

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

ONE of the best jokes of the season is one of the reasons given by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, for his support of Frank L. Smith, republican candidate for United States senator. Smith as chairman of the Illinois commerce commission saved the users of utilities \$360,000,000 thru a reduction in rates, says Walker. The joke is that Samuel Insull, multimillionaire utility magnate and one of the most reactionary anti-union, militaristic plutocrats in the United States, the chief loser in Smith's rate-cutting spree, contributed approximately \$150,000 to Smith's campaign fund. Now, if Insull was mulcted out of millions of dollars thru Smith's action, his campaign contributions indicate that he is a most unusual kind of a capitalist or else as crazy as Harold F. McCormick, who spent thousands of dollars on a Ghetto maiden who posed as a Sultan's daughter.

MR. WALKER generates considerable indignation when anybody questions his political honesty. But it will take more than tears to convince an intelligent worker that a labor leader supported a republican politician because of his benevolence to the public at the expense of the man who helped finance his campaign. Walker might excuse his support of Smith prior to the slush fund quiz on the ground of ignorance concerning the source of Smith's campaign finances, but he has no such excuse now. And yet he persists in backing Smith, when even capitalist editors admit that it was not exactly good form for the chairman of a commission to accept liberal contributions to his campaign fund from men whose fortunes to a large degree depended on his attitude.

YOU can always figure on a right wing socialist or an anarchist

CONN. UNIONS WILL LAUNCH LABOR TICKET

Plan to Enter Coming Fall Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.— Connecticut workers plan to place a state labor ticket in the coming fall elections. A state labor convention, which is to nominate a slate and to draw up a platform, will meet here Sunday, August 29 at 11 a. m. in the Central Labor Union Hall, 23 Central Row.

To Build Organization.
At this convention which is called by the Connecticut labor campaign committee definite plans are to be made to build an organization based on the trade unions of the state to enter each election with a program and slate of candidates pledged to support organized labor in its drives against the injunction menace, registration of foreign-born, against interference in strikes by police, etc.

Among those signing the call for the convention are William Thuer, president of Capitol City Machinist Lodge of Hartford, No. 354; M. Rohinsky, president Painters Local Nos. 4 and 409 of Hartford; Robert S. Kling, Machinists Elm City Lodge No. 420; Per Nelson, Scandinavian Workers' Club of Hartford and William McKenzie, Carpenter's Union, Stamford.

Send Delegates.
All unions are urged to send two delegates to the convention. The call also points out that thanks to the donations that have been received from various labor organizations that are determined to have an independent labor ticket with a labor program in the coming elections the railroad expenses to the convention of all delegates will be paid.

WAR AMBASSADOR IS REPRESENTATIVE OF 'PUBLIC' IN NEW YORK

James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, has been chosen to represent the "public" on the New York state industrial commission that also has a representative of "labor" and "capital" on it. It is supposed to make a study of industrial relations. Of course, the militaristic and imperialistic Mr. Gerard can be depended upon to be unbiased on questions between the workers and the owners.

MEXICO PRIEST MURDERED FOR OBEYING LAWS

Catholic Plot Against Government Unearthed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18.— The slaying of a priest who had accepted the governmental decrees, by a fanatic catholic, compelled the government to take drastic action against catholic leaders who have been urging their superstitious followers to deeds of violence against supporters of the administration.

The slayer of the Mexican clergyman who repudiated Rome was immediately seized upon by a crowd that witnessed the assassination and dealt with summarily.

Several additional arrests of catholic leaders were made here today. The declaration of neutrality made by Coolidge has strengthened the hands of the government and it is now believed that Calles will proceed more vigorously against the clericals than hitherto.

A Concerted Plot.

Evidence seized by government agents on arrested catholic leaders lead them to believe that the attempted invasion of Lower California by Mexican adventurers was tied with the plots of the catholic leaders in Mexico City.

The episcopate is now on the defensive and denies all charges of using violent means to bring the government to terms. The boycott is rapidly losing its sting.

Fourteen Priests Comply.

One by one the priests are declaring their obedience to the religious laws and are being restored to possession of the churches which formerly were in their charge. Fourteen priests have already complied with the decrees and were speedily excommunicated by the episcopate.

The Mexican army, said to be stronger than at any time since the Madero revolution is ready for emergencies. The government claims to have proof of an insurrectionist plot in ten states. Wealthy catholic women were furnishing the funds for the purchase of arms, and it is believed that the Knights of Columbus has been smuggling weapons over the border.

Poor Military Leader.

General Enrique Estrada's unsuccessful attempt to cross the border from California elicits the view that Estrada was the "white hope" of the catholics. He is supposed to be under the direct guidance of De La Huerta who is in Los Angeles. Estrada's military ability is not rated very highly here. A military leader told how Gen. Obregon with only 2,500 men, kept Estrada guessing for two months on the Guadalupe front during the De La Huerta revolt.

Nuns Leaving For U. S.

Ignorant nuns are leaving Mexico for propaganda purposes in the United States. Those unfortunate women who were incarcerated in convents while still of tender age have no idea of what is going on in the world and are completely ignorant of the role played by the church. They are entirely under the influence of the priests and are led to believe that to accede to all priestly requests is a sacred and holy thing.

Steal \$8,000 Jewelry.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.— Two men stole diamonds value at \$8,000 from a jewelry store window in Brooklyn, and escaped.

BRENNAN RUNS FOR SECRETARY OF U. M. W. OF A.

Will Oppose Kennedy; Endorses Brophy

Anthracite man U. M. W. Candidate against Kennedy.

(By Federated Press)

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 18.—(FP)— Endorsing the candidacy of John Brophy, president of District 2, United Mine Workers, for international union head, William J. Brennan announces his candidacy for international secretary-treasurer in opposition to the incumbent, Thomas Kennedy. Brennan was formerly president of Dist. 1, U. M. W., an anthracite district of first importance. His fight for a recount of the vote and examination into the election of his successor, Rinaldo Capellini, is now before Pennsylvania courts.

Opposes Anthracite Agreement.

Brennan attacks the anthracite agreement signed February of this year for a five-year term and hits at "company influences" on some of the local unions. Brennan outlines his policy as a candidate for nomination and election as follows:

His Program.

1. Opposition to Sec. 3 and 4 of the Feb. 12, 1926 anthracite agreement, between Districts 1, 7 and 9, U. M. W. of A., and the anthracite coal operators' association.

2. Restoration to membership of Alex Howat and all other members of the U. M. W. who have lost their membership unjustly.

3. Nationalization of all coal mines in the anthracite and bituminous regions, with protection for the constitutional rights of every member of the union.

4. Organization of all non-union miners.

5. Elimination of the influence which the coal companies have on some of the local unions.

6. Endorsement of John Brophy for international union president and an appeal to his friends and supporters to rally to Brophy. The sections of the anthracite agreement attacked by Brennan read:

Arbitration.

Sec. 3. If within 30 days after starting such negotiations the parties have not agreed, all issues in controversy shall be referred to a board of two men with full power and without reservation or restrictions, and the parties agree to abide by any decision or decisions of such board, either on the merits of the controversy or as to procedure to be followed. Such board shall be appointed as follows:

The operators shall name three men and the miners shall name three men. The operators shall select one man from the list, and the miners shall select one from the operators' list, and the two men so approved shall constitute said board. Unless agreed, the men named by the parties shall not be connected with the United Mine Workers of America, or the business of mining coal. The board (Continued on page 2)

Two Ensigns Die in Plane Crash.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Ensign George Hammer of Austin, Tex., and Ensign Robert T. Stone of Howard, S. D., were killed today when their plane dived from a height of some 300 feet into Lake Michigan at the Great Lakes naval training station near here.

GOV. FULLER, CANDIDATE AGAIN; WHAT ABOUT SACCO AND VANZETTI?

Alvan T. Fuller, governor of Massachusetts, has filed for the republican nomination for re-election to his post. He has been in receipt of thousands of letters, wires and cables from over the entire world asking him to use his influence on behalf of the two framed-up Italian workers now facing the electric chair.

Feed Women and Children and Mine Strike Is Won, Radio Appeal to U. S. Labor

PAUL McKENNA, member of the executive board of the British Miners' Federation, speaking from the Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station on the Municipal Pier, declared to the workers of the middle west listening in, who numbered many thousands, that if sufficient financial assistance can be secured to save the women and children from starvation, then the giant strike of 1,200,000 British coal miners can be won. McKenna declared:

"We appeal to the American trade unionists and the sympathetic public to save us in this great struggle. If we can only get sufficient assistance to save the women and children from starvation, WE WILL WIN THIS STRUGGLE!"

(Full text of McKenna's address appears in this issue)

Aid the British Miners!

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, August 18.—In an appeal addressed to all Communist parties and to all workers, the Executive Committee of the Communist International calls upon the world proletariat to ensure at all costs the victory of the British miners.

The workers must see to it that the British General Council of Trade Unions does not dare to destroy the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee that was organized thru the will of the masses of the workers of England and of the Soviet Union, and that has for its aim the struggle for trade union unity against the capitalist offensive.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER.

At no time, the Communist International points out, was this Committee so indispensable to the workers, and above all to the fighting miners, as now. It is the task of the British workers to compel the General Council to make its delegation on the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee agree to direct and thoroughgoing aid to the striking miners.

Should the General Council refuse such aid its new treachery should be immediately exposed so that its members may be replaced by new people worthy of being called the representatives of the British workers.

WAGE LEVY AND COAL EMBARGO.

The aid to the miners must be quick and efficacious. It should be raised by wage levies on all workers who are at work. The fraternal aid given by the workers of the Soviet Union to the British miners must become the example for the workers of all countries to emulate.

Side by side with the work of supplying material aid to the miners it is absolutely necessary to organize an embargo on coal transport. The stopping of the movement of coal shipments to British ports will signify a great triumph for the cause of international solidarity and be a real aid to the striking miners.

SPAIN DEMANDS TANGIER OR IT LEAVES AFRICA

To Let Others Sit on the Rifian Lid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Aug. 18.—Spain intends to present a plea to the great powers for attribution of the international zone of Tangier to Spain. If this fails she will threaten to evacuate the Rif.

This would be one of the bluntest diplomatic moves made in recent history and might have important consequences. Indeed observers are wondering if the matter was not broached with the Italian government during the recent negotiations for the Italo-Spanish arbitration treaty.

Rivera Makes Threat.

The information as to the government's plan was contained in an interview with General Primo de Rivera:

"After seventeen years in Morocco, maintaining neutrality and spending almost 50,000 lives and 5,000,000,000 pesetas, if Spain does not obtain Tangier it will be a matter of consideration whether it is worth her trouble to spend 200,000,000 pesos annually in Morocco with international Tangier as a possible nest of new conspiracies and easy means of arousing the Moorish tribes to take the field with arms again.

Scene of Coming Conflict.

"The rest of Europe will not be free of the weight of Tangier until it is fully turned over to Spain. Those who do not see this are blind since it will not be long before Tangier is the center of grave international conflicts."

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

Full Text of Appeal Over Chicago Labor's Radio for Financial Aid to the Striking British Coal Miners

The full text of the appeal made by Paul McKenna, representative of the British coal mine strikers, for financial support from American workers is published herewith. It was made from the radio broadcasting station of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the Municipal Pier. It was as follows:

Greetings from the British Miners

I extend to you the greetings of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain who have been on a strike for nearly four months, fighting against the most brutal proposal that has ever been attempted to be imposed upon the workers in any country.

The coal operators state that coal has been sold at an uneconomic price. If that is so, they cannot blame the miner because he does not sell the coal, and if the profits are not in the industry as they claim, then it is their duty to put it there. But the statement made by them of making no profits does not coincide with the statement made by the minister of mines and the House of Commons, on May 26, 1925. The following are the aggregate profits made by the coal miners of Great Britain. The figures are official returned by the mines department. The year ended the 31st of March.

1913	£ 16,900,000	1920	41,800,000
1914	21,100,000	1921	3,100,000
1915	13,900,000	1922	1,800,000
1916	26,200,000	1923	15,800,000
1917	39,800,000	1924	20,800,000
1918	26,300,000	1925	6,900,000
1919	22,300,000		

Continual Turmoil in the Industry

THIS dispute arose in 1919 when the government of the day refused to put into operation the findings, and from that date, there has been continual turmoil in the coal industry because in 1920 the miners were locked out for three weeks, and a settlement was arrived at temporarily by the acceptance of the agreement known as the datum line. But in 1921 the then government of the day de-controlled the industry nine months before its expiration on the statute book. The miners at that time fought for thirteen weeks and had to go back to work, defeated.

In 1924 they were successful in increasing the minimum wage from 20 per cent to 33-1-3 per cent.

(Continued on page 2)

Miners' Children Are Breadless! Hasten Your Relief Funds!

THIS hurry call was received today by the International Workers' Aid of America from its sister organization, the International Workers' Relief of England, where millions of children, whose fathers and mothers are waging a desperate struggle against unbearable living conditions in the British coal fields, are on the verge of starvation.

Every since May First when the mines were shut down by the coal

barons with the support of the British government, the miners have been locked out because of their refusal to accept a 10% wage reduction from their already miserable pay envelope and because of their refusal to permit the working day underground to be lengthened by an hour.

increased a hundred-fold and daily their hardships become greater and greater.

