926, exported $19,734,610 of automotive products, which was a gain of 12.6 per cent over the exports in the same period in 1925.

The largest market for American automobiles, trucks, busses and motor cycles is Australia. That country took 8,905 American trucks and busses in the recent six months.

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

New Books

ON

THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

"The General Strike—And the General Betrayal"

By John Pepper.

A brilliant booklet, most interesting and important for an understanding of the great British demonstration of working class power.

On the greatest event since the Russian revolution, read this new book just off the press!

25 CENTS
Postpaid.

READ ALSO:

The British General Strike—Its Background, Its Lessons
By William F. Dunne.....10 Cents

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

Whither England? By Leon Trotsky
Clothbound $1.75

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
166 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

The United Effort of Many

THE party has asked each one of its members to contribute fifty cents to the party in addition to the regular dues in order to create a fund to enable the party to undertake more work and build a stronger party.

That is not asking a great sacrifice from the membership. It would open the eyes of the members of our party if they could examine the dues books of the members of our brother Communist parties in other countries.

Recently a member of the German Communist Party transferred to our party. He turned in his dues book to the National Office with his transfer. This dues book showed what the members of the German party are doing to help their party carry on its work. IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR WEEKLY DUES THERE WERE NO LESS THAN TEN SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS WHICH THIS COMRADE HAD PAID WITHIN A YEAR. In some instances he had purchased three or four of the special stamps in place of the ne he was obligated to pay for.

The dues in the Russian Communist Party are relatively much higher than the dues in our party. The Russian workers pay 2% of their income to the party. The members of our party pay ½ of 1% on incomes up to $125 monthly and 1% on income in excess of that. The German workers pay relatively higher dues to the party than the members of our party.

The party members may think that fifty cents additional does not mean much to the party. Fifty cents each from ten thousand members means $5,000—an amount which will give the party a big boost in carrying on its work. That sum will enable the party to enter into many situations which will help it build its strength and influence. It will enable them to support the struggles of workers who are entering into fights against the capitalists. It will help particularly to increase the party activities in the election campaign.

The ten thousand members who have not paid the United Labor Ticket Assessment should learn from the example of the German and Russian workers to support their party to the utmost. In a united effort there is strength.

Let us make a united effort to secure a 100% collecion of the fifty cents assessment and push the party forward.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Young Miners of Soviet Union Have Best Conditions

Here are the conditions under which the young miners of the Soviet Union live and work. Examine them carefully. See if they are like your conditions or the conditions of any American young worker:

1. No young workers under 16 work underground.
2. A six-hour day for all workers under 18 years.
3. No night work for young miners.
4. One month a year regular holiday for all young miners, with full pay at seaside and other resorts.
5. Equal pay for equal work.
6. Full rates of pay for all sick or injured miners.
7. No restrictions of any kind against young miners in the trade unions. The young workers have free entry, full rights, and pay lower dues. These young miners are well represented in all official positions and on all committees.
8. Wages are steadily going up in the Soviet Union. In spite of the fact that Russian industry is only just beginning to pick up and recover from the effects of the imperialist world war, of the counter-revolution, of the fight against intervention of world imperialism (with the United States in the front ranks) on seventeen fronts, of the blockade, of the sabotage and destruction of Russian resources by paid agents of the capitalists of all countries, wages in Russian industry are going up fast. Already the workers, and especially the young workers, are better off in Russia than in most capitalist countries. And in Russia things are on the upgrade and, as conditions in industry become better, so will the living and working conditions of the workers.
9. In Russia the workers have gotten rid of their bosses, who are no more than parasites, producing nothing and living off the labor of the workers. In Russia the bosses are out. The workers, thru their factory committees, their unions and their workers' government, control and run all Russian industry. When the Russian young workers work they work not for bosses who are taking it easy at Palm Beach or in the Adirondack Mountains, but for themselves and their whole class. They are working to establish a system where all the terrible conditions of capitalism will disappear forever and where the whole of the fruits of the genius and labor of the workers will go to the workers themselves.

These are the conditions of life and work of the Russian young workers. That this picture is true is attested not only by the Communists, but also by delegations of trade unionists which have come from many countries (England, France, Norway, Germany, etc.) to obtain the truth about Russia and even by capitalist observers themselves.

Young American workers! Young miners! Are your conditions like these? Why this great difference?

District 8, Young Workers to Celebrate Youth Day Sept. 3

International Youth Day will be celebrated by the Young Workers (Communist) League, Dist. 8, Friday, September 3, at 8 p. m. at Northwest Hall, corner North and Western Ave.

J. Louis Engdahl of The DAILY WORKER and Max Shachtman, will be the speakers. There will also be a pioneer speaker, a musical program, and a pioneer entertainment.

Admission 25c. All sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange conflicting affairs on that date.

Train on Penn Road Sideswiped; Nineteen Passengers Are Injured

GREENSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Nineteen passengers of a Pittsburgh-to-Philadelphia train were injured, none seriously, when the train was sideswiped by a freight traveling west near the Pennsylvania railroad station at Jeannette early yesterday.

The accident was believed to have occurred when a car on the freight train buckled, throwing it against the passenger train.

All of the injured were cut by flying glass or bruised by the jarring of the train but were able to continue their journey after their hurts had been dressed by local physicians, railorad employes said.

Ford's Consolidation Plan Knocked on the Head by Commission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — The plan of Henry Ford for consolidating the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and the Toledo-Detroit railroads with the Detroit & Ironton, received a set-back today when examiners of the Interstate commerce commission recommended that the commission dismiss the various applications on the ground the proposed consolidation not only was premature, but was not in the public interest.

Chicken Handlers Strike.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 8. — (FP)—A hundred and fifty chicken handlers struck for $10 per man for each car unloaded. They have been getting $6.

Younger Kahn Adds Another Jazz Place to His Ventures

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Roger Wolfe Kahn, son of the banker, Otto Kahn, has bought the Ciro night club on West 56th street. At present the younger Kahn has ten orchestras bearing his name. Already his ventures have netted him between $25,000 and $30,000 in profits.

Level of Farm Prices in U. S. Drops Again

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — (FP)—The general level of prices for farm crops in the United States was 135 per cent of pre-war level on July 15, which is 18 points below that of one year ago, says the department of Agriculture. It is 4 points below the level of June 15 this year.

Grains lost 5 points in the month, cotton 6 points, meat animals 2 points and fruits and vegetable 21 points, when taken as groups. However, corn, barley, rye and flaxseed advanced slightly.

The purchasing power of farm products in June this year was 87 per cent of what it was for the five-year period 1909-14, says the bulletin from Secretary Jardine's office.

This official declaration that the farmers' hope of better returns this season is futile, is accepted by the anti-administration republicans as proof that the issue of legislative relief for the farmers cannot be escaped in the 1926 campaign. It confirms their warnings that were voiced in debate on the Haugen bill.

LABOR OF N. Y. TO HEAR STORY OF MINE STRIKE

Meet at Central Opera House Tuesday Eve

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 8.—On Tuesday night, August 10, at eight o'clock, New York workers are invited to attend the big protest meeting against the British mine owners and government who are trying to stave 1,200,000 union miners and their wives and children into submission to longer hours and lower wages.

The life of the British miner has been nothing less than hell for years, five years of unemployment and endless years of starvation wages. In districts where the bosses made the largest profits, the average wage has been only from $10.32 to $12.96, for those who could get work steadily. They rebelled against a 10 per cent cut and an attempt to get them to work one hour longer a day. "Not a penny off the pay; not a minute on the day!" is their fighting slogan.

