

Current Events By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

UNLESS the league of nations reforms Germany will have nothing to do with it. There is as much hope of the league reforming as there is of the pope embracing Communism.

ORIGINALLY the league of nations was very much in the control of France and England. Gradually those loving allies began to express their contempt for each other.

WOODROW WILSON was no piker when it came to picking out a job for himself. An ex-aristocrat of the United States navy told an audience of political experts at Williamstown, Mass., a few days ago that Woodrow's aim in sponsoring the league of nations was to be its first president and rule the world thru the league with an army of half a million and a navy to match.

WHEN ambition to stand in the spotlight, rather than to serve for the pleasure of serving, is the motive power behind a person's activities, the end is not general beneficial nor particularly satisfying to the ambitious person.

AT a banquet given in honor of George Bernard Shaw on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his birth the noted dramatist said that he did not give a snap of the fingers for his literary eminence, but he was proud of what he did for socialism.

GREGORY ZAGORSKY could not be blamed for preferring the polluted waters that lave the base of the statute of liberty to the steppes of Russia, if his boast of having hanged eighteen Bolsheviks is a fact.

PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES, president of the Mexican republic, is not a Bolshevik but a radical socialist, writes John Clayton, Chicago Tribune.

A Series of Articles By Anna Louise Strong Beginning in The Daily Worker MONDAY, AUG. 23 "Life and Work in the Soviet Union" "On a Volga River Boat." "Marriage in the Soviet Union." "How Russia is Building Socialism." "Behind the Scenes of the Russian Communists." READ THESE ARTICLES! Give Them to Your Shopmate. SUBSCRIBE! Get Your Shopmate's Sub!

CALLES REPLIES TO BISHOPS IN CHURCH FIGHT

Legal Channels Open to Catholic Protest

BULLETIN. Church Backs Down. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—Archbishop Mora y del Rio and Bishop Pascual Diaz today indicated that the catholic episcopate will accept the invitation of President Calles to seek means of repealing the Mexican religious legislation which has caused the present controversy.

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, August 20. — That the way is open to the Mexican episcopacy for an attempted modification of the laws relating to religious worship in a legal way was the gist of President Calles' reply to the appeal of Archbishop Mora Y. Del Rio for a truce in the struggle.

The president's letter was the outstanding feature of today's contribution to the most eventful struggle between church and state that ever took place on the American continent.

Clever Diplomacy. Political observers consider the reply of President Calles a masterly exposition of the government's case and one that completely takes the ground from under the feet of the episcopacy. Their charges of persecution fall to pieces in view of the fact that ordinary avenues of appeal according to law were never closed to them.

That Calles will oppose any modification of the religious decrees was indicated in his letter which said that "the constitutional articles contended are in perfect accordance with my philosophical and political convictions."

In Accord With Views. President Calles' letter to Archbishop Mora Y Del Rio was in part as follows:

"You have rightfully exercised your right of petition by applying to one of those able to initiate the laws but I must sincerely tell you that I am the least fitted person to comply with said petition and to undertake the constitutional abolition and amendments requested, as the constitutional articles contended are in perfect accordance with my philosophical and political convictions."

Way Still Open. "You still have your way open to address your petition to the deputies and senators of the federal congress or to the local legislators so far as the presidential decree is concerned. . . There exists as well the recourse to demand its abrogation or its (Continued on page 2)

LAW IGNORED BY N. Y. INJUNCTION JUDGE AUTOCRAT

Restaurant Strikers Find Law Futile

By IRVING FREEMAN, Federated Press.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Granting a permanent injunction to the Essex restaurant against the Greek Restaurant Workers' Club by Vice-Chancellor Berry knocks the effectiveness of the New Jersey so-called "anti-injunction" law.

The new law, which went into effect July 4, specifically allows peaceful picketing. The Greek Restaurant Workers' Club has been organizing lunch room and cafeteria workers and has had many injunctions heaped against it before the new law came.

After the anti-injunction law went into effect the workers called a strike at the Essex Restaurant, Newark. The employers went for an injunction. The pickets were merely walking quietly up and down in front of the eating place, carrying cards to tell patrons that workers in that restaurant wanted a 10-hour day, six-day week.

CALLES' SECRETARY OF WAR IS AN INDIAN WHO CAME UP FROM THE RANKS



GEN. AMARO. The full blooded Tarascan Indian, 32 years of age, who won the recognition that caused him to be chosen secretary of war in Calles' cabinet after fighting for years in both the armies of Obregon and Calles against the reactionary forces in Mexico at the head of which stands the catholic church.