It has taken a long while for labor in America to awaken to the real significance to the British coal struggle—a delay that has made the fight of the British miners so much harder and more desperate. The delay of American labor to bring support to the British miners has caused much unnecessary suffering and hardship, a condition which much be rectified.

Now that the British delegation is in America, visiting the trade unions, every effort should be made to support them and give heed to their plea. There are millions of workers who do not belong to trade unions, who perhaps will not hear by word of mouth what the English delegation has to say, but who must be equally interested in this fight for labor's cause.

Whenever a struggle of the working class is defeated by the master class, it effects the unorganized more than the organized. Therefore, the unorganized workers owe it to themselves and organized labor to stand solidly behind the British miners and help them on to victory. Every battle is fought on the stomach—life can offer no resistance without receiving nourishment and food supply that will produce its energy. The miners and their families are living on rations of salt, bread and tea, which unless immediate help arrives, will diminish to a point when resistance will be impossible. The miners' children, as always where children are involved, are actually dying for the want of milk and

fighters across the sea; for if the British miners are whipped and starved into submission—it will not be long before the American worker will find himself in the same boat.

The International Workers' Aid of America calls upon every worker to make weekly contributions out of his pay envelope for the support of the British miners, their wives and children. Send your weekly remittances to the International Workers' Aid local in your city or direct to the national office, 1553 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, from where it will be transmitted for British relief without undue delay.

MAC DONALD SAYS APPEAL WRITTEN, BUT IT IS LOST

Cook Speaks to Welsh Miners; Asks Support

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Aug. 17.—It is claimed by Ramsay MacDonald, right wing leader of the Labor Party, that he has written a letter to Ellen Wilkinson, British labor representative now in America asking relief for the striking miners, which letter is to be published as an appeal to aid the relief fund and contradict the assertions of Premier Baldwin that there was no suffering in the mine fields and therefore Americans should not send funds.

Letter Written—But Lost.
A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, had claimed that MacDonald refused to contest the falsehood of Baldwin. The assertion of MacDonald that he had written a letter takes the edge off of Cook's accusation—except for the fact that the MacDonald letter seems to have been lost! MacDonald's friends are hoping that it turns up quickly.

Cook when told of the letter said he was glad to hear MacDonald had decided to write, though he and the miners were generally dissatisfied with the attitude of MacDonald toward the strike.

Cook Speaks in Wales.

Cook, in a speaking campaign among the Welsh coal fields prior to the miners' delegate conference, promises the men that their leaders will not accept any agreement with the owners containing provision for the longer work day, and pledged that no conditions would be accepted until they had been submitted to a vote of the miners themselves. He was greeted enthusiastically and received many votes of confidence.

He told an audience of strikers at Porth in the Rhondda Valley that there had never been any intention on the part of the strike leaders to overthrow the British constitution. "Altho," he added, "I believe that a constitution which does not secure a living wage for the worker is one that requires to be changed."

Praises Russian Workers.

He said he had never communicated with the Russian government and was willing to show the British government the entire correspondence which had passed between the Miners' Federation and the Russian representatives. The Russians, he added, had sent £520,000 to the striking British miners, without attaching any conditions whatever to the remittance and not seeking to interfere in any way with British policy.

Asks For Endorsement.

Urging the necessity of this continuing in the strike leadership Mr. Cook said to one of his audiences:

"If you expect us to pull through you will have to give us a chance by accepting our advice and experience in this struggle. Discredit me and you discredit your own case."

Boston Capmakers Vote to March in Labor Day Parade

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The sectarian policy of the socialist party has reached such an extreme that they even oppose participation in the most conservative activities of the American Federation of Labor. Recently at a meeting of the Capmakers' Union of Boston, Organizer McCarthy appealed to the local that they participate in the coming Labor Day parade. To the surprise of the members present the socialist members strenuously opposed this forward step. They loudly shouted that the union should have nothing to do with Labor Day, but should celebrate May first.

Yet at the May first celebration in this city the socialist local took little or no part. The membership of the union local, however, voted by a large majority for participation in the parade and the Capmakers will be well represented at this celebration.

British Strike Is Indirect Cause of Ill. Mine Activity

Illinois miners are getting more working days per week than has been the case for many months past. This is due, in part, says President John H. Walker, Illinois State Federation of Labor, to the customary annual spurt with the approach of autumn and the purchase of winter coal stocks, but also indirectly to the protracted lock-out of British miners which began May 1.

"No Illinois coal is going to England to scab on the British miners so far as I know," Walker says, "but the mines nearer the Atlantic seaboard that used to supply our eastern states are now exporting to Great Britain and so Illinois coal is finding a temporary eastern market in America."

The Illinois miners have contributed almost \$30,000 to the British miners.

Prisoners Escape.
JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18.—Thomas Langford, 40, serving a life sentence at the Joliet prison for murder, sawed his way thru the bars and escaped over the walls of the prison here.

Full Text of Appeal Over Chicago Labor's Radio for Financial Aid to the Striking British Coal Miners

(Continued from page 1)
In 1925 the Gethsemane that the miners, their wives and families would have gone through only for the solidarity of the working class in Great Britain, notwithstanding the huge majority that the Tory government had on the floor of the House of Commons. They were compelled to subsidize the industry for nine months and to allow the miners to continue work at the status quo.

Mine Owners Get the Subsidy

THERE are mistaken ideas existing as to who received the subsidy. The coal owners tried to make the public believe that the miners received the 23,000,000 pounds granted by the government as a subvention to the industry. But the facts are that the mine department issue a quarterly balance sheet. Any one who takes the trouble to look at September, December and March quarters will see that during these nine months, eight of which were subsidy paying months, the actual amount of subsidy paid was 20,492,000 pounds. That went to the coal miners, but the coal miners got something more than that during the nine months—they got reduction in wages, prior to the subsidy there were districts with wages above the minimum but they all came down to the minimum. During the subsidy period the owners obtained an advantage from a greater output per man shift worked, and through actual reduction in wages and through improvements due to increased output, there was a reduction in costs.

The mine owners had 20,492,000 pounds and 5,800,000 pounds from reduced costs—more than 4,000,000 pounds of it from wages.

The Royal Commission has recommended the purchase of royalties by the state. This system is a disgrace to any intelligent country. We find that men who never put the mineral there, nor won't go down in a mine to take the mineral out, drawing thousands of pounds in royalties and way-leaves.

Church, Dukes, Earls, Etc., Get Royalties

THE following incomes from coal royalties and way-leaves were admitted in evidence before the Sankey Commission:

Ecclesiastical commission, per annum.....	£370,000
Marquis of Bute (6 year average) per annum.....	115,772
Duke of Hamilton (10 year average) per annum.....	113,793
Lord Tredegar (6 year average) per annum.....	83,827
(In addition, this individual admitted receiving about £19,000 a year from the notorious golden park mine, paid very largely by coal)	
Duke of Northumberland (6 year average) per annum.....	£182,450
Lord Dunraven (1918) per annum.....	64,370
Lord Dnyevor (3 year average) per annum.....	9,321
Earl Elmore per annum.....	43,497
Earl Durham per annum.....	40,522
The Inland Revenue witness gave the following figures of the number of persons deriving incomes from royalties and way-leaves during 1918:	
Less than £1,000 per annum.....	2,935 persons
From 1,000 to 5,000 per annum.....	618 persons
From 5,000 to 10,000 per annum.....	129 persons
From 10,000 to 20,000 per annum.....	72 persons
From 20,000 to 50,000 per annum.....	24 persons
Over 50,000 per annum.....	11 persons
Total	3,789

Demand Workers Sacrifice More

THE government absolutely refused to put into operation the findings of their own commission, although they recommend £100,000,000 for the purchase of the minerals. The land and the minerals are God's heritage to the common people. Then hold the land—hold your life. The bible states that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and I believe in the bible, but in Great Britain, the earth is not the Lord's—it's the landlords.

The press of Great Britain are asking the miners to make more sacrifice, while on the 30th of April, their wages at the minimum were \$2.25 a day. The miners' average wage for Great Britain was approximately \$2.50 per day.

The cost of living is 70 per cent higher than it was in 1914, making the purchasing power of \$5.00 considerably less than \$3.00, so one can readily understand the state of misery and poverty that prevailed amongst the mining community even when they were working.

The owners are seeking to reduce this mere pittance of wages and they are aided and abetted by the Tory government who have passed an eight-hour law. The miners in Great Britain have previously worked at 7 hours a day by act of parliament.

There is no justification for increasing the length of the working day as the British miner has the highest output per man of any miner in Europe, for his seven-hour day he has 17 1/4 cwt. per man per day. In Germany for the longer working day, they have only 17 1/4 cwt. per man per day. In France, they have only 11 cwt. per man per day. In Belgium they have only 9 cwt. per day per man. These countries work 48 hours per week.

Don't Let the Children Starve

THESE are only some of the outstanding facts involved in the controversy. The miners are receiving no help from any source unless from their fellow trade unionists in other countries of the world. The total amount received from that source when I left the shores of England was £800,000. The mining population is one-tenth of the total population of Great Britain. We have 2,000,000 children on the verge of starvation. The local authorities have ceased in many districts to feed the school children and provide milk for the babies. Poor relief is being stopped to the miners' wives and every day, the conditions are getting worse.

AND WE APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS AND THE SYMPATHETIC PUBLIC TO SAVE US IN THIS GREAT STRUGGLE. IF WE CAN ONLY GET SUFFICIENT ASSISTANCE TO SAVE THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM STARVATION, WE WILL WIN THIS STRUGGLE.

CARPENTERS OF CHICAGO!

TOMORROW'S issue of The DAILY WORKER will carry a story of the ballot steal in Local 1786 which enabled Harry Jensen to hold his office as president of the District Council for another term.

You can't afford to miss this sensational article.

MILLSTEIN GANG THREATS FAIL TO COW LEFT-WING

Progressives Demand Business Agent Resign

In spite of threats of loss of jobs and the use of violence, over 200 members of Local 45 Chicago Fur Workers' Union crowded into the Freiheit Hall here to hear the speakers of the fur workers' progressive group.

Business Agent Millstein and his gang were at the hall as the workers were arriving and threatened them with severe beatings if they went up. When a number of workers declared that his clubbings would not keep them from entering the hall he began to take names of those going into the hall in a small notebook. He threatened those whose names he was taking down with loss of their jobs.

Progressives Avert Riot.
The tactful conduct of the progressives averted the riot which the machine was bent on creating. Two hundred members of the union entered the hall and heard speaker after speaker denounce the manner in which the Millstein gang conducted the strike here.

Speakers pointed out that the business agent and his machine had not consulted nor listened to the dictates of the membership. It was forcibly pointed out that the agreement was not the wish of the rank and file and that the business agent and his machine had completely disregarded the wishes and dictates of the membership.

Cheers and prolonged applause greeted the speakers as they urged the members of the fur workers' union to adopt a more militant attitude and insist on the officialdom carrying out the mandates of the union.

Demand Millstein Resignation.
The following resolution demanding the resignation of business agent Millstein, whose term expires next week, for his conduct in the strike, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"We, the members of Local 45 at a meeting assembled at the Freiheit Hall, Tuesday, Aug. 17, do hereby ask the resignation of J. Millstein, our business agent, for the action he has taken against us."

BRENNAN RUNS FOR SECRETARY OF U. M. W. OF A.

Will Oppose Kennedy; Endorses Brophy

(Continued from page 1)
shall be obligated, within 90 days after appointment, to arrive at a decision on all issues in controversy, and to that end shall formulate their own rules and methods of procedure and may enlarge the board to an odd number, in which event a majority vote shall be binding.

Collaboration.
Sec. 4. The demands of the operators and the mine workers on the question of co-operation and efficiency are referred to the board of conciliation, exclusive of the umpire which shall work out a reciprocal program of co-operation and efficiency.

A Kennedy-Lewis Contract.

Section 3 is popularly understood to mean arbitration, which the mine workers have consistently opposed previously. Section 4 was supposed to provide the "modified check-off" which President John L. Lewis said they had gained. Secretary-treasurer Kennedy was an active expounder of the new agreement to anthracite locals immediately following its signing.

Has Charges Against Officials.

Brennan is at present working in the mines near Scranton. His brief submitted to the court after the union machinery rebuffed him, relates some sensational charges against present union officials. Brennan expects to release later statements enlarging upon his opposition to the anthracite agreement and amplifying his brief statements of policy.

Barrett Forced to Abandon Attempt to Swim Channel

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 18.—Miss Clarabelle Barrett, New Rochelle, N. Y., school teacher, was obliged to cancel her second attempt to swim the English channel this morning because of highly unfavorable weather. In her first attempt earlier this month Miss Barrett came within two miles of reaching her goal.

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

Labor Urged to Mobilize Its Dollars in Support of Class War in Britain

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

IT was a naval wireless station during the war. Now the north tower at the east end of the Municipal Pier houses the radio broadcasting station of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

During the war thousands of soldiers of all kinds, in training while waiting to be rushed to France, were quartered at this Chicago recreational spot that juts a mile out into the lake.

Tuesday night, during the supper hour, Paul McKenna, executive board member of the British Miners' Federation, with picknickers still lingering about the pier, and excursion steamers passing in the lake and the river, broadcasted his eager appeal from labor's own station to the workers listening in their homes, calling on them to mobilize their dollars and rush them to aid the striking British coal miners. A front of the Imperialist war of 1917 had given way to a front of the class war in 1926.

I sat close at McKenna's elbow as he talked, reading carefully from a prepared manuscript.