The speakers at the meeting will be Ben Gitlow, Norman Thomas, Louis Hyman and the Rev. Leon R. Land. Everyone is invited. The meeting is to be held at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Labor Defense Picnic at Zahora's Grove Sunday, Aug. 22

The Bulgarian, South Slavic, Greek and Czecho-Slovak branches of International Labor Defense will hold a Labor Defense Picnic at Zahora's Grove on the Des Plaines River, Sunday, Augst 22.

In order to get there take Ogden Ave. or 22 St. car, then Lyons-Berwyn car to end of line. Walk west few blocks to grove. Or get bus at the end of 22nd St. car line direct to grove.

Mussolini Orders Italy on War Bread

ROME, Aug. 6. — A new series of drastic measures handed down by the Italian cabinet at the command of Benito Mussolini forbid the manufacture of bread containing more than 50% to 85% wheat. Decrees prohibit the manufacture of "luxury" bread and of pastries and sweets containing wheat flour.

The fascist cabinet has decided on a return to the war-time bread in an attempt to cut down the importation of wheat into Italy and thus overcome the unfavorable trade balance.

Each unit of bread is not to exceed 200 grams and its price is to be fixed by the provincial food committee. Violations of these decrees will be severely punished. A strict system of enforcement is being created.

James Maurer Shocks Los Angeles Socialists with Pro-Russian Speech

By L. P. RINDAL,

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 8.—James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, at a banquet tendered him and his wife at Tait's by the socialists, gave a shock to some of the hard-boiled socialists with his attitude toward Russia.

He said Russia is the hope of the world. Before world peace can come to stay we must be able to see a worker's government in every country under the sun.

"When the soviet government offered $2,000,000 to help the British miners the British government said: 'No, it can't be done.' But when the Russian trade unionists said: 'All right, we will send it ourselves.' The British government was forced to back down," declared Maurer.

"In Leningrad the metal workers decided to work two hours overtime for several days and to send their overtime pay to the British miners. Theaters gave special performances and newspapers opened special funds for the British strikers. Russia coal miners gave two days' wages, and so on down the line."

Maurer spoke of William Z. Foster as one who, in the great steel strike of 1919, "valiantly fought for the rights of the exploited workers."

Chicago Workers School Committee Will Meet Tonight

The committee to raise funds for the Chicago Workers' School has started its work. Eleven members of the committee met last Tuesday and plans were made for raising the needed funds.

A very important meeting will take place tonight at 8:45 o'clock at the district office, 19 South Lincoln St. Every member of the committee must attend.

An Open Shop Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — (FP) — No trade union man was mentioned for the vacant post of commissioner of the District of Columbia, which President Coolidge has just filled with a business man, born in Massachusetts.

MRS. SEMENOFF NABBED AS THIEF; AND SO WAS HER OLD MAN

PARIS, Aug. 6. — A woman who claims she is the wife of the notorious Czarist General Semenoff, went off with furs and jewelry that did not belong to her and sold them. Mrs. Semenoff thus got herself entangled in the meshes of the law. Such practice seem to be first nature with the Semenoff family.

BURBANK'S FRUIT TICKLES PALATES OF NATIVE SONS

Scientist Famous for Getting Things Crossed

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 8. — Luther Burbank's posthumous fruit marvel will be one of his greetest.

Announcement was made today that a nectarine which the great plant wizard worked eighteen years to perfect, us now bearing fruit which in every way meets the rigid requirement which Burkank laid down for the creation.

"It's A Peach."

The fruit—a cross between a peach and a plum—has been seen and tasted by a few who are carrying on Burbank's work at his Sebastopol experimental station and in their opinion it even surpasses the late horticulturist's dreams.

For twelve years Burbank personally kept the records of the experiments in this particular fruit.

MORRIS KRVETZ LEAVES COOK COUNTY PRISON

Mrs. Sadlowski Ends Sentence This Afternoon

Morris Krvetz was released from Cook county jail after serving a 50-day jail sentence for refusing to stop picketing when "Injunction" Judge Dennis E. Sullivan issued an anti-picketing edict in the 1924 strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

He was met at the jail by a committee and many fellow members of the union.

Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski, mother of a 10-year-old boy, will leave the county jail this afternoon at four o'clock after serving a 60-day jail sentence for her part in the 1924 garment strike.

New York Patrolman Caught Stealing $1,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Patrolman Frederick Croker was locked up in police headquarters on a charge of stealing two $500 notes from Jacob Frank, 66, whom he arrested for begging. When Frank was arrested the patrolman found $12,385 sewed in an oilcloth bag in Frank's clothing. The money was counted by Lieutenant Reid and Croker and then Croker was sent to deposit the money with the property clerk. On his way he peeled off two of the $500 notes, rolled them up and slipped them into the barrel of his fountain pen. This theft was detected at the property clerk's office and Croker subsequently jailed.

Two More Warrants in Hall-Mills Murder

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 6. — Special Prosecutor Alexander Simpson has obtained warrants for the arrest of Ralph V. Gorsline, vestryman and choir singer in the New Brunswick Church of which the Rev. Edward W. Hall was pastor, and Mrs. Nellie Russell, a Negro woman.

Gorsline is charged with being an accessory after the fact in the murder of the clergyman and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, choir singer. Mrs. Russell is wanted as a material witness.

Connecticut Workers Protest.

WATERBURY, Conn. — A mass meeting of workers held here adopted the following resolution on Sacco and Vanzetti:

"We, workers of the State of Connecticut, assembled in the number of 3,000 in Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, June 27th, 1926, protest against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.

"We demand that they be released and that those responsible for their persecution be punished.

"We further resolve that this resolution be sent to the governor of Massachusetts and to all newspapers.

"Chas. Crasnitski,
Chairman."

Carpet Workers Strike.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—(FP)—Nearly a hundred women struck in the mouquet department of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. against wage reductions. Some men from the tapestry department joined the walkout.

A BUILDER WRITES A LETTER

HERE is a letter from a DAILY WORKER Builder that should be carefully studied by every reader of our paper. It gives valuable ideas and suggestions to every member of the working class on how to develop our press. This letter will be commented on in an article that will appear in tomorrow's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Read this letter and then look for the comment.—J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

• • • •

DEAR comrade. Editor:—This letter is called forth by the recent very successful contest for subscribers for The DAILY WORKER, together with your articles on that subject. I think I see great possibilities in carrier boy delivery, especially in Chicago where excessive postage charges are practically prohibitive. As you perhaps know, I am being furnished without charge all the papers I can sell in the process of developing routes. At present I have 42 regular 'serves." I am also placing 12 "Dailies" on six stands in this territory besides selling about twenty copies daily in the process of canvassing new territory. I collect 20 cents ,the full news stand price every Saturday. For carrying I am paying one cent a copy. I am able to live and pay all expenses out of the income. Twenty-seven other "serves" started and quit. Each Saturday's comes the acid test as to whether the paper is being read and will therefore be continued.

To do this work I find the skill of the salesman and the patience of the readers must be combined. I make a running list of all houses visited leaving plenty of space for memorandum. Each house, flat or apartment number is put down, whether the door bell is answered or not. Whoever comes to the door is interviewed.

1. The first thing (if it appears necessary) is to ask permission for the interview. I ask the man or men and if they are wage earners. If I cannot get the man himself I talk to whoever I can, wife, daughter, son, visitor, union, non-union, pioneer, youth—they are all prospective members of our organizations, even business and professional people, in our defense, aid and free speech departments.