PREPARE FOR LARGE I. L. D. CONFERENCE

Will Be Held in Chicago September 5 and 6

Preparations are in full swing for the second annual conference of International Labor Defense, which is to be held in Chicago on September 5 and 6. Units of the organization thru-out the country are at work with the election of delegates and a number of labor organizations have also taken steps to be represented at the conference.

On the evening of September 6 a mass meeting is being arranged for with a prominent list of speakers, who will greet the conference. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, well known to labor everywhere for her activities in the cause of the working class, will speak at the meeting. Together with her will speak C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, one of the leading defendants in the Michigan Communist trials; James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense; Dr. J. J. Peters, third assistant president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and probably Covington Hall, the well known southern militant.

Meeting of Welcome. The conference will take place at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, Ashland boulevard and Van Buren street, the hall in which the first conference, which launched International Defense, was held a little over a year ago.

Review Activity. The conference of International Labor Defense has been called in conformity with its constitution for the reviewing of the work of the past year and the formulation of plans for the conduct of the activities of the organization in the future.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR CHICAGO PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE FUND RAISING DRIVE THIS WEEK-END

The Chicago Conference for Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers will hold an intense fund-raising drive for Saturday, August 21, and Sunday, August 22. Every man, woman and youth must help on these two days. Everyone who has sympathy for the striking textile workers and seeks to aid them in their fight for a union and for better living conditions should report at the following stations Saturday, August 21, and Sunday, August 22:

- Workers' Lyceum, formerly Douglas Park Auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden.
Ukrainian National Home, 1532 W. Chicago Avenue.
Ausros Knygynas, 10900 S. Michigan Blvd.
American Negro Labor Congress, 3451 So. Michigan Blvd.
Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.
Workers' Sport Alliance, 453 W. North Ave.
Freiheit Gesangs Verein, 3837 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Russian Technical School, 1902 W. Division St.
Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
19 S. Lincoln Street.
Workmen's Circle Hall, 1047 W. 61st St., Englewood.
Workmen's Circle Hall, 130 Madison St., Maywood, Ill.
Mrs. Matilda Kalousek's home, 2306 W. 58th Court.
Lithuanian Press, 3116 S. Halsted St.

CONSUL DENIES CALLES RUSHES TROOPS NORTH

Stories of Disorder All Exaggerated

Stories widely prevalent in the American bourgeois press that the Mexican government is rushing troops to the U. S. border were branded as false yesterday by Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago, in an exclusive interview with The DAILY WORKER.

"A great deal of the most exciting news that comes out of Mexico is untrue," said Senor Lupian. "Things are really rather quiet. It is not at all necessary for the government to take any special precautions along the border. It may be that there are some movements of troops, for there are garrisons in towns along or near the frontier, as in all countries, and in the regular routine of military life, some of these garrisons are moved about. Some of them may have been moved towards the frontier, thus giving rise to unfounded rumors.

Fictitious Revolution. "Certainly the government does not fear the activities of General Enrique Estrada, recently captured by U. S. officers while apparently planning to invade Mexico with a small force and a small supply of arms and ammunition. When Estrada, during the De la Huerta revolt, had fifty thousand troops at his disposal, he failed to accomplish anything. His failure means that now no groups, not even his former followers, in Mexico have any confidence in him. This leaves unexplained his reasons for the recent attempt to assault Mexico from the United States side. Undoubtedly some secret forces stimulated him to this activity, and for some reason, but he probably did not actually expect to overthrow the Calles government by a military drive."

Senor Lupian also discounts heavily the news of disorders, murders of priests, mob violence, etc., apparently coming from Mexico. "The shooting of deputies and senators in Mexico City, now occupying so much space in the daily press in the United States has no religious or political significance, says Lupian, and the importance of the affair is greatly exaggerated, as well as the importance of the men shot. Deputies recently reported to have been shot were not deputies at all, they had never taken the oath of office.

Senor Lupian, on account of his official position, is able to gauge the effects of the boycott declared against business men of the capital and provincial cities of Mexico by the Catholic hierarchy for the avowed purpose of destroying the economic life of the country. If the boycott succeeds, there should be a falling off of imports into Mexico, and there should be some price changes on the Mexican market. Neither of these things has happened. Prices remain the same, and the foreign trade of Mexico, and especially the importation from Chicago is unaffected.