"This is the first time that I have made a speech this way," he had explained to the announcer, before he started, and he had been told, "Just talk in a conversational tone, not as if you had a big audience."

But there was a large audience, out there over Chicago, towards the east and the west, the south and the north. This station has been picked-up as far east as New York, but Minneapolis and St. Paul seems to be the limit in the west.

McKenna had half an hour. He was thru in 12 minutes. Beginning with the greetings of the striking British miners and ending with an appeal to "the American trade unionists and the sympathetic public," it is felt that he missed the ear, to some extent, of those who were listening to him.

He started by telling his audience of the great profits taken by the British mine owners, from 1913, the year before the war, to 1925, when the Baldwin government voted a subsidy to the industry. He gave the figures in British pounds sterling instead of American dollars. This must have been confusing. Especially when a pound sterling is nearly five dollars, profits of 29, 30 or 40 millions (in pounds) do not seem large to an American public, that is accustomed to hear of but one branch of the auto industry (General Motors, splitting a stock dividend of \$600,000,000, while American railroads make profits of one billion dollars annually, with other industries ahead or in close pursuit. McKenna made no effort to dramatize the figures, revealing their startling meaning to his American audience.

McKenna then told of the history of the struggle, from 1919, immediately after the ending of the war, to the subsidizing of the industry by the government last year, going into some detail to show that the subsidy went to the mine owners and not the mine workers. It was well to show how the mine owners profited even during this armistice in the class war, but McKenna, who could have done so, did not reveal the class nature of this struggle.

Then came another long list of figures showing the huge royalties taken from the mining industry by the church of England, the dukes, lords, earls and marquises, also these figures must have sounded rather monotonous to an audience continuously fed on jazz and slapstick and not accustomed to statistics.

There was the inevitable attack on the British capitalist press, although it was not called "capitalist," the explanation of the increasing cost of living and an exposure of alliance between the mine owners and the Baldwin Tory government to reduce wages and lengthen the work-day.

Toward his conclusion McKenna pointed out that "the British miner has the highest output per man of any miner in Europe," showing that the British miner does more work during the seven-hour day than the continental miners perform during the eight-hour day.

It was only in the last paragraph that McKenna got in any mention of the 2,000,000 children on the verge of starvation in the British coal fields. The appeal for funds came too abruptly upon this information, bringing the address to a sudden and ineffective close. McKenna even forgot to add that his listeners should send their contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., just as in the opening the announcer had spoken of "the recent coal strike in Great Britain."

But it was a beginning. It would be well if McKenna would broadcast 10-minute speeches every night during his stay in the city, from the Chicago Federation of Labor station. It could not be used to better purpose right now.

Then McKenna would have time to devote an evening to the contrast between the luxuries enjoyed by the family of the Marquis of Bute, who gets more than half a million dollars in royalties annually out of the coal pits, and the necessities denied to the families of the coal diggers who do the actual work.

McKenna might extend a little in explanation of the fact that 800,000 pounds sterling (\$4,000,000) had been received from the trade unionists of other countries in relief. McKenna didn't state that more than half of this came from the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics. The current publicity service of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), in reporting on the July meeting of the International Miners' Committee held at Paris, stated that:

"Richardson, the treasurer of the British Miners' Federation, gave an account of the financial position (of the British miners' strike). Up to July 14 they had received \$3,425,000, of which \$2,100,000 had come from Russia."

The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor might at least permit McKenna to say in Chicago, what the International Federation of Trade Unions confesses to the world.

When McKenna had finished he declared, "We haven't anything like this in Great Britain. The enemy used the radio with telling effect against us during the strike. We didn't have a chance to reply to their propaganda attacking us."

Now that he has a broadcasting station at his disposal in Chicago, let McKenna make the most of it. Immediately McKenna was thru with his address, the phone rang and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was calling from his home on 67th St. on the south side of the city.

"It was fine," said Fitzpatrick.

"Everything came over very distinctly." Then Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, called from his home in Glencoe, north of Chicago, with the same information. They should both join in an invitation to McKenna, "Try it again."

CONTRIBUTIONS START ROLLING IN FOR STRIKING BRITISH MINERS FROM CHICAGO'S LOCAL UNIONS

Intense efforts are being made by speakers sent by the Chicago Federation of Labor to collect relief for the striking British coal miners. Every effort is being made to collect the greatest possible amount of money this week and to send it immediately to the miners in Great Britain so that they can better resist the operators.

Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is visiting as many unions as he can in Chicago and surrounding towns. Supplementing his activities are speakers that are being sent by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Machinists' Union Local 337 at its meeting after hearing Lillian Herstein voted to donate \$50 to the miners. Lillian Herstein of the Teachers' Federation in her speech to the members of this union pointed out the great need

DONATIONS TO THE DAILY WORKER Received August 13, 1926.
Philip Cogan, Los Angeles, Calif.....\$5.00
C. Pilgrim, San Francisco, Calif.....5.00
Dominick Rendasavage, Gilberton, Pa. 5.00
Max Davidson, Los Angeles, Calif.....15.00

STRIKE-BREAKERS MOB SCAB HIRERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Win Pay for Two Weeks from Cheating Agents

By a Worker Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—After hiring 200 men from this city and 400 men from New York to take the place of striking motormen and conductors of New Orleans, the scab recruiting employment offices tried to ditch their strikebreakers without pay in Philadelphia, but riots which lasted over night in the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania lines resulted.

Riot Number Two.
At 11 a. m. after the previous night of riot, labor agents tried to pay off some men and refused others, with the result of more rioting. A call was sent to District 6 police station and a load of police appeared at the Pennsylvania employment office, 115 North 12th street, where the men had been hired to scab on the New Orleans street carmen, during the last two weeks.

"Inspectors" Mob Agents.
Rice, Patterson and Swizer, officials of the Railway Audit and Inspection company, with offices in the Franklin Trust building, an organization that furnishes spies to corporations under the fancy title of "inspectors," were on hand to pay the men off.

At interviewing the men, some claimed that they received only \$2 after having waited around two weeks, other received more, but all stood pat for two weeks' pay.

Strikebreakers Win Demands.
As far as could be learned, all were paid in full after the riot, in fact it is reported that some men were paid off that did not know anything about the affair until they happened to walk down the street and learned that the scab-herders were being forced to pay off by a riot of the strikebreakers.

Later in the day Rice, one of the firm of scab recruiters, was interviewed and stated:
"I will never again hire a man in Philadelphia." Pale and nervously tossing his hands, he exclaimed, "No, no, never again!"

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)
because of their attacks on the policy pursued by the right wingers. To attack leaders was to attack the unions, they argued. But now the union is on the other foot. The lefts secured control of the New York locals of the Furriers' Union and the socialists are waging war on the leaders, not even having the decency to halt their abuse during the recent strike which ended in as satisfactory an agreement as could be secured under the circumstances. The socialists even halt the decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the conduct of the strike, a procedure unheard of in the history of the federation.

THE following headline in a socialist paper over a story of the proposed probe is as deceptive as it is misleading: "A F. of L. orders probe of New York strike." "Manager refuses data to committee, demands name investigators." According to the paper's own story under this headline, what the manager of the Furriers' Joint Board demanded was that three of the investigators be appointed by the joint board and that the meetings of the committee be held publicly with the press admitted to its sessions. Yet one would gather from reading the headline that the manager of the joint board suggested that the joint board investigate itself.

AS to the novel decision to investigate the conduct of a strike. The A. F. of L. has followed a policy of allowing extreme latitude to international unions in the conduct of their own affairs. As long as they live up to the conditions of their affiliation with the national body, they do just about what they please. Labor leaders have accepted settlements in industrial disputes which smelled very much like "sell-outs," as for instance John L. Lewis' action in leaving the miners in the Somerset fields in Pennsylvania out of the settlement which ended the strike of 1922. Yet there has never yet been such an investigation.

THE only object of this investigation is to aid the reactionary elements in the Furriers' Union who have been deposed by the membership. If the present leaders betrayed the fur workers, William Green would take them to his bosom. That the socialist leaders have no serious differences with the capitalistically-minded labor leaders of the Green brand is proven by their alliance with them against radical elements in the trade unions.

Commit Many Holdups.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—A confession outlining a summer series of holdups in Chicago, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia, was obtained, according to police, from Ross King and Harry Mauchman, proprietors of an alleged blind pig in which Robert Harris was shot and killed.

LOOK FOR

LABOR AND LITERATURE

By V. F. Calverton -:- Art Work by Fred Ellis

IN THE NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21

KELLOGG STATES WALL ST. STAND ON ARMAMENTS

Spurns Proposals from League of Nations

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A message to the world on America's disarmament policy was delivered here this afternoon by Secretary of State Kellogg.

The American government, he said, is committed to and will loyally support any sincere and practicable plan for reducing the world's burden of competitive armament. But this government, he warned, will not participate in any vague or ephemeral scheme for reducing armament on the basis of each nation's national wealth and resources such as some of the nations, notably France, has advanced at the present Geneva conference.

No Supervision for U. S. Nor will the United States, Kellogg said, ever agree to the creation of any international agency which would be given power to supervise a nation's armament, or say when an individual nation was or was not too heavily armed—another proposal advanced at Geneva.

Kellogg drew a distinct line of demarcation between reduction of land and sea armament. The United States, he said, is not vitally interested in land armament other than that it would like to see Europe's armies reduced.

No Army Reduction Scheme. It will not be practicable, he thought, to arrange any universal scheme for reducing armies "for it is difficult to see the relation of the land armaments of the Far East to those of western Europe or to those of North and South America."

"We have advocated the desirability of starting with regional agreements which would strike at the root of the problem by removing from a nation the fear of aggression from its immediate neighbors. From modest beginnings we are more likely to go forward to concrete results than if all nations wait until some universally applicable scheme is formulated, if such in fact be possible. It seems an almost impossible task to draw up any plan acceptable to all nations."

U. S. For Sea Power. Concerning naval limitation, he continued, "our participation can be more direct."

"Here it is obvious regional agreements cannot be so effectively employed. It is rather the task of the principal naval powers to take the lead."

"Certain of the powers at Geneva have indicated a desire to deal with land, sea and air armaments as a part of an inseparable whole on the ground that reduction in one branch must be contingent upon reductions in the other two branches. But we feel that every effort should be made to simplify and not to complicate the problem, and we believe it will eventually be found that naval armaments should form the subject of agreement between the naval powers eventually interested."

Kellogg severely criticized the French proposal for basing disarmament estimates upon the total economic resources of a country.

Hudson Tube Panic. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Fifteen persons were injured, some severely burned, early today when fire believed to have resulted from a blown fuse threw passengers of a crowded Hudson and Manhattan tube train into a panic.

CALL US Humboldt 9069
PIANOS
For the next ten days we will have a FACTORY SALE on sample pianos at wholesale prices. Call up and save money. Your old piano taken as part payment for a new piano, player or grand. Tuning, repairing and refinishing our specialty.
KART'S PIANO REPAIR SHOP
2439 W. WALTON ST.

British Work Frantically in East to Build Ring Around the Soviet Union



Lord Birkenhead, secretary of state for India, and Sir George Lloyd, British high commissioner in Egypt, are leaving no stone unturned in the Near East to bring all the Moslem states into hostile relations with the Workers' and Peasants' Republic. In the court of Ibn Saud, of the Hedjas, in Arabia, in the palace of Reza Khan in Persia, British agents working under the joint direction of Lord Birkenhead and the London office of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are engaging in a network of intrigues, the main object of which is to create hatred and enmity for the Soviet Union.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR URGES UNIONS TO GIVE LIBERALLY AND QUICKLY TO BRITISH MINERS

The Chicago Federation of Labor, in a letter to its affiliated local unions, urges each of the union locals to contribute as liberally and as speedily as they can to the relief of the million striking British miners and their wives and children.

The letter urges each of the union secretaries to bring this matter before their local unions in the most forceful manner—by reading the speech of Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, made at the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting to their membership.

The appeal of the Chicago Federation of Labor follows:

GOLD SAYS FUR WORKERS READY TO SHOW BOOKS

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Nailing the rumor that the New York joint board of the Fur Workers' Union had refused access to the books of the organization by the investigators appointed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Ben Gold, manager of the joint board and leader of the recent successful fur workers' strike, has declared:

"The joint board is ready to show its books, if for no other reason than that the federation may learn how to run a strike. Such an investigation is almost, if not altogether, without parallel in America. We protest against this violation of our autonomy and we demand to know upon what grounds the investigation was ordered and upon whose initiative.

"We demand not only a copy of the charges, but we also demand open hearings where union workers and the press can be present. To this end we demand that a committee of the joint board be present. We won the forty-hour week for the workers and we obtained substantial wage advances."

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CHICAGO UNIONS SEND RELIEF TO BRITISH MINERS

Machinists 390 Donate \$200 at Meeting

Money continues to come in from Chicago local unions as fast as these organizations meet and either Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, or one of the other speakers selected by the Chicago Federation of Labor to aid McKenna approach the union with a statement of the true state of affairs in England.

Chicago labor has signified in no uncertain terms that it is behind the British miners not only in words but also in real financial assistance. Every local union that has been approached has signified its willingness to contribute as liberally as its resources permitted to aid the miners retain their seven-hour day, national agreements and present wages.

Machinists Contribute. One of the latest locals to contribute is Machinists' Union, Local 390. Lillian Herstein, member of the Teachers' Federation, made a brief but interesting talk before this union.