2. I bring the matter right down to the need of a paper like The DAILY WORKER. (a) Published by the workers themselves; (b) All big dailies are millionaire concerns and of course go against us in our struggles; (c) Labor leaders will better serve the real workers thru the influence of a real rank and file papers; (d) It must be daily, not weekly or monthly; (e) Printed by a united front of all rank and file or left wing, militant organizations. (b) Gets more money, less hours, for every worker every week; (g) Leads the struggle in every strike; (h) Gives the historical back ground, day by day news, technique or method, final result, lessons, of every strike. (The ordinary daily falsifies or omits all these); (i) Has its own reports from every city in the world by cable, in common with its brother papers in all lands, in all languages. To sum up: it is unthinkable that any worker will allow his family himself, and the workers he meets to be without this paper, when once he fully understands what it is.

IT is necessary, in most cases, when once a worker subscribes to talk and explain to him a few times. For this the Saturday collection gives an opportunity. I am sure that most of those I have thus reached, since July 5, when I started this work, are assured to us already as steady patrons, future party members, etc. Of course this work must be followed up, which the party here already is preparing to do.

It seems that 20 cents will make the routes self-sustaning. The carrier to have six cents, The DAILY WORKER agent who collects, delivers bundles, and supervises the routes of a district, four cents and The DAILY WORKER ten cents of each twenty cents. The agent can canvass new routes, to the limit of his capacity, thus keeping him fully occupied, retaining the full amount. I go after the bundle at 3 a. m., finishing my deliveries by 6, or sometimes by 5, then finish my sleep and canvass until 9 or 9:30 p. m. It would seem to be possible to interest many comrades in this and thus to cover all working class districts. If our boys (they may be organized as Pioneers) are to do the delivering the routes, perhaps, should be reduced in size so that they can be covered within a half hour. This would take many boys, if much territory is covered, but the more the better; such a task is necessary to develop the boys, as well as their elders. Each small route can become the pride of the boy and those to whom he serves the paper. Perhaps someone within or near each route can be found to become the canvasser who will develop the route to as near 100 per cent of the residents as possible. We can establish classes to train canvassers—persons who acquire the power to approach others and by interview convince them of the value of a thing and supply them with the initiative to expend the money and the energy to buy and use it. There is a gap here we must find a way to fill. Every worker needs The DAILY WORKER, but few realize it, and therefore but few are paying any attention to it—a case of so near, yet so far. Let the whole Workers Party and DAILY WORKER forces put their minds to the solution of this problem and then get action. That out of the same process that gets subscribers, and holds them, party resources and members can be had, goes without saying. Solve the one and you have solved all.

THE value of the carrier delivery and weekly contributor to our paper. This puts the thin edge of the wedge between him and his past habits and prejudices. Instead of taking a year's subscription from him and then leaving him in a condition unable to assimilate and use his purchase unsided, thus creating only disgust every time he sees the paper, we begin by helping him to help himself to read and appreciate the paper, and in this way at once make a convert instead of an enemy.

THE first week I lost 7 out of 14 "serves" I had obtained, I nearly quit. I could sell 40 or 50 papers to those I met for the first time, but it seemed they just would not read it, successively. The next week I lost 8 out of 21, having obtained 14 new ones. That was still discouraging. I commenced to study my method of interview. At the next collection, July 24, I had 34 of which I lost 7. July 31, I had 37 and lost only 5. In my interviews now, I stress The DAILY WORKER'S interesting features and the fact that by merely being in the field the pressure of its influence will be worth its price in bringing better wages and shorter hours. I refuse to discuss any other subject, or phase of this subject, except the value of The DAILY WORKER in the struggle for better living and as a paper fit to read and look forward to every day. Subscribers started even on trial, in this way are very apt to stick. Once they read it successively a few times we have them. Also I am paying attention to other members of the family if I meet them. I interview whoever I met just as if they were to decide the matter. Thus by making friends of them and getting some measure of understanding and appreciation from them, I pave the way for success when I see the man himself. Even the prospective Pioneer has his or her influence in the family and can understand if the matter is presented right to them. Very often a slip shod interview with the husband resulting in an order, will be at once wipped in the hand by the wife who has received no explanation and decides adversely without any knowledge whatever. She usually rules. The process which gets and holds a weekly customs is very different from that which succeeds in parting a man from a few dollars who is not to be seen again. After 20 years getting long term subscriptions and renewals, I can appreciate the advantage of getting right down to where people live and talking with them about their struggle and the relation to them of a good daily paper which The DAILY WORKER has become. In the route covered by Johnnie Tuhy, his father was the only subscriber. Now there are 23 getting the paper in the early morning to be taken to their shops and among their brother workers, thus in a measure shutting out the need or inclination to grab a capitalist sheet and try to get anything of news or educational value out of it.

Fraternally,
P. B. COWDERY

Australian Building Trades in Campaign for the 40-Hour Week

SYDNEY — (FP) — The building trades workers have started a campaign for a 40-hour week in Australia.

Louisiana Restricts Workers' Liberties

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The Louisiana legislature has made it an offense punishable with a fine of $100 and imprisonment for 60 days to defy any officer of the law who arrests without a warrant.

The legislature also gave all parishes (counties) the right to establish stockades or prison farms and to farm out prisoners to contractors at a few cents a day to compete with free labor.

CHICAGO NOMINATION CONFERENCE TAKES PLACE TOMORROW NIGHT

The coming congressional, senatorial and county elections provide the Workers (Communist) Party in Illinois with an opportunity to point out to the workers of this state the need for a party of their own. Tomorrow night a nomination conference will be held in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St. Every shop and street nucleus must send two delegates to this conference.

TORY PAPERS SEEK TO BRIBE BRITISH POLICE

"Bobbies" Aid Strikers in Many Towns

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press.

LONDON—(FP)—Although the anti-labor groups in Britain have done much since the general strike to win the goodwill of the police, their efforts have not been entirely successful. The conservative Times led by collecting over $1,000,000 for police pensions "in recognition of their services during the general strike."

The police were generally impartial during the struggle, while there were many instances of sympathy with the union men. Unlike his American colleague, the British copper is not eager to club strikers and is not a reliable tool of employers. The Liverpool police strike of 1919 is still remembered. Although the strike was lost the leader, Jack Hayes, ran for parliament on the issue and has held his seat ever since. In several other towns police unions are in existence.

Jack Hayes challenged in parliament the subscription raised by the Times. "In the list of Times subscribers, one finds an overwhelming perponderance of business interests represented," he stated. "If police opinion were sought, it would be to the effect that the money, should be given to the relief of miners' children. The mayor of Nottingham," Hayes pointed out, "made an appeal for a police fund. But at the request of the Nottingham force the fund was closed and the money, about $12,000, was given to local charities."

In several instances where the Labor party has majorities on local government bodies, it was possible to remove police chiefs who showed an antilabor attitude. The latest instance was the dismissal of the chief of police by a county council in South Wales for "trying to break the peace."

Filipinos Fear for Liberty

MANILA—(FP)—"Unless we are sadly mistaken," editorializes the Philippines Herald on the Carmi Thompson mission from the United States, "the American people will be greatly enlightened on how many thousands of tons of rubber could be grown in the Philippines. The effect on American public opinion is not hard to imagine: that it will become necessary to revise America's avowed policy concerning the political future of the islands."