After her talk the meeting unanimously adopted a motion to send \$200 to the British miners. As there are about 400 members in this local it practically amounts to 50 cents on each member.

See Need to Win Strike. The members of this union showed by their action that they realize the importance of winning this strike and the necessity of defeating the British mine owners in their attempt to lengthen the working hours and reduce wages.

Union Meetings. The following meetings are to be covered by Paul McKenna or local speakers that are aiding the British miners' delegate relief fund:

- Tonight, Thursday, Aug. 22. Stage Employers, No. 110, 159 N. State St., 10:30 A. M.
- Carpenters, No. 434, 11037 South Michigan Ave. 8 P. M.
- Carpenters, No. 62, 6416 S. Halsted St., 8 P. M.
- Carpenters, No. 13, 113 S. Ashland Ave., 8 P. M.
- Carpenters, No. 504, Ogden and Kedzie, 8 P. M.
- Carpenters, No. 1693, 16 E. Ontario 8 P. M.
- Sprinkler Fitters, No. 281, Bricklayers' Hall, 8 P. M.

Friday, August 20.

- Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St., 8 P. M.
- Machinists, No. 199, 113 S. Ashland Ave., 8 P. M.
- Book Binders, No. 8, 73 W. Van Buren St., 8 P. M.
- Theatrical Stage Employers, No. 2, 412 Capital Bldg., 10:30 A. M.
- South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave., at 8 P. M.
- Mass Meeting of all Jewish Trade Unions.

Saturday, August 21.

- Bakers, No. 2, 218 W. Oak St., at 4 P. M.
- Hod Carriers, No. 1, 814 W. Harrison St., 2 P. M.
- Hod Carriers, No. 2, 850 S. Halsted St., 5 P. M.
- Machinists, No. 134, 113 S. Ashland Ave., 8 P. M.

Joynson-Hicks Fears More Strikes; Praises the General Council

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The late general strike, which was the first of its kind in Britain, will not be the last. So thinks Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the home secretary.

"I hope you and my constituents and not only the conservatives but all lovers of the constitution," he writes in a letter to the chairman of the Twickenham Conservative Association, "will not think this strike is the first and last of its kind."

"Preparations even now are being considered for future strikes. In the house of commons a member of the official labor party and one of the leaders of the Trade Union Congress said last month in my presence:

"It is only the first, there will be another and another and another general strike until we achieve our object."

Joynson-Hicks, who is one of the most rabid "red-baiters" and anti-union officials, approves the betrayal of the general strike by the treacherous general council leaders and applauds what he calls the common sense of the British trade union leaders at their refusal to allow the strike to develop on revolutionary lines.

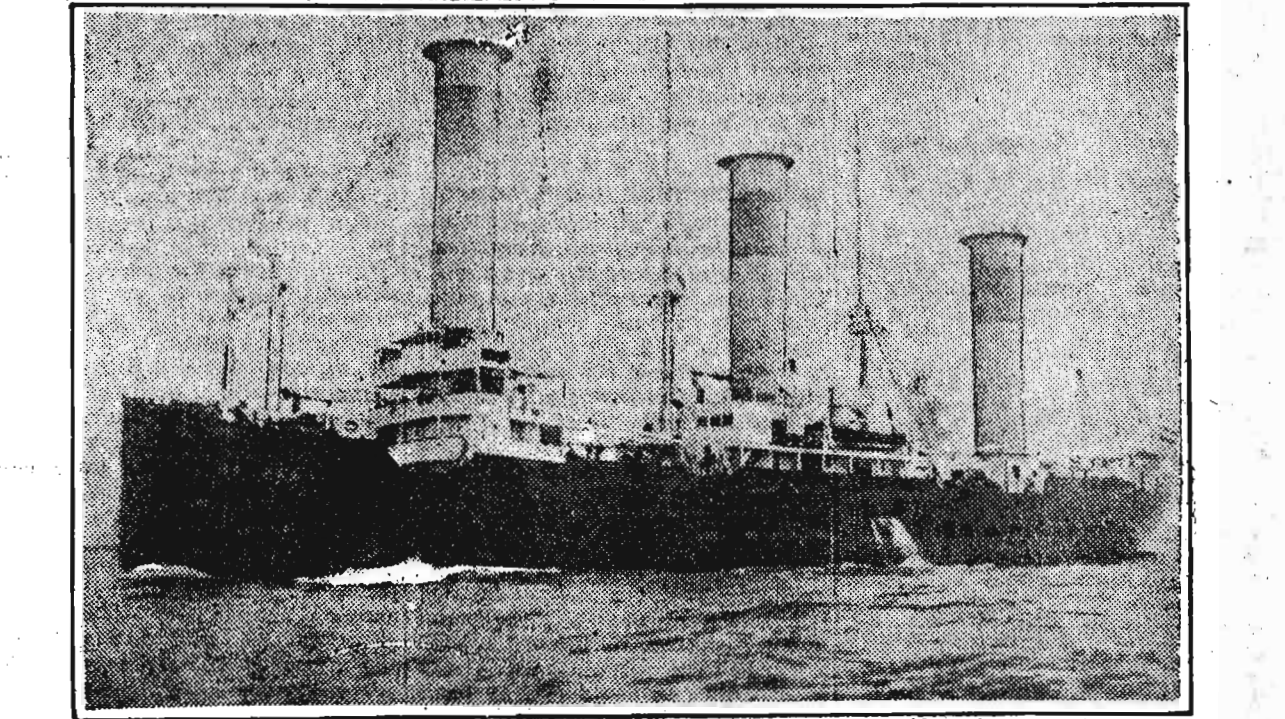
Mother and 3 Die in Fire. FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 18.—Trapped in their house when an oil stove exploded, a mother and her three children were burned to death at Coopers-town, near here today, according to word received here.

Fire Takes Grain Toll. HAVANA, Ill., Aug. 18.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed 45,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, and the McFadden grain elevator here today. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

Mazer is innocent of the murder of Don R. Mellett, declared Floyd E. Streitenberger, city detective of Canton, O., when informed today that Mazer is charged with the murder of the Canton, O., editor.

"Mazer was at my home from midnight until 12:50 or 12:55 a. m. on the night of the killing and I will do anything I can to clear him," Streitenberger said.

Latest Flettner Ship Navigates with Three Rotors



The Rotor ship grows up. The newest Flettner vessel, the "Barbara," seen here during recent trials in European waters, is the largest yet designed to use the whirling tower principle of propulsion. Its three towers give it first rate navigating speed.

AL'S CANDIDACY MAY BE HIT BY MEXICAN FRACAS

Coolidge Plans Fake Scheme for Farmers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—An angle of the controversy between the catholic church and the Mexican government that has hitherto escaped notice is its possible effect on the presidential aspirations of Al Smith, governor of New York.

Fear of Rome.

The Smith's Roman affiliations would, under the most favorable circumstances, render his prospects of election slim, fear that a catholic in the White House would presage a Mexican policy in Washington formulated by the church acting in concert with the oil and mining concessionaires would surely lose him the support of liberal elements who mistake the New York governor's jesuitry for progressiveness.

In all probability the religious issue will play an important part at the next democratic convention. Unless the Smith and McAdoo forces prove obdurate the most likely compromise candidate is Governor Ritchie of Maryland, who is wet and reasonably acceptable to the catholics.

Fostered by Lowden.

President Coolidge is paying close attention to the situation in the corn-belt states. Some politicians say that the revolt in the west is fostered by supporters of ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, who is receptive to presidential appeals. Coolidge is having consultations with so-called experts on farming problems and the plan that will be most likely adopted to stem the tide of opposition to the administration policies is a bribe in the form of a loan to the needy farmers.

On the other hand, the more progressive farmers are of the opinion that whatever concessions will be granted them will be due to their own efforts. Hence the growing sentiment for a farmer-labor party organization in several western states.

Ederle Makes \$20,000 Challenge to Critics

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 18.—The swimming colony here, does not think that Gertrude Ederle's twenty thousand dollar challenge to any and all channel aspirants will be accepted.

Miss Ederle's challenge was issued in reply to criticisms appearing in several British newspapers commenting on the methods by which they alleged she was enabled to swim the channel.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK SUBWAY STRIKERS THANK DAILY WORKER FOR ITS CO-OPERATION IN THEIR FIGHT

James F. Walsh, secretary for the General Strike Committee of the I. R. T. strikers, in the following letter thanks the DAILY WORKER, the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Workers' School of New York for the splendid co-operation given them in their struggle against the New York traction interests:

"August 14, 1926. To The DAILY WORKER:

"I wish to extend to you and that which you stand for the sincere thanks of the general strike committee of the I. R. T. strikers.

"Also thru your paper I would like to thank the Workers' School and all the unions and individuals who came so gallantly to our help and rescue, morally, physically and financially.

"It was a wonderful spirit shown in a wonderful way to a body of men who were green in the fight of the oppressed against the oppressors.

"I may truthfully say that the lesson of solidarity which we learned thru assistance of The DAILY WORKER and The Workers' (Communist) Party and those who were kind to us during our stressed period of strike will be but our first lesson for we hope to some day be in a position where we can also come to the aid of some of our fellow workers.

"Hoping for the day when we can feel assured of assistance from all organized labor, which should be in a spirit of for the workers, by the workers and of the workers. I again express our thanks.

"Sincerely yours, James F. Walsh, Secretary for General Strike Committee of the I. R. T. Strikers."

R. R. AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE CALLS FOR COMBINED CAMPAIGN FOR RAISES AND ORGANIZATION

The International Railroad Amalgamation Committee, the organized progressives among the railway unionists, has issued a call to all railroad workers to join the movement for wage increases and organization of the unorganized. The committee's headquarters is at Room 8, 702 East 63th St., Chicago, Otto Wangerin, secretary.

The call reveals that wages have been reduced. The average yearly pay in 1910 being \$1,820, while in 1925 the average was \$1,570. During 1925, 523,920 railroad workers received less than \$1,200; 400,000 about \$1,000, and 202,920 section laborers only \$877. Yet the cost of living in only the last two years has gone up 6 1/2 per cent.

Companies Wallow in Profits.

The railway companies can easily afford to increase wages. Profits for 1925 were record-breaking, totaling \$1,138,984,234, a gain of more than \$150,000,000 over 1924. This great gain is due to the killing speed up and efficiency systems introduced.

Since the ability of the unions to make an effective fight for wage increases cannot depend on any other force than the power of organized numbers, the committee insists that utmost efforts be made by the unions to organize the more than 1,000,000 railway workers now unorganized.

This great number of workers have partly been taken in by fake company unions, and the whole situation is highly dangerous to real labor unionism on the railroads. The amalgamation committee demands that the unions begin a general organization drive as a corollary to the drive for wage increases.

Danger in Watson-Parker Law.

The committee points out that the Watson-Parker law has its dangers for the railway unions. Atterbury, the most violent open shopper among railway executives is the law's most enthusiastic supporter. The law is made with a vague provision for "organizing" the workers, but no specified mention is made as to what sort of unions are to be recognized, and the arbitration boards, which will surely favor the companies, may legally recognize the company unions unless powerful trade unions bar the way.

This loophole open to the companies, they are sure, if the rail unions do not at once organize the unorganized, to gather them into company unions and claim recognition for these fake affairs.

Compulsory Arbitration.

The Watson-Parker law also aims to establish by law a system of compulsory arbitration in wage disputes, giving the civil courts the right to pass final decisions on arbitration awards. This situation is similar to the infamous industrial court law of Kansas, and the amalgamation committee demands that all negotiations be by direct conference between elected union representatives and those of the company.

The committee points out that while the resolution of the recent railway employees' department for a general organization campaign is a step in the right direction, the old method of individual and isolated campaigns by this

Proposed Resolution.

"Resolved, that we declare for a general wage increase for all trades and for the organization of the unorganized, and call upon our general officers to take immediate steps to arrange a conference of the heads of all standard railway unions to lay plans for joint national wage and organization movements."

New Haven Unions Form Conference to Aid British Miners

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 18.—A British Miners' Relief Conference will be held Wednesday, August 25, at 8 o'clock sharp at the Trade Council Hall, 245 Meadow St.

The Painters' Union Local 4 and Machinists' Lodge No. 420 are taking the initiative in calling the conference. The provisional committee intends to invite the British miners' delegation to visit New Haven and to address the unions of this city. It is also the intention of the committee to organize effective assistance to miners. Each organization is asked to send two delegates to the conference.

Brookhart Threatened with Death If He Dares to Speak at Marion Fair

MARION, Ia., Aug. 18.—Col. Smith W. Brookhart, republican nominee for the United States senate, is under heavy guard of detectives and deputy sheriffs today as the result of threats made on his life.

Two black hand letters were received by residents of Marion. Brookhart is to speak at the fair here this afternoon. The letters threatened death if he speaks.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Help Class War Prisoners!
PICNIC! PICNIC!
given by the Chicago branches of INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE—South Slavic, Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak and Greek I. L. D. branches
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1926
at Zahora's Grove, Lyons, Ill.
Featuring
Real "Balkan" Barbecue, Bulgarian Orchestra, Bohemian Games, Best of Food and Refreshments.
Speaker: JAMES P. CANNON.
Directions to get there (clip this ad as a reminder)—Take Ogden Ave. or 22nd St. car, then Lyons-Berwyn car to the end. Transfer to bus to grove, or walk straight west 4 blocks to the place. Or get the bus at the end of the 22nd St. car-line direct to the grove.
Join the International Labor Defense!