Send Five!

FIVE DOLLARS will renew your subscription—or FIVE DOLLARS will be good for a whole year's NEW subscription—

IF

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Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

The Co-operative Movement

CHAPTER II.—SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN PRE-CO-OPERATIVE DAYS.

WE must commence with a brief historical summary of the Industrial Revolution, as the Co-operative Movement is a direct consequence of the change then brought about in social relations.

The Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution is the phrase used to describe the tremendous economic changes of the 18th and early part of the 19th century. Like other revolutions, it was the product of a long period of evolution. It neither commenced nor ceased at the dates usually given, e. g., 1760-1830. There had been inventions of an epoch-making character long before 1760—many of the most outstanding in the infancy of the human race—and inventive genius has flourished ever since. But it was in those momentous years, however, that machinery and science created large-scale industry. In that short period the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Watt, Cartwright, and Whitney, with all the subsidiary ones, had been completed, and the face of industrial Britain completely changed. The production of wealth was increased tenfold, and only very much later in the 19th century did industrial development follow to any great extent in other nations.

These changes brot about the modern wage-earning proletariat, and the destruction of the peasantry. It is clearly to be seen that so long as capitalist production was dependent on handicraft its expansion was necessarily limited. The commercial wars of the 18th century stimulated demand; they were wars waged for the mastery of world markets. The problem to be solved, therefore, was "how to make industry adequate to meet commercial requirements." This was the stimulus for the Industrial Revolution.

The Essential Social Conditions for Capitalism.

There are two essential social conditions for capitalist production: (1) A propertyless proletariat. (2) Capital accumulated in few hands (always bearing in mind that "Labor made capital before capital employed labor.")

The widespread "enclosure" movement provided the necessary "hands" for the factories, the "lands" being expropriated first, and the theft legalized afterwards.

"Why prosecute the man or woman,
Who steals a goose from off the common,
And let the greater felon loose,
Who steal the common from the goose?"

The Expropriation of the Peasantry.

In thirty years alone, 1801 to 1831, no less than three and a half million acres were stolen from the common people. This was justified by the plea of social necessity; note what one capitalist apologist has to say: "That, as a whole, enclosure was inevitable, the indispensable condition and the result of more scientific and economic agriculture; that in the long run it added enormously to the productive resources of the nation; that without it the new population could not have been fed, the industrial revolution stimulated, and the strain of the great war endured, is generally accepted."

The Workers' Share of Social Wealth.

But how did the common people fare in the enormously increased "productive resources of the nation?" The chief factor of capitalism is competition, and this results in wages being depressed to the mere level of subsistence. This competition was greatly intensified when machinery was universally introduced. This competition was greatly intensified when machinery was universally introduced. A further factor in depressing wages—by providing a steady source of cheap labor—was the general emigration of the Irish at the rate of 50,000 per year, the result of Britain's repressive policy in Ireland. The depreciation of the value of hand-made goods by the advent of the machine-made product brought about the utter ruin of the hand-loom weaver. Adam Smith has told how the brutalizing influences of the division of labor operates under capitalism: "The man whose whole life is spent in performing a few simple operations, of which the effects, too, are perhaps always the same . . . has no occasion to exert his understanding. . . . He naturally loses, therefore, the habit of such exertion, and generally becomes as stupid and ignorant as it is possible for a human creature to become. . . . His dexterity at his own particular trade seems to be acquired at the expense of his intellectual, social, and martial virtues. But in every improved and civilized society, this is the state into which the laboring poor, that is, the great body of the people, must necessarily fall." How comforting this latter paragraph to the souls of the Henry Fords!

(To be continued.)

SEEK AUSTRALIAN AID

H. W. Wood of Calgary is sailing for Australia on the "Empress of China" where he seeks to enlist the co-operation of Australian wheat growers. Wood is the founder of the Canadian co-operative wheat pools. He is also active in the Canadian Farmers' Party.

SENATE SLUSH PROBERS FOLD TENT AND GO

Reed Hints Prison for Insull; Sam May Smile

The senate committee, investigating the use of slush funds in the late Illinois primaries has departed after showing that over one million dollars was spent in the battle to win the nomination for Frank L. Smith, in the senatorial race next fall.

Were Not Available.

Two millionaires for whom supoenas were issued did not appear. It was said that warrants could not be served on them, because of their absence. They are: James Simpson, millionaire head of Marshall Field and Co., and Clement Studebaker, Jr., multi-millionaire utility man.

The committee promised to return here in the fall and clean up on the investigation.

Threatened with Jail.

Senator Reed intimated that those cited to appear before the senate for contempt may see the inside of a jail. But millionaires and their servants are not used to jails. They are Samuel Insull, utility magnate; Robert E. Crowe, state's attorney for Cook county; Daniel J. Schuyler, Insull's attorney; Edward H. Wright, colored political boss of the south side and Thomas Cunningham, wealthy republican politician of Philadelphia.

The labor leaders who supported Frank L. Smith, millionaire, and friend of Insull, have not yet repudiated him.

AMERICAN DIVIDEND AND INTEREST PAYMENTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1926 REACH TOTAL OF $2,166,262,000

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

American dividend and interest payments the first half of 1926 were sufficient for a 25% wage increase for more than 12,000,000 wage earners. But this huge total was paid instead to the investing class. It sets a new record in the amount of tribute collected by the country's financial oligarchy.

Profits Increase.

The total for the 6 months is $2,166,262,000. In the same period of 1925 the investing class received $2,049,120,000. The increase this year is about 6%. If continued the 1926 dividend and interest payments will reach $4,360,000,000. This will mark a gain of 28% since 1920 and 144% since 1914.

Last year's cash payments to the owners of stocks and bonds crossed the 4 billion mark for the first time in history. This year's will be well on to 4½ billions.

Dividend and interest payments for July more than maintained this rate of increase, bringing the 7-month total to $2,166,262,000. For the first 7 months of 1925 the total was $2,049,120,000. The month to month record for each year reported by the department of commerce is:

Dividends and Interest.

	1926	1925
January	$509,250,000	$458,625,000
February	218,715,000	201,000,000
March	332,222,000	333,350,000
April	426,075,000	404,820,000
May	338,650,000	328,225,000
June	341,350,000	323,100,000
July	491,915,000	437,900,000

More than 2-3 of this steady flow of cash into the pockets of the well-to-do is interest on bonds. It represents the fixed charges the people must meet before income can be distributed as wages, salaries or profits. The 7 months dividends amounted to $695,877,000 compared with $663,350,000 in the same period of 1925.

Cutting Mellons.

This year dividend payments to date were distributed to owners of the major divisions of industry as follows: Railroad dividends $119,115,000; street railway dividends $64,310,00; industrial and miscellaneous corporation dividends $432,452,000. In the first 7 months of 1925 railroad owners got $190,535,000; street railway owners $59,135,000, and the owners of other corporations $413,680,000.

Satting Down Profits.

In addition to these record payments to investors the corporations are salting away surpluses. The Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "In the comfortable feeling generated by the dividend statements of the numerous large corporations another feature has been lost sight of and that is the large surplus accounts which are being accumulated. In other words, not only are business concerns able to pay their stockholders well for the year's business but they are putting aside large reserves against the rainy day and to assist in the inevitable era of expansion which lies ahead."

Grant Mergers.

The journal points out that the huge accumulations of surplus profits are also serving the financiers in their plans to effect giant mergers. It says: "These great surplus accounts must be invested and thus holdings have been acquired in those concerns slated for absorption."