Alibi Witness Speaks for Accused Mellett Slayer, Louis Mazer
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—"Louis Mazer is innocent of the murder of Don R. Mellett," declared Floyd E. Streitenberger, city detective of Canton, O., when informed today that Mazer is charged with the murder of the Canton, O., editor.
"Mazer was at my home from midnight until 12:50 or 12:55 a. m. on the night of the killing and I will do anything I can to clear him," Streitenberger said.
SEND IN A SUB!

TREASURY TURNS COLD EYE UPON BORAH'S SCHEME

"Cancel Reparations? Never!" Says U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Senator William E. Borah's suggestion to Georges Clemenceau, ex-premier of France, that a solution of the debt problem might be found in the cancellation of all reparations as well as the debts has fallen on deaf ears so far as the United States treasury is concerned.

Borah's suggestion was contained in his reply to the open letter which the tiger addressed to President Coolidge in which he appealed for American generosity to France in the way of forgiving the \$4,000,000,000 that France owes the treasury.

Take It Seriously. Dispatches from abroad have indicated that Borah's proposal is being taken seriously and that Premier Poincare might have something to suggest officially along this line before congress meets in December. If he does the proposal will have a cool reception at the treasury.

This was made clear today when a high treasury official furnished the following opinion: "Germany alone would benefit by any such proposal.

"The United States gets virtually no reparations from Germany now, so the effect of that cancellation would be negligible so far as we are concerned.

Twelve Billion Dollar Reason. "But it is patent that we would lose all our debts, including those already funded, amounting to a good many billions of dollars.

"We would merely lose all the money the treasury loaned abroad during the war, in return for France, England, Italy and Belgium sacrificing all their claims against Germany for the destruction wrought by the war. Who would gain besides Germany? No one. Obviously neither France nor England could gain anything much by sacrificing their claims. And we certainly could gain nothing by abandoning some \$12,000,000,000. Germany alone would benefit by any such arrangement.

U. S. Trade Good—Why Worry? To the argument advanced by those in favor of the plan that it would be an aid to world trade and a powerful tonic to sick currencies and depressed economic conditions abroad, the treasury replied that America's foreign trade is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

Speeding-Up Crowds Out R. R. Conductors

Longer and faster trains are crowding railroad conductors out of their runs, says chief conductor Wm. Kirkpatrick of Div. 1, Order of Railway Conductors. "Quite a few of our men who would otherwise be stranded are taking jobs as yard conductors in charge of trains that are being made up in the switch yards," Kirkpatrick explains. "Some go back to breaking and in general there are relatively fewer promotions by the railroads to the conductor's rank. The speeding-up in transportation affects the train service as well as the engine service staffs."

Officials of the engineer and firemen brotherhoods are on record as saying that thousands of their members are unable to find regular runs on account of the changes in length and speed of trains.

LOST

Two T. U. E. L. account books at I. L. D. picnic, Pleasant Bay Park, Sunday, August 8. Finder please return to T. U. E. L., 108 East 14th St., New York City.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE AND SYMPHONY CONCERT

Proceeds go to buy MILK AND BREAD for the children of the Passaic textile strikers.

Wagner-Tchaikowsky Program
David Mendoza, of Capitol Theatre, Conductor.

Famous Scheherazade by Rimsky-Korsakoff
Directed by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera.

CHORUS OF 250 VOICES led by Jacob Schaefer.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 8 P. M.

at
CONEY ISLAND STADIUM
Surf Ave. and W. 6th St.

General Admission \$1.00 Reserved Seats \$2.00

Tickets for sale at the Daily Worker Office and 799 Broadway, Room 512.

For the Unity of the All-Union Communist Party

The resolution of the plenary session of the central committee and the central control commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the unity of the party was as follows:

INPRECOR TELEGRAPH AGENCY

1. Our party has always been the object of attention of the entire party and of its central organs, the central committee and the central control commission. Under the leadership of Comrade Lenin the party has successfully defeated every manifestation of factional strife, every endeavor to fight against the party on the part of factions and groups "with special platforms and the endeavor to coalesce to a certain degree and to establish a special group discipline" (from the resolution of the 10th party convention). The 10th party convention, which took place just in the period of the change in the life of the country and of the party, adopted a resolution drawn up and moved by Lenin on the unity of the party. In this resolution:

"The convention calls the attention of all party members to the fact that at the present moment the unity and firmness of its ranks, the assurance of complete confidence amongst the members of the party and the assurance of a really close, comradely collaboration, which really embodies the will of the vanguard of the proletariat, is especially necessary, as a number of factors are reinforcing the vacillations within the petty-bourgeois population of the country."

AND the party convention further pointed out that "it is necessary for all class-conscious workers to recognize the injuriousness and inadmissibility of any kind of factional strife, which in practice inevitably leads to the weakening of close collaboration and removing of the attempts of the enemies of the party hanging on to the governing party to deepen the crevice and to exploit it for the aims of the counter-revolution."

THE motion submitted by Lenin and adopted by the 10th party convention on the unity of the party was the guide for the party and for all its organs in the conservation of the stability of its ranks. Guided by this desire of the 10th party convention, the party settled all the manifestations of factional activity until the 14th party convention. At the time of the 14th party convention the party again faced the factional activity of the so-called "New Opposition."

The 14th party convention rejected the political and organizational views of the opposition, which distorted the standpoint of Leninism. Nevertheless the party convention and the newly-elected central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considered it practicable and necessary to take adherents of the opposition into all the leading institutions of the party, even into the central committee and the latter's politbureau. The party hoped that the opposition would recognize and rectify its errors in the course of unprejudiced work. The opposition was thus given the fullest opportunity to defend its viewpoint in the cases in which differences of opinion arose upon one point or another in the normal party manner. Altho the opposition persisted in its errors condemned by the 14th party convention and bore elements of open factional irreconcilability into the work of the Politbureau of the central committee, this defense of its opinions by the opposition within the party gave rise neither in the central committee nor in the central control commission to serious fears for the unity of the party.

2. But unfortunately the opposition did not confine its fight to the limits defined by the legal defense of its viewpoint within the party statutes and of late began direct breaches of the decisions of the 10th and 14th party conventions regarding the con-

servation of unity in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, undertaking in its fight against the party to create an illegal factional organization, which was directed against the party and the latter's unity.

Recently the party faced a number of such factional measures on the part of the New Opposition, manifested in the staging of illegal conspirative meetings, in the printing and distribution in Moscow as well as in other cities of one-sidedly selected secret party documents with the intention of discrediting the policy of the Politbureau were distributed amongst the party members and were received by the organizations in Briansk, Saratov, Vladivostok, Platigorsk, Omsk, Homel, Odessa, etc.), in the sending of special emissaries to other party organizations for the purpose of establishing illegal factional groups (trip of Comrade G. Byelenki to Odessa to organize an illegal faction with the arranging of special codes, rendezvous, etc.).

It must be pointed out that all the threads of this factional procedure of the opposition lead to the apparatus of the executive committee of the Communist International, at the head of which Comrade Zinoviev, member of the Politbureau, stands.

Attention must be especially drawn to an illegal factional meeting in a forest near Moscow, which was arranged by the E. C. C. I. functionary, Comrade G. Byelenki, and which represents a step without precedent in the history of our party. This meeting arranged in accordance with all the rules of conspiracy (patrols, strict factional selection of those invited, etc.) was not only conducted by a collaborator of the E. C. C. I., who was chairman, but, what also is without precedent in the history of our party, a candidate for the central committee of the C. P. S. U., Comrade Lashevitch, made a speech and called upon those present to organize for the fight against the party, against the central committee elected by it.

All these disorganizing steps of the opposition prove that the opposition had decided to go over from the legal defense of its views to the creation of an illegal organization in the entire Soviet Union which opposes the Party and in this manner prepares for a split in the latter's ranks.

3. This activity of the New Opposition caused a reactivation of the groupings condemned by the party and drove these miserable remnants of anti-party and deliberately splitting groups to recommence their work against the party and its unity, on the basis of the New Opposition.

Thus it was established that Comrade Mikailoff, director of a Moscow factory, who had formerly belonged to the so-called Miasnikoff "workers' group" which had been condemned by the party as a counter-revolutionary group as long as three years ago, had duplicated secret party documents with the aid of non-party typists for distribution in wide circles and had also organized illegal meetings.

It has been established that Comrade Shugayeff, who formerly was a member of the "workers' opposition," which was condemned by the 14th party convention at the instance of Comrade Lenin, went so far as to carry on anti-Soviet agitation amongst the specialists, advocating in conversations with them a direct struggle against the Soviet power thru exploitation of the expected disintegration of our party as a result of the activity of the New Opposition. Finally Comrade Jatzek, who was once expelled for connection with a Men-

Party Needle Trades Fraction Meets Sat.

A needle trade party fraction meeting will be held on Saturday, August 21, at 3209 W. Roosevelt road at 3 p. m.

The fourth national convention of the needle trades, to be held in New York September 10, 1926, will be the main point on the agenda.

Section 4 Industrial Organizers Meet Friday

A meeting of all industrial organizers of Section No. 4 will be held on Friday, August 20, at 1239 S. Sawyer street at 8 p. m. It is important that every nucleus be represented.

Plan Huge Labor Day in Milwaukee

(Special to The Daily Worker) MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—The 40th annual Labor day celebration by Milwaukee unions Sept. 6 will be the largest in local history, officials predict. The affair is held in a public park with refreshments and meals served by the labor committee at cost. Many unions have entered baseball and other teams to compete for the prizes. Children are especially catered for. Open air movies, concerts and dancing are program features.

Horse Kills Farmer. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—Oscar A. Hale, 77, was fatally injured when he was kicked in the chest by a horse which he was harnessing on his farm of his nephew here. He died before medical aid could reach him.

shivist organization called "Labor's Truth," participated in the distribution amongst party members of secret documents of the New Opposition.

4. The growing factional activity of the New Opposition led it to play with the idea of two parties and intensified the anti-Leninist deviations of the opposition to the utmost; disbelief in the forces of the proletariat and pessimism towards the work of socialist development in general and towards the development of socialist industry in particular; a tendency towards the destruction of the alliance of the proletariat with the peasantry (middle peasants), i. e., rejection of the principles, which according to Lenin is the "supreme principle of the proletarian dictatorship"; a tendency towards the support and backing of ultra-right deviations bordering on Menshevism in our party (for instance, the group of Comrade Sergei Medvedyeff, the former leader of the so-called "workers' opposition," which went so far as to want to turn our socialist state industry over to foreign capital, went so far as to speak of the liquidation of the Comintern and of the R. I. L. U., etc., that is, the liquidation of all the revolutionary goals of our party); a tendency towards a bloc on an international scale with the ultra-lefts such as Korsch, as well as with the ultra-rightists such as Souvarine, who, after expulsion from the Communist International, are carrying on a furious attack upon the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union under the pretext of an alleged kulak degeneration of our party. The new opposition brings no new concrete proposals, operates with left phraseology, strict factional selection of those invited, etc.) was not only conducted by a collaborator of the E. C. C. I., who was chairman, but, what also is without precedent in the history of our party, a candidate for the central committee of the C. P. S. U., Comrade Lashevitch, made a speech and called upon those present to organize for the fight against the party, against the central committee elected by it.

All these disorganizing steps of the opposition prove that the opposition had decided to go over from the legal defense of its views to the creation of an illegal organization in the entire Soviet Union which opposes the Party and in this manner prepares for a split in the latter's ranks.

5. This activity of the New Opposition caused a reactivation of the groupings condemned by the party and drove these miserable remnants of anti-party and deliberately splitting groups to recommence their work against the party and its unity, on the basis of the New Opposition.

Thus it was established that Comrade Mikailoff, director of a Moscow factory, who had formerly belonged to the so-called Miasnikoff "workers' group" which had been condemned by the party as a counter-revolutionary group as long as three years ago, had duplicated secret party documents with the aid of non-party typists for distribution in wide circles and had also organized illegal meetings.

6. The new opposition did not want to make use of the undeniable right of every party member to defend his own point of view, insofar as they do not run counter to the decisions of the party, but preferred to arrange meetings which were kept secret from the party and its members and to form an illegal faction, instead of an open and frank expression of its own views within the party organization on the basis of the party statutes.

The 14th party convention, which had afforded the adherents of the opposition, thru their election to the central committee and the central control

commission, the fullest opportunity of defending their views within the central committee, had at the same time issued the following instructions: "A determined fight is to be carried on against any endeavor to undermine the unity of the party, no matter from which side it may come, and no matter who may be at the head of it." This decision is only a reaffirmation of the decision of the 10th party convention, which was adopted at the instance of Comrade Lenin in a moment of especially bitter factional strife. The 10th party convention instructed "the central committee to carry out the total extermination of all sorts of factional activity," and prescribed that "all groups formed on this platform or on any other platform be immediately dissolved without exception" and instructed "all organizations to see to it most painstakingly that no sort of factional activity whatever be permitted. The non-fulfillment of this decision of the party convention must lead to the unconditional and immediate expulsion from the party."

7. The party holds all party members responsible for the factional struggle who participate in it, but must consider the leader of the opposition at the 14th party convention, Comrade Zinoviev, member of the Politbureau of the central committee of the C. P. S. U., whose colleagues take most active part in the factional work and utilize the apparatus of the E. C. C. I., which is directed by Comrade Zinoviev, politically responsible for this fight tending to split the party. This all the more as Comrade Zinoviev did not make the slightest attempt to condemn these colleagues of his or to draw a line between them and himself.

8. The party demands thru the central committee and the central control commissions of the party organizations the decisive remedying of deficiencies in the work of the organizations in order to increase the activity of the party members in all organizations by a thorough discussion of all the main problems of the party's work and to train them in the spirit of Lenin's principles by combatting the petty-bourgeois tendencies, which often penetrate under the flag of left phrases.

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During the present period of the practical development of socialism under the conditions of the N. E. P. and the resulting menace of the bourgeois elements within the country as well as the continued encroaching from without the invincible unity of the party is more necessary than ever. The party has achieved considerable success in the field of economic development and the raising of the material well-being of the masses of workers and peasants. But the party soberly recognizes that these successes are only the first and perhaps easiest steps on the road to socialism. Colossal and difficult work for the further practical development of socialism and for the raising of the material standard of living of the workers and poorer peasants to a higher level still stands before us. To accomplish this even greater discipline and inflexibility of our proletarian ranks are necessary. To this end it is necessary to preserve and further consolidate the unity of the proletarian vanguard, the unity of our party.

Without firm party discipline, without the submission of the minority to the majority, the party would prove incapable of solving the historic problems set by the November (1917) revolution, of conserving and consolidating the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and thus assuring the victory of socialism. The central committee and the central control commission express their steadfast conviction that our party will find enough strength to repel all endeavors to destroy the unity of the party and all attempts to split and dismember the party.

Against factions and against factional struggle, which hinder the party in directing the great work of building up socialism!

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SECRECY VEILS WAGE HEARINGS OF RAIL BOARD

Board Chairman Won't Talk of Its Work

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 18.—The hearings of the demands of railroad union representatives, jointly with the representatives of fifty railway companies, who are contesting the demand for a \$1 wage raise before the Coolidge appointed federal board of mediation sitting at the Waldorf Hotel, were suspended temporarily, on the grounds that the board wished to consider other matters. Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, of the open shop skate manufacturing concern in Massachusetts is chairman of the board.

The unions presented their case on Monday. John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central and chairman of the conference committee of fifty eastern railway lines, made his second appearance prior to the adjournment. Winslow refused to comment on the work of the mediation board.

"We are carrying on," he said. "That's all I can tell you. We cannot make any announcement to the press about our work."

BRITISH LABOR PARTY PLANS TO BUCK LANDLORDS

Trade Union Congress Joins Move

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press. LONDON. (FP)—The announcement that the British Trades Union congress and the Labor party conference will consider within a few weeks an agricultural policy for the labor movement means that British labor is about to challenge landlordism and capitalism on a bigger scale than ever before. The executives of both wings of the movement have approved the plan.

Until now the Labor party was the only one of the three radical parties without a clearcut policy on the vexing agricultural problem. The Conservatives have always had their strongholds in the rural districts. Lloyd George came out with a "solution" of the land question for the Liberal party. Having gained a large proportion of industrial constituency, the labor party realizes that it cannot come into power without making a big dent in the rural districts.

The draft proposes public ownership of land on the basis of compensation to the owners. For the farm laborer a higher standard of life will be sought, land made easily available and housing provided. Agriculture is to be revived by reclaiming land and by modern methods.

In many ways the agricultural laborer is worse off than the miner. His wage for a 50-hour week is \$7.50. The 900,000 agricultural laborers form a permanent peasant class. The tradition of resentment against the landlord and ecclesiastical oppressors inclines the agricultural laborer to sympathize with his fellow worker in the town. Many of his immediate relatives are miners, metal workers or railwaymen.

Rural workers are not well organized, but during the general strike their sympathies were with their fellows. Those who visited villages appealing for the miners frequently mention the generosity of the impoverished.

Rumor Volstead to Get Job

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Rumors that Brig. Gen. W. E. Rhinow, northwest prohibition director, would resign his post October 1, and be succeeded by Andrew Volstead, author of the dry law, were denied today by General Lincoln C. Andrews, head of dry enforcement.

May Prosecute Dry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A formal request for the criminal prosecution of the Anti-Saloon League of America on charges of alleged violation of the corrupt practices act was before the department of justice today as the latest attack on the national dry organization.



Worker Correspondence PRIZES

for stories sent in this week to appear in the issue of Friday, August 20

- 1—"OIL IMPERIALISM," by Louisa Fischer. A new book on the story of Oil and the part America plays in this struggle. Cloth-bound edition.
- 2—"FLYING OSSIP," Stories of New Russia. Unusual stories by the most significant of the new Russian writers.
- 3—"AWAKENING OF CHINA," by Jas. A. Dolson. A new book that makes a splendid addition to every workers' library.

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JOHN WALKER FINDS 'LABOR RECORD' TO AID INSULL'S MAN SMITH

President John H. Walker, Illinois State Federation of Labor, gives the following basis for his indorsement of Samuel Insull's nominee Frank L. Smith for United States senator: "The federation found, on the basis of American Federation of Labor records, that Smith while congressman had a 100% clear labor record," Walker says.

"Smith as chairman of the Illinois commerce commission issued orders making full crews compulsory for switching in the railroad yards. He ordered the mine washhouse law extended to all railroad workers and also ordered shelter for head brakemen. He turned votes in the legislature to put thru the injunction limitation bill, to defeat the state constabulary and to force primaries for circuit judges in Cook county. He saved utility consumers \$360,000, 000 a year in reduced rates."

Open Pit That Caused Death of 49 in 1880

STELLERTON, N. S., Aug. 18.—The Ford pit which was hermetically sealed since an explosion there in 1880, when forty-nine coal miners were entombed, has begun to give up its dead.

A shaft has been driven into the old workings and men, braving the gases, have entered the interior and recovered the bodies of three of the miners.

Husband Runs Amuck; 3 Die

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Catherine Davidson Escott, 43, was dead here today, her two grown sons were at the point of death today the result of the husband going on a rampage with a revolver at Mrs. Escott's home here Sunday.

FARRINGTON HAS RIVAL FOR JOB NEXT ELECTION

State Senator Sneed of Herrin Is Opponent

HERRIN, Ill., Aug. 18.—President Frank Farrington of the Illinois Mine Workers, who announced his candidacy for re-election before leaving for Europe, will have William Sneed of Herrin, one of his executive board members, as a rival in the referendum election December 14.

Farrington will attend the British Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth, England, September 6 as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor. Sneed is a senator in the Illinois legislature and is far from being a progressive.

Sneed has been regarded at times as a "Lewis man," but there are indications that the Lewis forces are not unfriendly to Farrington, giving rise to miner gossip in Illinois that either Farrington or Sneed will withdraw in favor of the other before the ballots are marked.

Extradite Chicago Beer Runner for Ind. Murder

The long fight that Frank McErlane, reputed beer runner, gangster and gunman, put up to escape extradition into Indiana ended today when Judge John P. McGorty ordered him returned. The extradition warrant was signed by Governor Small some months ago. McErlane must stand trial at Crown Point, Ind., for the murder of Thaddeus Ranchar, young Crown Point attorney, who was killed by three bandits who held up a roadhouse on May 4, 1924.

UNITY ATTAINED IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT OF BULGARIA; DIVISION ENDED FOR FIGHT ON EXPLOITERS

By S. POPOFF.

For long years the trade unions of Bulgaria were arrayed against one another. When the reactionary government shot down the Communists, the socialists, with all their influence, rejoiced in the bloodshed of their suffering brothers. Some socialist leaders went so far as to help the reaction.

The worst thing was that the reaction won, and those who were rejoicing over their rival's suffering, were put under the same repression. Even the right to think was denied. Blood was paid for the lesson, but the workers are now joining hands. They will succeed if they get rid of their stiff-necked and proud leaders.

Now steps are being taken and unity attained among the majority of the workers in the trade unions of Bulgaria upon the basis of the class struggle. There is one war and that war is for betterment of working class conditions and the final triumph of economic and political emancipation.

Work of Unity Committee. On July 21, in a great mass meeting such as Sofia has not seen for many years, the workers amid great enthusiasm, were told by a joint committee of the two rival organizations, that both were to be united under the name, General Workers' Union Alliance of Bulgaria. The following extracts are taken from the program of unity upon which they have united until a conference will take place not more than six months from now.

"1. The two existing general workers' unions, the Independent Trade Unions and the Workers' Societies, are united regardless of the numbers of membership. The unity is based upon equal rights for all members. The rights of the members in each union are to be continued.

Basis of Unity. "2. The unions and the General Workers' Union Alliance are independent of any political party. In their ranks they admit wage workers of both sexes, regardless of their political beliefs, race or age.

"3. The purpose of the unions and the G. W. U. A. is to protect the working class and advance its cultural development. For this purpose they will fight: To apply collective agreement instead of separate ones, to assure a maximum of 6 and 8 hours a day and minimum wage for a standard of living, to get rid of piece work, work on a percentage, etc., to stop night work in all shops possible, for a paid vacation, fight against the high cost of living, unemployment, and fight against exploitation and wage slavery.

For Industrial Unionism. "4. To accomplish these purposes the G. W. U. A. will use its organized power, press, assemblage, strikes, boycotts, meetings, demonstrations, lawful means, etc.

"5. The united unions tend to become mass organizations as they attract to their ranks the majority of the workers. They will establish

Dictator Wood Vetoes Philippine Plebiscite Bill the Second Time

(Special to The Daily Worker) MANILA, P. I., Aug. 18.—Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood vetoed a bill passed by the Philippine legislature providing for a plebiscite on the question of the independence of the Philippines. This is the second time that Wood has vetoed such a bill. His action was based on the ground that only the "sovereign power" could decide such a question. The legislature will probably pass the bill again over his veto and the matter will be referred to President Coolidge.

themselves upon the industrial principle. Existing unions established on craft lines will reorganize themselves upon industrial lines.

"8. The unions will fight for establishment of shop committees.

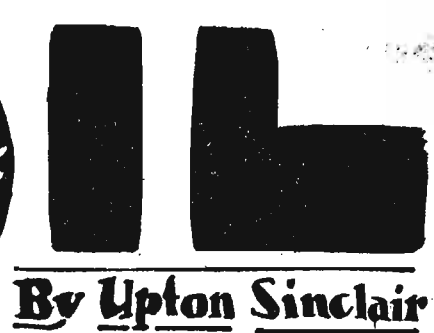
Right of Criticism. "9. Freedom of thought, opinion and criticism is guaranteed to all members of the united unions within the framework of the organization and without any injury to the unity of action. The unions and the G. W. U. A. rest upon the basis of democratic centralization.

The matter of international affiliation will be taken up at the coming conference.

Attorney Demands Aimee Produce Her Radio Operator

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—On the strength of reports that Aimee Semple McPherson has knowledge of the present whereabouts of Kenneth G. Ormiston, former Angelus Temple radio operator, Milton M. Golden, attorney for four newsmen charged with selling an allegedly obscene story about the evangelist, announced he will request Mrs. McPherson to produce Ormiston at the trial of the news vendors, August 23.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!



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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holy rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quiet hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Talintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Talintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over.

CHAPTER VII THE STRIKE I

A year had passed, and you would hardly have known the town of Paradise. The road was paved, all the way up from the valley, and lined with placards big and little, for sale or lease, and shacks and tents in which the selling and leasing was done. Presently you saw derricks—one right alongside Eli's church, and another by that hollow of holes, the First National Bank. Somebody would buy a lot and build a house and move in, and the following week they would sell the house, and the purchaser would move it away, and start an oil derrick. A great many never got any farther than the derrick—for subdividers of real estate had made the discovery that all the advertising in the world was not equal to the presence of one such structure on the tract. You counted eleven as you drove to the west side of the valley, where the Excelsior gusher had spouted forth; and from the top of the ridge, you could count fifty, belonging to a score of different companies. Going east, there were a dozen more before you reached the Ross tract, and now some one was prospecting on the far side of this tract, along the slide to Roseville, where the Mineral Springs Hotel was being built.

The little Watkins arroyo was the site of a village. You counted fourteen derricks here and there on the slopes and big tanks down below, and tool-houses and sheds, and an office. Dad had built the new home of the Watkins family near the entrance to the place; they had sold their goats, and they now irrigated a tract and raised strawberries and garden truck and chickens and eggs for the company mess. In addition to that, they had a little stand by the road-side, and Mrs. Watkins and the girls baked pies and cakes and other goodies, which disappeared down the throats of oil-workers with incredible rapidity, assisted by "soft drinks" of vivid hues. But you couldn't buy any "smokes" at the stand, these being contrary to the Third Revelation, and obtainable at the rival stand across the road.

The new bunk-house stood a little way back, under the shelter of some eucalyptus trees. It had six shower-baths, which were generously patronized, but to Bunny's great sorrow you seldom saw anybody in the reading-room, despite the pretty curtains which Ruth had made; the high-brow magazines were rarely smudged by the fingers of oil-workers. Bunny tried to find out why, and Paul told him it was because the men had to work too long hours; Paul himself, as a carpenter, had an eight hour day, and found time for reading; but the oil-workers were on two shifts twelve hours each, and they worked every day in the year, both Sundays and holidays. When you had put in that much time handling heavy tools, you wanted nothing but to get your supper and lie down and snore. This was a problem which Dad was too busy to solve just now.