NORTHERN STATES CO-OPERATIVE CONVENTION CHARACTERIZED BY CONSTRUCTIVE CLASS POLICY

The convention of the Northern States Co-operative League held in Duluth, Minn., July 18 and 19, was attended by 51 delegates and score of fraternal delegates.

The Northern States Co-operative League is the biggest and oldest district league of the Co-operative League of America. The secretary reported that the membership of the league was 51,945. Many new societies affiliated with the league during last year.

The convention was a live one. Most important questions were decided only after long and sometimes heated discussion and debate. This clarified the issues.

Important Decisions.

After hearing the budget for the ensuing year and getting all facts pertaining to the question, the convention decided to have for the coming fiscal year a full-time secretary. Until now, the secretary has divided his time with the Franklin Co-operative Creamery's Educational Committee.

It decided to continue the publication of the Year Book and to empower the executive committee to change the bi-monthly magazine to a monthly, if the financial condition permits it.

New constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Future Policy Outlined.

A resolution, declaring that the N. S. C. L. should be "neutral in politics" was unanimously voted down by the resolution committee and the following substitute resolution presented:

Co-operative Movement a Working-Class Movement.

"Whereas the co-operative movement in its nature is primarily a working class movement against the present based on profit, and

"Whereas a change in the present economic system of society can be accomplished only thru the united action of the whole working class,

"Be it resolved, that The Northern States Co-operative League declares the co-operative movement to be a part of the general labor movement, and therefore the co-operative movement should seek the co-operation of all workers' movements for the benefit of the exploited toilers."

Working Class Policy Adopted.

After a thoro discussion, the convention adopted the above mentioned tion on "neutrality" was withdrawn. declaration of policy and the resolu-

International fascism was condemned by the convention, the following resolution being adopted unanimously:

We heartily endorse the proposal made by the Red International Labor Union, that the International Co-operative Alliance take the iniative to call a conference of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, the Red International Labor Union and International Co-operative Alliance, to formulate measures to fight international fascism."

Elections.

After few other resolutions were adopted, the convention elected a new board of directors. The following were elected: H. Norby, Minneapolis; F. Burdant, Minneapolis; E. H. Anderson, Minneapolis; V. S. Alanne, Minneapolis; E. E. Branch, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. V. Nurmi, Virginia; O. Corgan, Hancock, Mich.; A. A. Siegler, Duluth; S. F. Emme, St. Paul; E. Ronn, Superior; George Halonen, Superior.

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Federal Judge Baldzell Branded Strikebreaker

AKRON, O.—(FP)—Federal judge Baldzell of Indianapolis is held in contempt by the Ohio Federation of Labor. Baldzell recently threw two streetcar union organizers into jail without bail for criminal contempt of court.

"Judge Baldzell is a strikebreaker," thundered Pres. John P. Frey of the Ohio Federation while the 43rd convention roared approval.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Nearing to Speak on British Trade Union Congress September 19

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. — Scott Nearing, who is leaving in a short time to attend the British Trade Union Congress, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the New York Workers' School, on September 19, immediately after returning from Great Britain. His subject will be, "The Trade Union Congress and the Developments in the British Labor Movement."

The lecture will take place at the Central Opera House Sunday evening, Sept. 19, just two days after Nearing has arrived in the United States on his return from the congress. It will be the opening gun in the fall term activities of the Workers' School.

Nearing is one of the many instructors that the school is adding to its staff for the coming year. He will give two short courses during the winter in addition to various special lectures.

U. S. CLASS WAR VICTIMS

GRANADA, Minn. — (FP) — Birthdays in September of political and class-war prisoners in American penitentiaries are announced as follows:

At San Quentin, Cal.: Sept. 10, G. J. Terrill, Box 38132; Sept. 15, James LaLonde, Box 38122; Sept. 22, Roy Carter, Box 38533; Sept. 24, R. W. Minton, Box 37492; Sept. 28, W. H. Wright, Box 38537; Sept. 30, Albin Bratland, Box 38,363.

At Sioux Falls, S. D.: Sept. 17, Frank Godlasky, Box 911.

None of these are allowed packages at this time of the year, but cards and letters and money are permitted.

"No Neutrality in Politics," Declares Co-operative Meet

DULUTH, Minn.—(FP)—Participation in all worker movements for the benefit of labor is to be the rule of the Northern States Cooperative league, according to the convention resolution adopted at Duluth in July. The 51 delegates representing 50,000 co-operators unanimously decided against neutrality in politics.

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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.

* * * *

And Mr. Coffey puffed several more clouds of smoke and studied them, and said he felt friendly to Dad; but he thought it would be better if Dad would contribute two thousand dollars to the campaign fund, and carry five thousand for Mr. Coffey personally. And Dad, looking him in the eye, inquired, "Can you deliver the goods?" Mr. Coffey said yes, he could deliver them all right, Dad needn't have any worries. So it was a bargain, and Dad took out his check book and wrote out two thousand dollars to the order of the treasurer of the county campaign committee of the Republican party. Then he asked Mr. Coffey whether he held any public office, and the latter replied no, he was just a plain business man; so Dad said all right then, the agreement could be in Mr. Coffey's name; and he wrote a memorandum to the effect that he had received the sum of one dollar and other good and valuable considerations, in return for which Mr. Coffey was owner of five per cent interest in the net profits of a well to be drilled on the Abel Watkins ranch near Paradise, to be known as the Ross Junior-Paradise No. 1. But it was understood and agreed that the said well was not to be drilled until there was a good hard road completed from the main street of Paradise to the entrance of the Abel Watkins ranch, and if the said road were not completed within sixty days the said J. Arnold Ross was under no obligation to drill the said well, nor to return to the said Jacob Coffey the said one dollar and other good and valuable considerations. And Dad handed that to the said Jacob Coffey, and smiled, and remarked that he hoped it wouldn't fall into the hands of the "Watch-Dog." Mr. Coffey smiled, and laid his hand on Bunny's shoulder, and said he hoped this little man wouldn't make any mistake and talk about it; and Dad said Bunny was learning the oil business, and the first lesson he had learned was never to talk about his father's affairs.

So then they shook hands all around, and the two got into their car, and Bunny exclaimed, "But Dad, I thought you were a Democrat!" And Dad laughed and said that he wasn't deciding the tariff on hyperchlorides, nor the independence of the Philippine Islands, he was jist gettin' a road to the Watkins ranch. Bunny said, "There's one thing I don't understand, how can Mr. Coffey do all that, if he hasn't any office?" To which Dad answered that the big fellows as a rule avoided holding office for that very reason, so they were free to do business. Mr. Carey could be sent to prison if it were proven that he had taken money from Dad, but nothing could be done to Coffey, he was jist the "boss." The office-holder, said Dad, was either a poor devil who needed a fifth rate salary, or else he was a man actuated by vanity, he liked to make speeches, and be applauded by the crowd, and see his picture in the papers. You would never see pictures of Jake Coffey in the papers, he done his work in his back office, and never in the lime-light.