Paul was boss-carpenter, having charge of all the building operations; quite a responsibility for a fellow not quite of age. So far they had completed forty shacks for the workers' families, costing about six hundred dollars each, and renting for thirty dollars a month with water, gas and electric light free. No one knew exactly what these latter services cost so Bunny could not determine whether the price was fair or not, and neither could the oil-workers; but Dad said they were glad to get the houses, which was the business man's way of determining fairness.

But there was one point upon which Bunny had interfered with energy; he didn't see why everything about the oil industry had to be so ugly, and certainly something ought to be done about these shacks. He asked Ruth about it, and they drove to a nursery in San Elido, and without saying anything to Dad, incurred a bill for a hundred young acacia trees, each in a tin can, and two hundred climbing roses, each with its roots tied up in a gunny sack. So now at every shack there was a young tree with a stake beside it, and all along the road there were frames made of gas pipe with a rose vine getting ready to climb. It was Ruth's duty once a month to pull one of the laborers off his job and make him soak the trees and the vines, and next day cultivate them and dig away the grass and weeds. For this service Ruth was compelled to receive a salary of ten dollars a month, and bore the imposing title of "Superintendent of Horticultural Operations." Bunny would inspect the growing plants, and sit in his reading room, and persuade himself that he had made a start as a social reformer, resolving the disharmonies between capital and labor, about which he was being taught in the "social ethics" class in school.

(To be continued)

The Furriers' Strike: Its Outcome and Its Lessons

By B. GOLD.

Chairman of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union.

ARTICLE I.

THE Forward, Vecker, the New Leader and our own sheet, the Fur Worker, which is the organ of the furriers' international, are very busily occupied in proving that the furriers won nothing in their last strike.

It is very interesting to note the statements of these writers: The Communists merely raised a slogan which is no victory at all. It was by fear that the fur workers halted its outcome. The fur workers were so anxious to be absolved from the Communist terror that they were happy to go to work under any conditions.

Simultaneously these "papers" do not fail to state the eight points which were accepted for settlement by the president of the Fur Workers' International—Schachtman—as a vic-

tory, but reiterate continually that the Communist leaders forced them into the prolongation of the strike for the Communist Party—that's all.

No one expected the Forward and its co-workers to tell the truth about the gains that the fur workers had obtained by their seventeen weeks' brave fight. Neither did anyone think that the Forward would aid the fur workers in their strike for better living conditions. It is well known, and for a long while past, that the paper of bunkum socialism has no connections with and does not represent any workers.

Of course, the Forward and its smaller fry would feel happier had the furriers with their Communist leaders suffered a loss in their fight. Didn't the Forward, in association with the strike-breaking forces of the international, do all in their power to curb it? Didn't the Forward serve the bosses openly thru provocations in their columns which surpassed any work done

by spies or agents of the department of Justice?

What was the purpose of the Forward co-workers in entering this senseless league with the view of breaking the strike? What was the object of Abraham Cahan's "caucuses" with the leaders of the international? Whom did the Forward serve with its wild attacks on the furriers' leaders in its stupid endeavor to demoralize the striking lines? It was not the fault of the Forward nor of the international officers that they could not break the strike. They have done all they could to do so. Let that be their only consolation. Of course, the Forward would feel happiest had the fur workers' lost, but if the outcome of the furriers' strike was diametrically different from the one that they had wished, is only a logical result of all laws of their strike-breaking tactics. Now they are all set to prove that the furriers won nothing, that the ones that are at fault for that are the Communists.

If the Right Had Won.

IT is truly useless to prove that the furriers won, by strike, material gains, which improved their economic conditions. Had these points been won by those of the Forward school it would have been hailed as a revolution. Imagine what would have happened had these advances been made by the now driven-out ex-President Kaufman & Co. instead of by the Communists. What wouldn't the Forward have done to make it popular. One of the Forward pen specialists would have been able to deduce that the right wing leaders are slowly but surely developing socialism in America. Why, Abraham Cahan would have based his bunkum socialism on such important advances. We, the left wingers of the union, would undoubtedly recognize the victory. If the right wingers could only do it! The trouble is that the rights cannot lead workers on the road of strife and victory. The Forward's men are only capable of demoralizing and deteriorating unions and breaking strikes; that is, wherever they are successful. Their conception and tactics of unions is demoralization and destruction. And while we are talking about the fur workers, it may serve as a demonstrative example. It would be worth while to draw a short comparison as to how the Forward, with its co-workers have led and successfully lost the strike of 1920, and then terrorized and demoral-

ized the furriers' union in the three years that they were in power. The lefts have only been in power for just one year. They have not only reorganized and strengthened the union but led the strike of 1926 with gains for the workers.

How They Did It.

IN 1920, when the Forward boys called a strike, the furriers had a larger treasury and a smaller membership—over 7,000 in number. In 1926 the membership of the union was larger, 12,000, and the treasury smaller. In 1920 the strike was called at the very beginning of the season, in the month of May. In 1926 the bosses made a lock-out in February, about three or four months before the advent of the season.

In 1920 each worker, without exception, had a saved up capital, because the fur workers had worked five years without rest, due to the war prosperity. In 1926 there were many workers unemployed since the end of November, 1925, and no savings to support them. During 1920 each manufacturer had a great surplus of furs. The war prices of furs began to drop. The majority of the manufacturers were at the threshold of bankruptcy. The only thing that could save them from entire ruin was the settlement with the union, and to put out on the market ready-made garments, which were yet a marketable product. Many manufacturers saved themselves because they have put on the market ready-to-wear garments.

Easier Than Now. IN 1920 the international office was controlled by the Joint Board. For this reason no scab work could have been made in other cities, like Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia. In 1926 the international was controlled by the officers of the Forward's group and shops of other cities were not only stopped from making scab work, but no investigation has even taken place. We shall again refer to this subject.

The most important thing that we wish to point out here is that in many points the conditions of 1920 were more favorable for the strike than in 1926. Nevertheless, not only did the Forward boys, the then union leaders, lose the strike, but they broke the union as well. The Forward then did not write any dissertations about strikes. It did not write about the debasement, graft and treachery that were in existence then. The Forward kept mum. All letters and articles that were sent by members to the For-

ward were buried there and never came to light.

The Forward was then terribly worried why its boys lost their jobs and were driven from the union. Meyer London called a conference of the active members and pleaded with us, that we again mount the Kaufman gang into the saddle.

The strike of 1920 could not have been won, because the strike was led with the aid of a band of hired slugs who received \$20 per day from the union. The slugs protected the scabs, received graft from the bosses, stole coats and betrayed the workers at each step. The strikers were kept in fear under the mailed fist.

Did the leaders know about it? Of course the Forward knew what was happening in the strike. But the strike leaders, as well as the Forward, were silent and whitewashed all that happened.

These are the methods and the tactics of the Forward gang. This is their conception of union leadership. The entire hope for support they lay upon the hired strong, in strikes as well as in times of peace.

"Membership? Puppies!"

THE membership? The rank and file? Puppies! was the descriptive term of Meyer London when we spoke to him of the membership of the union. While speaking about the workers, our former president, Mr. Kaufman, said once at a convention in Boston, "Your rank and file are double-crosses," and later Comrade London whispered, "Correct! He has well rubbed it into your rank and files."

The strike tactics of the mailed fist, treachery and corruption, reigned continually for three years in the furriers' union. Since the beginning of 1922 to May, 1925, continually under the leadership of the Forward and its "boys." The left wingers were persecuted, excluded from union activities, expelled entirely, whereas the right wingers under full protection of the Forward took full command. When the facts were discovered it was learned that a manager of the union was caught with the goods, and that the secretary had an agreement with the manager. The entire union was absorbed in graft. And yet does Abe Cahan, editor of the Forward, dare to come out with the accusation that the Communists are grafters!

But all this is only a reminder. We shall yet talk about more important facts in our next article.

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The Struggle in China

There are a number of indications that the mercenary armies of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, backed by Japan and Britain, respectively, have fallen upon evil days, that their offensive against the peoples armies, long heralded by the capitalist press as marking the end of "sovietism" in China, has entered a period of decline which technical victories such as the occupation of Pekin do not prevent.

Some of these indications are:

1. The advance from the south of Cantonese troops necessitating the hurried departure of Wu Pei-fu to protect his rear.
2. The terrific losses sustained by Chang Tso-lin's army before Nankow Pass from which the peoples' army withdrew with slight losses to stronger positions after a 112-day siege. "A five-mile arc before Nankow Pass is littered with Manchurian dead," cables Charles E. Dailey, China correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*. "Thruout the siege the Kuominchun losses were comparatively slight because of their sheltered positions," says Dailey.
3. The *Chicago Daily News* correspondent, cabling from Tokyo, reports serious difficulties between Chang and the Japanese government due to differences over financial matters. He reports also that the forces of Wu Pei-fu are demoralized and that the appointment of the white guard cossack leader, Semenoff, as adviser to Wu Pei-fu is taken to mean that "the allied cause (Wu Pei-fu—Chang Tso-lin) is hopeless."
4. The capitalist press services now are carrying detailed stories of the blood-curdling atrocities committed by Chang Tso-lin's mercenaries in the occupied districts—stories that would never see the light of day if his army were victorious or gave promise of it.
5. The continued unification of the Chinese nationalist forces and the growth of the belief that only when military adventurers backed by foreign powers are crushed can China really begin to solve its internal problems.

This view finds increasingly strong expression in such articles as those entitled, "Letters from the Interior," appearing in *The Peking and Tientsin Times*, which are commented on by *The Peoples Tribune*, a Peking nationalist daily, and which have attracted wide attention thruout China.

The writer stresses the need for unity against imperialism. He says:

For the unity of a country in obvious internal discord there is nothing like an aggressive foreign policy. The Revolution in France was consolidated by a crusading policy abroad and the Bolshevik power in Russia by wars against the foreign-supported white armies. If the Republic of China is ever going to be achieved . . . it will be by a coalescence of the provinces facing outwards from the interior. The propaganda value of the attack on foreign treaty privileges will be of cardinal importance in making the coalition secure.

The writer then deals with the struggles of the Kuominchun and it is evident that the military military defeats suffered by the peoples armies earlier in the summer have not shaken their prestige as the leader of the fight against foreign domination. We quote:

. . . the Kuominchun are the most successful champions of the first, or militant stage of the growth of liberal institutions in China. . . . Not only are they in many ways the most efficient and unified administration in China, but the most conscious of what they want to do and how they want to do it. If their supply of politicians and administrators were in proportion to their military strength, they might by now have seized the power in metropolitan China permanently. They would be governing, not in the best way that China could be governed, but in the best way it can be governed until the Chinese have struck a workable balance between their old and new civilization . . .

The *Peoples Tribune* adds the following comment on this article:

We regard it as a striking vindication of the position of the militant nationalists. It proves them to be an element destructive of that which is obsolete, reactionary, obscurantist, and hampering to the unification and liberation of the country and constructive of that we call the New China. It is a striking vindication of the view held by the nationalists that the New China cannot be built until the fight for liberation of the country from foreign domination is carried on to a successful conclusion.

The inner consolidation of China is continuing, not only "outward from the interior," but inward from Canton, which is the real revolutionary center of China.

The spread of the national liberation movement and the continual rise of the militant labor movement, together with the narrowing of the base of the mercenary armies which this forces, is the best of all indications that the imperialist forces are being slowly made to relinquish their hold on this nation rich in natural resources of every kind and with a population of 440,000,000 people.

Whose Military Training Camps Are They?

Closé linking of the war department with finance-capital by the appointment of direct representatives of this dominant group to department positions gives a key to the connection between the chief beneficiaries of American imperialism and the militarist propaganda and activity carried on under the auspices of the war department.

F. T. Davison, recently appointed assistant secretary of war, is the son of H. P. Davison, before his death one of the firm of J. P. Morgan and company.

Dwight W. Morrow, appointed by Coolidge as head of the aircraft commission, is also one of the Morgan crowd.

The Morgan interests are among the most ardent advocates of military training, and the war department, with its reserve officers' training camps and its citizens' military training camps, is under their control with Hanford MacNider, banker and former head of the American Legion, acting as the ballyhoo artist.

Whom does military training benefit? Workers who will be called out to suppress strikes and put down rebellions of colonial workers robbed with scientific thoroughness by the agents of Morgan's banks, or the House of Morgan?

Danger Signals for the British Miners' Fight

NOTE: The following article by the editor of the *Labor Monthly* (British) tells of the significance of the "churchmen's proposals" for settling the strike of the miners. Since the article was written the proposals were put to vote of the membership by the Miners' Federation executive after a delegate conference had discussed and approved them. But the miners voted the proposals down by a vote of 367,660 to 333,036. Another delegate conference is now being held. The importance of this will be seen by the article below, which should settle all the capitalist press propaganda that the miners do not want to continue the strike. It proves, indeed, their heroic determination to fight to a finish in spite of all their suffering—which can be relieved by more funds from American labor.

By R. PALME DUTT (London)
A NEW situation has arisen in the miners' fight, which is serious for the future. This situation has arisen

Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist Politician



Ramsay: "Sorry old thing, but those ease-oosie miners refuse to dig coal for His Majesty's owners despite my efforts."

from the acceptance by the miners' executive of proposals, nominally arising from a church committee, for a settlement on the lines of the Samuel report and an eventual reduction in wages. These proposals, as they stand, are unacceptable to the government; but they open the way to a compromise in complete contradiction to every decision and expression of the miners; and the mere fact of these proposals being accepted by the miners' executive has aroused new hopes in the bourgeoisie, and alarm and protests in the miners' ranks.