Bunny, of course, remembered what he had been taught in the "civics" class, and asked if that was the way the business of government was always run. Dad said it was practically the same everywhere, from the county up to the state, and on to the national government. It wasn't really as bad as it seemed, it was jist a natural consequence of the inefficiency of great masses of people. It was all right to make spread-eagle speeches about "democracy," but what about the facts? Who were the voters here in San Elido county? Why, the very boobs that Bunny had seen "jumping" and "rolling" and "talking in tongues" at Eli's church; and could anybody pretend that these people could run a government? They were supposed to decide whether or not Dad should have a road and drill a well! It was a sure thing they couldn't do it; and Jake Coffey was the feller that done the deciding for them—he provided that promptness and efficiency that business men had to have, and that couldn't be got under our American system.

(To be continued.)

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.

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290 Advertising rates on application.

The British Trade Union Delegation and an Embargo on Coal

The British trade union delegation, headed by Ben Tillett, A. A. Purcell and Ellen Wilkerson, is here to raise funds for the striking miners. This is an important task, but still more important is that coal shipments from America to Great Britain be stopped. The British coal owners and the British government are carrying out a plan which if successful will make the strike of the miners futile; it is to flood the country with foreign coal, for which purpose the government already has made an appropriation, and let the miners starve. When they are sufficiently hungry and miserable they will be invited to go back into the mines on the owners' terms.

The miners and their families can be fed and clothed for a certain length of time by the rest of the British trade union movement, the generous contributions of the Russian workers and with supplies from other countries like America.

But the steady increase in shipments of foriegn coal to Britain is something that food and clothing, no matter how large the supply, can overcome. Unless the British trade union leadership declares an embargo on coal into England, calls upon the international labor movement to prohibit coal shipments, and takes the lead in an international boycott against British capitalism, they will have added to the disgrace of the desertion of the miners by ending the general strike, the additional stigma of failing to adhere to the first rule of trade union ethics—the boycott of scab goods.

The British trade union delegation can give a powerful impetus to the movement in aid of the miners if they will call upon American labor to refuse to handle coal destined for England. We believe that organized labor will respond to such a call and the mere fact of its being issued would put sharply the question of how best to support the British miners.

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"Human Interest Stuff"

It has been said that Communists do not pay enough attention to what the capitalist press calls "human interest stuff."

Perhaps there is some merit to the statement, but we are not going to argue about it now, having been informed of a "human interest story" which would bring large scalding tears from any of the professional sob sisters—if it were not for one fact.

Here it is:

Isabel Brown, wife of Ernest Brown, mother of a six-year-old child, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, early in the course of the British general strike, for telling strikers to make friends with the soldiery—"fraternize" with the military is the term used in Communist circles.

Mrs. Brown was a public school teacher and the board promptly revoked her license.

When she had six days more to serve her mother became seriously ill. Efforts were made to get the home secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, to release the prisoner so she could see her mother before she died.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks refused.

Isabel Brown's mother died two days before her daughter's sentence expired.

That is all except that we said this was a story that would melt the professional sob sisters—except for one fact.

That fact is that Isabel Brown is a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain and the wife of a member of its central executive committee.

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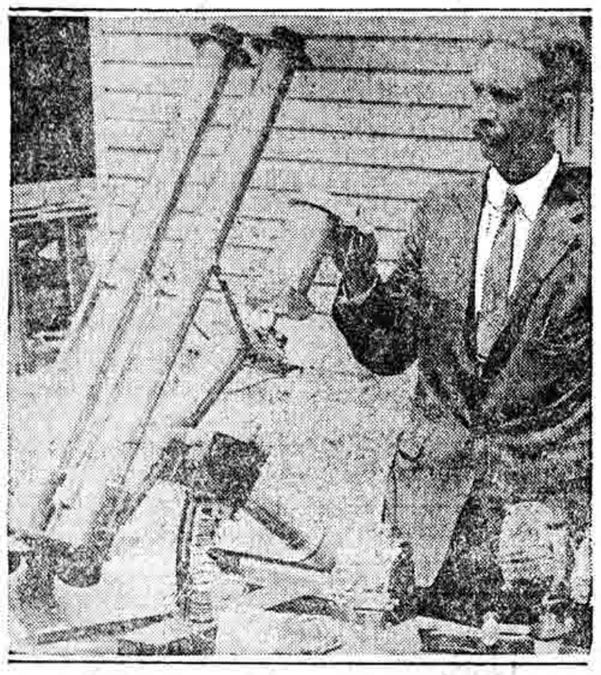
SCIENTIST TRAVELS 30,000 MILES TO STUDY "OLD SOL"



Dr. Charles G. Abbott has completed a 30,000 mile trip to Southwest Africa where he has established a station for his "sun gun" with which he expects to measure the sun's radiation. He has taken this trip in an attempt to be able to collect data on the variation of the sun's radiation so that it will be possible to make accurate long-time weather forecasts.

Calles and Mexico's "Reformation"

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

ARTICLE V.

EVERY local riot of hysterical Catholic women in Mexico is magnified by imaginative American newspapers into a "battle with the police."

One such "battle" is reported graphically, under a six-column scarehead, in yesterday's Chicago Tribune. It is supposed to have taken place at Torreon but the "war correspondent" who describes it wires his story from a desk in Mexico City, 1,135 kilometers away. Exceptional reliability is therefore hardly to be expected. Nevertheless, even in this obviously biased account, one discovers reading between the lines that the battle consisted of an altercation between a knot of lamenting ladies and some soldiers; the latter fired a few shots into the air and the bejewelled "mob" seams to have dispersed.

Contrary to the ill-disguised hopes of U. S. imperialism, civil war has not broken out in Mexico on the heels of the clerical rebellion.

Boycott, Diversion of the Rich.

The boycott, or buyers' strike on luxuries, still continues and might unquestionably have a certain nagging effectiveness for some time to come. But it is only a pin-prick. It is exclusively a diversion of the rich. A few chauffeurs have been discharged, perfume sales may have fallen off somewhat, etc. Luxury buying is too insignificant a factor in the internal economy of Mexico for even a 100 per cent effective boycott to have any decisive influence.

In the face of renewed papal imprecations, President Calles has reiterated the intention of his government "to enforce, without fearing interdicts or supernatural punishments," the anti-clerical provisions of the Meixcan constitution.

This has the true revolutionary ring. It recalls to mind the proud Jacobinism of the French Revolution.

It does Calles little honor to defend him, according to the manner of American Liberals, as an impartial executive merely carrying out the constitution he has sworn to administer. He has set out resolutely to smash the political power of the church.

Mexico's "Reformation."

Some have characterized the disestablishment of the church in 1857 together with the anti-clerical constitutional provisions of 1917 as Mexico's "Reformation." The analogy is all right if it is not pushed too far. "Reformation" in Mexico was so long impeded that when the hour of realization came it was necessary to take extraordinary measures to wipe out the accumulated structural ramifications of the old Catholicism. But something more was neded too, and is still needed. The intervening years have created a situation where it is evident that Mexico cannot have a classic "Reformation" upon the European model. It can no longer be simply a clearing of the way for capitalism. The numerical and economic weakness of the Mexican bourgeoisie is only one obvious factor. Coincident with this there is the fact that the struggle of the poor peasants for the land, the rise of the Mexican proletariat and the aspirations of the strategically placed pettty-bourgeoisie all flowed necessarily into the stream of national resistence to the imperialist aggression of the United States.

The "Reformation" became merged with the Mexican Revolution, which became more and more predominantly a struggle against American imperialism for the preservation of the national resources. Such a struggle, to be successful in the long run, requires that Mexico make herself economically independent of Wall Street. A constructive program is necessary which will provide the basis for a national accumulation of capital and the development of an independent national economy. In a country where there is no present accumulation and where the co-relation of social forces is what it is in Mexico, this program cannot be based exclusively upon the capitalist class.