On July 14th, a church committee, containing seven bishops and leading Free Church representatives, and representing the "Industrial Christian Fellowship," met the miners' officials. This meeting might appear as a simple philanthropic peace venture of the innocent men of god, but its real character was sufficiently plain from the surrounding circumstances, which showed it to be closely parallel to the Samuel intervention in the general strike. According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the committee was acting under the guidance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was in close touch with the government.

The situation at this date is important to note. On July 12th, just two days before, the government and coal owners had made their supreme attempt to break the miners. The pits were reopened on the basis of an 8-hour day, and no immediate reduction in wages, the heavy reductions were shortly to follow. It was hoped that the miners, exhausted by privation and the distress of their families, would struggle back to work individually, and the federation would be smashed. The attempt completely failed, with the solitary exception of the special district of Warwickshire, where a few thousand returned. The miners stood solid by their federation, and the government's move made not a pennyworth of difference to the situation.

MEANWHILE the general council and parliamentary labor party were exerting heavy pressure on the Miners' Executive to break their resistance. Ever since June 23, when the miners' executive made the dangerous mistake of signing the pact with the general council to postpone the special conference and silence all criticism for the past, that pressure was increasing in force. Despite this pact, the general council did not hesitate to let be issued a report which consisted of a shameful and calumniating public attack on the miners for refusing to surrender, and an insistent demand that they should accept a reduction of wages. The demand for an embargo on coal and a levy of the whole movement in support of the miners was refused by the

general council. The miners' leaders including Cook, were now making statements which concentrated on hours rather than on wages, and which talked of the necessity of resuming work on the old conditions as a preliminary to negotiations. The general council deemed the moment ripe to invite the miners' executive to a conference, which took place on July 15. The calculation of the general council and the parliamentary labor party was expressed in the following terms by the *Times* of July 15: "The general council, presumably, are anxious to urge upon the executive of the Miners' Federation the need of stating that at last they are prepared to accept the report of the royal commission with all that it implies. . . .

"As long as the miners, to use the words of the general council, are prepared to face starvation for a slogan, labor members of parliament realize that little can be done, but there is a growing feeling that, properly handled, the miners would not now prove quite so adamant as they were at the beginning of the dispute."

In this can be seen expressed the cold-blooded calculation of the reformist labor leaders on the weapon of starvation to break the miners.

ON July 16th the church committee sent to the prime minister a basis of negotiations, to which they had secured the agreement of the miners' leaders. The terms of the bishops' memorandum cover the following points:

1. Resumption of work on old wages and hours: Government subsidy.
2. New national agreement within four months. Both reorganization and "the reference to wages in the report" to be worked out by the royal commission, and embodied in legislation.
3. In the event of disagreement at the end of the four months, a joint board with an independent chairman to make an award binding on both parties.

These terms, it will be seen, represent (1) acceptance of an eventual reduction of wages (2) compulsory arbitration. Nevertheless they were officially agreed to by the miners' executive; and the church committee was able to add triumphantly in their letter to the prime minister the following declaration signed by the four officials of the miners, Smith, Richards, Richardson and Cook:

"The suggested terms of settlement have now been submitted to the full executive committee of the Miners' Federation, and we are instructed to inform you that if a settlement can be arrived at upon the terms set out, the committee are prepared to recommend their acceptance by the miners."

THIS was the first new declaration of policy of the miners' executive since the beginning of the dispute. It was an abandonment of the old policy of no reductions as decided by the conference of April 9, and the change was made without consulting the

membership. At the same time Cook announced a new slogan: in place of the old "Not a cent off the pay, not a second on the day," the new slogan ran "To work we will go on the status quo."

The reaction of the miners to this new and unexpected move of their executive was immediate. From two of the most important coal fields, South Wales and Durham, came at once official protests. The executive committee of the South Wales Miners' Federation, as soon as the news came, passed the following resolution late on July 17th:

"After having before us an intimation that the national executive have empowered a deputation of church leaders to approach the government in order to put before it terms which are in opposition to the conference's decisions, this council instructs the secretary to communicate with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain committee, urging that the authority to present the proposed terms of settlement be withdrawn, pending the calling of a national conference to discuss the matter."

On July 21st the executive committee of the Durham Miners' Federation passed a public protest at the action of the national executive, which they declared to be "subversive of federation policy."

THE government of course, immediately rejected the church terms, which involved a subsidy. On these grounds Cook has defended the move as a tactical move, exposing the "fight to finish" policy of the government and the vanity of hopes of settlement on lines of the report, and therefore serving to confirm waverers and strengthen support in the working class movement. He declared in an interview to the *Daily Herald*:

"My friends in South Wales need not be alarmed. . . . Well-wishers and sympathizers who believed the government was amenable to reason now know definitely that the government does not want a peaceful settlement by negotiation. What they want is surrender by the miners' leaders to the terms they have put forward. They were never prepared to accept either the Samuel report or the Samuel memorandum. It would now be wise for those labor leaders who have been prating about the report to recognize the facts and declare where they stand, either to support the miners' policy against reduction of wages or longer hours, or support the government and the mine owners in their opposite policy."

THIS is a very dangerous line of argument. It did not need a surrender and new policy by the miners' executive to prove that the government has abandoned the whole sham of the Samuel report, an abandonment that the government itself has publicly declared. Nor will concessions win over to a fight those labor leaders who are behaving as the bitterest enemies of the miners, and who will only use con-

cessions to demand more. It is true that the government has refused the present terms, and is no more likely to accept them than the old Samuel memorandum. But this very fact means that the only net effect of the move is a concession by the miners on the two capital issues of a reduction in wages and of compulsory arbitration. Once the executive has declared its readiness to accept a settlement involving a reduction of wages, how can they continue the fight for no reductions? The bourgeoisie have at once seized hold of the concessions made in order to press them further; and debates have been fixed in both houses of parliament to call attention to

"the recent public expression of willingness on the part of the miners' leaders to recommend the men under certain conditions to accept both wage reductions and arbitration."

The general council and labor party leaders will certainly also take the opportunity to press the advantage.

The situation is thus a critical one, and a path of slippery negotiations and formulas, similar to the Samuel memorandum, has been begun. A national delegate conference, representative of the miners thruout the country, is urgently necessary to clear the position.

Stanley Baldwin, Capitalist Premier



Stanley: "Keep cool old dear. Only for those jolly old Russians the miners would be eating cinders by now. However, your nice labor leaders are helping His Majesty keep the imperial fires burning with coal from abroad."

The Fight on Filipino Freedom—The Vanished "Little Brown Brother Period"—"Divide and Conquer"—Philippine Rubber Possibilities—The Philippines as a Strategic Base for American Imperialism in the Pacific Area—Natural Resources Other Than Rubber—Mobilizing "Public Sentiment"—Some Defects of the Independence Movement.

ARTICLE III

Rubber and Philippine Land Laws.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
THE advocates of the division of the Philippines have discovered suddenly that the United States has a sacred duty to perform, i. e. to liberate some 800,000 Moros who are Mohammedans from the oppressive grip of 10,000,000 Christian Filipinos.

The acceptance of this holy mission is coincident with the discovery that the islands inhabited by the Moros (named in the introduction of the Bacon bill) are the only suitable territory for rubber-growing in the Philippines. It is likewise coincident with the increase in the activity of the movement for Filipino independence.

The area included in the territory to be known as "Moro Province," under the provisions of the Bacon bill comprises 60 per cent of the public lands of the Philippines and the description of its resources given by Representative Bacon previously quoted show that it is one of the richest in the world.

"The Philippine Republic" says of this territory: ". . . embraces approximately 40,000 square miles of 35.3 per cent of the total land area of the Philippine Islands. The Moro provinces contain 200 islands in an area extending approximately 700 miles east and west and 475 miles north and south."

IMPERIALISM, especially the American and British brand, is always saving some backward people from themselves or from some other menace. Its public reasons for grabbing territory are rarely other than pure. So we get the following choice extract from the speech of Representative Bacon in defense of his bill and in defense of the Moros:

Action along the lines of this bill . . . would clear the American people of the one black page in their Philippine administration. It would redeem our sacred pledge of protection to these Moros . . . when

the Moros accepted American sovereignty in 1899 . . . The Moro problem is an American responsibility . . . their loyalty is to us and not to the Filipinos. . . .

It is true that Moros and Filipinos do not get along together very well. They never have. But the reason for it is to be found in the fact that christianity in the Philippines has been used to create dissension between these two sections of the population and that the Mohammedan Moros are fishermen and seamen, more warlike than the peasant Filipinos. The Moros were never conquered by Spain and have resisted all attempts made to get them to desert their traditional religion.

THE heart of Representative Bacon bleeds for the Moros. He says:

"The political state of the Moros is nothing short of pitiful and its solution should commend itself to the natural instincts of fair play held by every American. Their so-called representation in the Philippine legislature is a farce and a mockery. They are deliberately denied any share or participation in the government."

IF the situation is as bad as Bacon states, the oppressed Moros could be given an autonomous government within the Philippines and such causes of friction as those mentioned above eliminated. But while the sufferings of the Moros arouse Bacon's indignation, there are, so far as he is concerned, great obstacles in the road to Moro freedom. It is a sad state of affairs but the well-springs of hope and charity in the breasts of imperialism's spokesmen flow abundantly and there is hope even for the Moros altho, as he says, they

are not yet remotely prepared to intelligently participate in a self-governing democracy.

THE Baconian solution is: To protect these defenseless and unarmed, the proud and self-respecting Moros, the administration of these provinces should be taken away from their age-long enemies,

the Filipinos. The administration of their affairs should be restored to A SANE, HUMANE AND FORWARD-LOOKING AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION. (Emphasis mine)

So much as the misery of the Mohammedan Moros may arouse pity and altho their "proud and self-respecting" attitude may challenge the "natural instincts of fair play held by every American," it is not quite enuf to influence business judgment sufficiently to grant independence to the Moros. INSTEAD of independence the Moros are to be handed a dictatorship which will know how to deal with an unconquered people, "proud and self-respecting," but who live in islands rich in iron and coal and suitable for rubber-growing on a large scale.

There is an additional reason for the solicitude for the Moros which expresses itself in the proposal to place them directly under a government which will substitute the little representation they have now in the Philippine legislature by none at all. It is that the Philippine legislature limits the amount of public land that may be held by any private corporation to 2,500 acres. The rubber barons believed with good reason that the establishment of "Moro Province" will make it easy to secure for their purposes as much land as they desire. The threat of division of the Philippines is being used as a club to force revision of the land laws.

ON August 3, Harvey Firestone, Jr., had a conference with President Coolidge at Paul Smith's, the summer resort where Coolidge is taking a vacation, at the request of the president. According to the *New York Times*,

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, has been working on comprehensive plans . . . and American capitalists are now ready to go into the enterprise if the PHILIPPINE LAND LAWS ARE AMENDED TO PERMIT EXTENSIVE LANDHOLDINGS FOR A PERIOD OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS. (Emphasis mine). The same issue of *The Times* quotes



WITH THE STAFF

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

Sugar Coated Rebels.

The leaders of the Amsterdam International are nothing if not polite. In fact they are nearly both. At any rate they believe in sweet reasonableness when venturing so far as to infer that the naughty capitalists might be unkind to labor. An example of this is seen in the following opening sentence of the words of the Amsterdam news service story about the Sacco and Vanzetti case and the sentence of death against them:

"There has never been any very great confidence in the impartiality of American judges, especially when it is a question affecting the labor movement."

A KLANSMAN'S FAMILY ROW.

"Gap, I hate to have you scalliwagin' out 'most every night, the good Lawd only knows whur and with what sort of company!" chided Mrs. Johnson.

"Well, anyhow, the lynching I was at last night wasn't—," returned Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge.

"You can't tell me a lynching was a pious affair!"

"Aw, I d'know! Anyhow, the presiding elder was present and made a prayer before we booted off'm the stump the feller we hung."—Kansas City Star.

Now You Tell One

"Never has Italy been as prosperous as she is today, and never was she so well administered."—Cavaliere Antonio Cottovaria, secretary of the Italian embassy at Tokio.

Firestone as follows in an interview given after his conference with Coolidge:

In fifteen years the United States should become independent of the British rubber monopoly, provided THE LAND LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ARE REVISED TO ENCOURAGE AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN A LARGE WAY. (Emphasis mine).

THE patriotic Mr. Firestone puts the whole scheme on the basis of the need for American control of rubber supply sufficient for the needs of industry:

At the present time Great Britain controls 77 per cent of the world's rubber production, while the United States produces about 2 per cent. It takes five years to grow a producing rubber plant and I estimate that in fifteen years sufficient area could be planted to break down the British control.

The Bacon bill, with its proposal for division of the islands on humanitarian grounds, the drive for the repeal of the Philippine land laws under the guise of patriotism, for the benefit of the rubber capitalists, are a double-edged sword directed at the liberties of the great majority of the population of the islands.

(To be Continued)

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Hazel Hyman, accordion; Fred Villini, popular songs; Marian and Jim Jordan, harmony.
8:30 to 10:00—WCFL Ensemble; Clifton Keiffley, Helen Rhodes, A. Alman, in songs of today.
10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium by Chas. Cook's Orchestra.