Calles' Constructive Program.

The course of the revolution itself has indicated the general line a constructive revolutionary-nationalism in Mexico must take, and under President Calles a systematic program has been worked out which does not meet the needs of the situation but which is nevertheless an important step in that direction.

Calles' economic program may be characterized by the following accomplishments of his administration, which I outlined, in part, in a recent article for the Workers Monthly:

1. "conomy" program—reduction of the army—balancing of the budget—resumption of interest payments on the foreign debt.
2. Establishment of the National Bank of Mexico as the sole bank of issue.
3. Establishment of farm-loan banks.
4. Anti-monopoly laws.
5. Oil and land land laws (under Article 27 of the constitution)—"Ley de Extranjeria."
6. Law exempting from all taxes Mexican business concerns formed with a capital of 5,000 pesoso or less.
7. Establishment of peasant co-operatives.
8. Establishment of oil distributing co-operatives.
9. Distribution of permanent titles to lands partitioned out in "ejides" (peasant comunities).
10. "Ley del Patrimonie de Familia"—step toward individual peasant land ownership as against the "ejido."
11. Irrigation work, on co-operative basis or under government control.
12. Local road-building program.

In the realm of international relations, Calles strives to hold off U. S. imperialism while maintaining an alliance with the American Federation of Labor and at the same time orientating his policy toward the nations of Central and South America.

Weaknesses of the Program.

In Mexico Calles tries to base himself on workers, peasants and petty-bourgeoisie under the patronage of a Jacobinical state machine but the latter are always uppermost in his mind. The weakness of his progress is that affords too prominent a role to the petty-bourgeoisie. Under his influence and that of Luis N. Morones, the official Labor Party and the CROM are being consciously poisoned with bourgeois ideology and all other than CROM unions are bitterly fought. In addition to hostilizing working-class, and peasant elements vitally necessary to success, his program requires him to compromise too freely with the demands of U. S. imperialism.

Calles and the A. F. of L.

Moreover, he is attempting to retain the support of the labor-fakers of the A. F. of L. against imperialism by a certain process of deception as to the "bona fide" capitalist nature of his regime, and partly for this reason he is obliged to engage in fitful attacks against the Communists. But the A. F. of L. will not be fooled, while his attacks on the radical labor elements at home only serve to undermine confidence in him among the masses who must be made the strongest supporters of his regime. No successful revolutionary-nationalist program can be carried out on the basis of the narrow circle of Mexican petty-bourgeois and their friends among the labor-fakers.

As for his advances to the A. F. of L. Calles is of course correct in trying to maintain close contact with the labor movement in the United States, the home country of American imperialism. Indeed it goes far to prove his fundamental revolutionary-nationalist sincerity. Nevertheless, the executive council has not issued a single word of comfort to Mexico in the present crisis, and has not even made any public reply to the request for support cabled to it by Ricardo Trevino of the CROM. Class conscious trade unionists must take this issue up in their organizations and insist upon support for Mexico! If the A. F. of L. carries on any real anti-imperialist activities at any time it will have to be under the pressure of the revolutionary minority.

Where the Church Comes. In.

Calles' attitude toward the church is determined by his conception of revolutionary-nationalist needs and by his general constructive program. It is a necessary part of that program. Ideas of a classic "Reformation" must be adjusted to a situation where a Jacobinical people's government is trying to mold a new social system along the lines indicated above. Every stronghold of reactionary landed aristocracy, and of "stockholders' capitalism" and of imperialism, must be rooted out. The ideology that supports them must be rooted out. The organization that is the Cacholic church must be incapacitated for rendering important service to any one of them.

Thus, in forbidding religious periodicals to discuss politics or to criticise the government in any way, Calles goes even beyond the specific provisions of the constitution of 1917, but he is following the sound policy of destroying manifestly counter-revolutionary organs. Calles will be firm in this policy as all who know him must realize. His answer to President Leguia of Peru, printed in yesterday's papers, shows his determination.

An Imperialist Tool Answered.

It was but natural that Leguia, the dictator of Peru, should attempt to meddle in the Mexican situation and bring about an "understanding" with the Catholic church. Leguia is one of the most shameless tools of U. S. imperialism in Latin America. He wired President Calles asking him to complay with "the high duty of bending your strong will for the re-establishment of harmony between the Mexican government and the church and avoiding calamities worse than war."

Calles answered him in the following strain:

"I can only take the message of your excellency as to the expression in no way signifies the mixing of of a purely personal opinion which the affairs of a foreign nation with affairs solely belonging to the domestic government of my country. Let me inform your excellency that in this case you are badly informed on the attitude of my government toward the Catholic clergy; otherwise, your good sense would have seen that the right is on the side of the Mexican government . . ."

After the Victory.

The present clerical rebellion offers Calles the best possible opportunity to strengthen the national-revolutionary forces in Mexico. When the rebellion is put down, as it will be put down, it is to be hoped that he will grasp hold of the possibilities of the situation with characteristic firmness, enlightened by all recent experiences. He will be in a position to proceed energetically against the enemies of the revolution.

What he will do if he is wise will be to destroy the last vestiges of church power, root out the enemies of the revolution in strategic places, break up the reacitonary "Sindicate de Agriculture" (landowners' league) and send General Arnulfo Gomes on a long diplomatic trip to Europe.

Without breaking his bonds with the petty-bourgeoisie, he should orientate himself more and more toward labor. He should adopt new policy calculated to win the important support of the railroad workers, who are now dangerously hostilized. He should cease his warfare against the other independent unions, notably the oil workers in the Tampico region, and he should refrain from attacks against the Communists. Above all, he must come to an understanding with the peasants, whose organization has alienated by covertly supporting the jurisdictional superiority of the CROM in the latter's efforts to absorb them.

If he follows such a course, basing himself thus securely on the active masses of the Mexican population, he can then face American imperialism with a united national-revolutinoary force at his back.

WITH THE STAFF

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

We'll Say She Was!

"Miss X resembles Mrs. McPherson in that she is of the same general build and has brown hair. The reported goggles were horn-rimmed glasses. The two aprons I purchased in Salinas. She was otherwise well equipped."—From Kenneth G. Ormiston's affidavit.

* * *

A TERRIBLE SKEPTIC.

"In its attitude toward religion, the church, and such social phenomenon, Weisbord is thoroly cynical. He is thoroly suspicious of the leading protestant clergy of Passaic. He feels in his soul that they are the creatures of a capitalistic overlordship."—From the Christian Century, a journal of religion.

* * *

YEH, IT'S HOT.

The red soldier sticks to his guns through the fray,
The shoemaker sticks to his last,
The laborer sticks to his job for his pay,
The sailor boy sticks to the mast.

The singer should stick to the songs he can sing,
The dervish sticks long at the dance;
But we guys on the Worker we don't care a ding,
So we work, sweat—and stick to our pants.

* * *

Now You Tell One

"The Soviet philosophy controls the military powers of Mexico."—From the frenzied phillipic of the Knights of Columbus.

Southern Pacific Lays Off 158 Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has laid off 158 workers. Another general layoff in the railroad repair shops is expected.

Last Words on Evolution

By ERNEST HAECKEL.

The extension of the theory of evolution to man was, naturally, one of the most interesting and momentous applications of it. If all other organisms arose, not by a miraculous creation, but by a natural modification of earlier forms of life, the presumption is that the human race also was developed by the transformation of the most man-like mammals, the primates of Linne—the apes and lemurs. This natural inference, which Lamarck had drawn in his simple way, but Darwin had at first explicitly avoided, was first thoroly established by the gifted zoologist, Thomas Huxley, in his three lectures on "Man's Place in Nature" (1863). He showed that this "question of questions" is unequivocally answered by three chief witnesses—the natural history of the anthropoid apes, the anatomic and embryological relations of man to the animals immediately below him, and the recently discovered fossil human remains. Darwin entirely accepted these conclusions of his friend eight years afterwards, and, in his two-volume work, "The Descent of Man and His Sexual Eelections" (1871), furnished a number of new proofs in support of the dreaded "descent of man from the ape." I myself then (1874) completed the task I had begun in 1866, of determining approximately the whole series of the extinct animal ancestors of the human race, on the ground of comparative anatomy, embryology, and paleontology. This attempt was improved, as our knowledge advanced, in the five editions of my "Evolutions of Man." In the last twenty years a vast literature on the subject has accumulated. I must assume that you are acquainted with the contents of one or the other of these works, and will turn to the question, that especially engages our attention at present, how the inevitable struggle between these momentous achievements of modern science and the dogmas of the churches has run in recent years.

It was obvious that both the general theory of evolution and its extension to man in particular must meet from the first with the most determined resistance on the part of the churches Both were in flagrant contradiction to he Mosaic story of creation, and other Biblical dogmas that were involved in it, and are still taught in our elementary schools. It is creitable to the shrewdness of the theologians and their associates, the metaphysicians, that they at once rejected Darwinism, and made a particularly energetic resistance in their writings to its chief consequence, the descent of man from ape. This resistance seemed the more justified and hopeful as, for seven or eight years after Darwin's appearance, few biologists accepted his theory, and the general attitude amongst them was one of cold scepticism. I can well testify to this from my own experience. When I first openly advocated Darwin's theory at a scientific congress at Stettin in 1863, I was almost alone, and was blamed by the great majority for taking up seriously so fantastic a theory, "the dream of an after-dinner nap," as the Goettinger zoologist, Keferstein, called it.

The great attitude towards nature fifty years ago was so different from that we find everywhere today, that it is difficult to convey a clear idea of it to a young scientist or philosopher. The great question of creation, the problem how the various species of plants and animals came into the world, and how man came into being, did not exist yet in exact science. There was, in fact, no questions of it.

Seventy-seven years ago Alexander von Humboldt delivered, in this very spot, the lectures which afterwards made up his famous work, "Cosmos, the Elements of a Physical Description of the world." As he touched, in passing, the obscure problem of the origin of the organic population of our planet, he could only say resignedly: "The mysterious and unsolved problem of how things came to be does not belong to the empirical province of objective research, the description of what is." It is instructive to find Johannes Muller, the greatest of German biologists in the nineteenth century, speaking thus in 1852, in his famous essay, "On the Generation of Snails in Holothurians:" "The entrance of various species of animals into creation is certain—it is a fact of Paleonthology; but it is supernatural as long as this entrance cannot be perceived in the act and become an element of observation." I myself had a number of remarkable conversations with Muller, whom I put at the head of all my distinguished teachers, in the summer of 1854. His lectures on comparative anatomy and physiology—the most illuminating and stimulating I ever heard—had captivated me to such an extent that I asked and obtained his permission to make a closer study of the skeletons and other preparations in his splendid museum of comparative anatomy (then in the right wing of the building of the Berlin University), and to draw them. Muller (then in his fifty-fourth year) used to spend the Sunday afternoon alone in the museum. He would walk to and fro for hours in the spacious rooms, his hands behind his back, buried in thought about the mysterious affinities of the vertebrates, the "holy enigma" of which was so forcibly immpressed by the row of skeletons. Now and again my great master would turn to a small table at the side, at which I (a student of twenty years) was sitting in the angle of a window, making conscientious drawings of the skulls of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.

I would then beg him to explain particularly difficult points in anatomy, and once I ventured to put the question: "Must not all these vertebrates, with their identity in internal skeleton, in spite of all their external differences, have come originally from a common form?" The great master nodded his head thoughtfully, and said: "Ah, if we only knew that! If ever you solve that riddle, you will have accomplished a supreme work." Two months afterwards, in September, 1854, I had to accompany Muller to Heligoland, and learned under his direction the beautiful and wonderful inhabitants of the sea. As we fished together in the sea, and caught the lovely medusae, I asked him how it was possible to explain their remarkable alternation of generations; if the mmedusae, from the ova of which polypps develop today, must not have come originally from the more simply organized polyps To this precoccious question I received the same resigned answer: "Ah, that is a very obscure problem! We know nothing whatever about the origin of species."

Johannes Muller was certainly one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century. He takes rank with Curvier, Baer, Lamarck, and Darwin. His insight was profound and penetrating, his philosophic judgment comprehensive, and his mastery of the province of biology was enormous. Emil du Bois-Reymond happily compared him, in his fine commemorative address, to Alexander the Great, whose kingdom was divided into several independent realms at his death. In his lectures and works Muller treated no less than four different subjects, for which four separate chairs were founded after his death in 1858—human anatomy, physiology, pathological anatomy, and comparative anatomy. In fact, we ought really to add two more subjects—zoology and embryology. Of these, also, we learned more from Muller's classic lectures than from the official lectures of the professors of those subjects. The great master died in 1858, a few months before Charles Darwin and Alfred R. Wallace made their first communications on their new theory of selection in the Journal of the Linnaean Society. I do not doubt in the least that this surprpising answer of the riddle of creation would have profoundly moved Muller, and have been fully admitted by him on mature reflection.

To these elading masters in biology, and to all other anatomists, physiologists, zoologists, and botanist up to 1858, the question of organic creation was an unsolved problem; the great majority regarded it as insoluble. The theologians and their allies, the metaphysicians, built triumphantly on this fact. It afforded a clear proof of the limitations of reason and science. A mirable only could account for the origin of these ingenious and carefully designed organismsm; nothing less than the divine wisdom and omnipotence could have brought man into being. But this general resignation of reason, and the dominance of supernatural ideas which is encouraged, were somewhat paradozical in the thirty years between Lyell and Darwin between 1830 and 1859, since the natural evolution of the earth, as conceived by the great geologist, had come to be universally recognized. Since the earlier of these dates the iron necessity of natural law had ruled in inorganic nature, in the formation of the mountains and the movement of the heavenly bodies. In organic nature, on the contrary, in the creation and the life of animals and plants, people saw only the wisdow and power of an intelligent creator and controller; in other words, everything was ruled by mechanical causality in the inorganic world, but by teleological finality in the realm of biology.

(To be continued.)

Professor Haeckel Says:

"READERS who are interested in the evolution controversy, as I here describe it, will find in my earlier works a thoro treatment of the views I have summarily presented. I do not belong to the amiable group of 'men of compromise,' but am in the habit of giving candid and straightforward expression to the convictions which a half-century of serious and laborious study has led me to form. If I seem to be a tactless and inconsiderate fighter, I pray you to remember that 'conflict is the father of all things' and that the victory of pure reason over current superstition will not be achieved without a tremendous struggle."

Engineers Win Mine Strike.

SYDNEY Australia — (FP) — The strike of engineers and firemen employed at coal mines throughout Australia has been settled, and the meu return to work victorious after having been idle for 5 weeks. The engineers had tied up the whole coal industry.