"The entire boycott is a failure," said the consul, "it is just an indication of the confusion and desperation of the higher clergy in the Catholic church in Mexico. Even if very injurious, it would not have the effect desired by those who organized it, for the government cannot change the fundamental law of the land overnight. The constitution of Mexico, of which the religious laws are an integral part, can be altered only by a majority vote of the congress, followed by ratification by the state legislation.

"The truth is that the clergy have (Continued on page 4)

Striking Miners Stand Firmly Against Owners' Plan to Increase Hours

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker) LONDON, August 20.—The capitalist press which had been hailing the vote of the miners' delegates to place their case in the hands of the union executives for negotiations with the owners and the government as presaging the end of the strike are now trying to lay the blame upon the miners' leaders instead of the mine owners, who refused to talk peace only upon terms of complete surrender by the union.

"NOT A MINUTE ON THE DAY!" The union executives came to the conference announcing that they would decline to discuss any proposal involving the longer workday. Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, opened the conversation with a question as to what terms the owners proposed, but adding that any terms proposing a longer workday would not be considered.

The president of the mine owners' association, Evan Williams, insisted in the name of the association, that a consideration of the working hours was absolutely essential. The miners' officials then gathered up their papers and left the council room.

Government Open Shop Attack. That the autocratic treatment accorded the miners by the owners is part of the general attack against the British working class is seen in the speech of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, wherein Churchill dwelt at length on the mining situation, attacking the union's determination to hold out against the longer workday and for a national instead of district agreements, and followed this with a reiteration of the stand of the government against allowing government civil service employees to belong to trade unions.

This plain open shop attack against the unionized civil employees, some 150,000 of which belong to the trade union affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, is stirring great resentment among the British unionists.

Fascist Italy Speaks Up. ROME, Aug. 20.—Altho fascism in economic life has registered little but failure, the fascist press ventures to advise the British government that the fascist method of outlawing all strikes is the proper way of "settling" the conflict between capital and labor.

The fascists blame the British government for being "too liberal" and "passive," and claim that the British government is "committing suicide by assuming an attitude of neutrality." All strikes must be made illegal, according to the fascists.

MILWAUKEE LABOR SELECTS "COMMITTEE OF TWENTY" TO AID STRIKING BRITISH MINERS. MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 20.—A "committee of 20" was appointed by the Milwaukee Trades and Labor Assembly to visit all of the local unions here with an appeal that they donate as quickly and as liberally as they can to the relief of the striking British coal miners.

FRENCH EDITOR SHOWS HOW U.S. CONTROLS ITALY

Italian Credit at Mercy of Wall Street

(Special to The Daily Worker) PARIS, Aug. 20.—Ludovic Naudeau, editor of the Illustration, who is making an inquiry into conditions in Italy, publishes this week an article which is sure to attract wide attention. Discussing the effect of Italy's settlement with America, he writes:

"While France resists the American pretensions fascist Italy has submitted. Italy promised to pay America whether or not she is paid by Germany and regardless of the effect these payments may have on her exchange.

"She put herself in a position more unfavorable than Germany since the adoption of the Dawes plan. Transfers of marks on reparation account is suspended when they hurt German exchange and all payments are stopped as soon as 5,000,000,000 marks thus accumulate.

Bound Tighter Than Germany. "Italy has given the United States 62 bonds corresponding to the annuities of her settlement. All these bonds, totaling \$2,042,000,000, are payable in gold, plus interest. The United States reserves the right to ask the Italian government at any moment to transfer these bonds against securities to be offered in Italy or elsewhere. These bonds if not purchased in Italy may be offered anywhere, and Italy engages herself to aid their sale. Germany, she has given her creditors 11,000,000,000 marks of railroad bonds and 5,000,000,000 marks of industrial bonds, has not undertaken to absorb them.

Yankees Have Italy in Hand. "Thus the United States at any moment can place on sale \$2,000,000,000 of Italian securities. Thus America holds Italian credit in the hollow of her hand. Americans hold the rate of the Italian lira at their mercy. They dominate the industrial power of Italy."

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS CALLS FOR MORE AID TO MINERS. LONDON, Aug. 20.—A joint meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, has adopted a resolution urging all trade unionists to redouble their efforts to assist the miners and to call for similar assistance from the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions.

CHICAGO LABOR RAISES OVER \$6,000 IN FEW DAYS' CAMPAIGN FOR BRITISH MINERS' RELIEF

Chicago labor unions are responding freely and generously to the call to aid the striking British coal miners. Partial returns for the few days' activity that has been carried on by the Chicago Federation of Labor shows that over \$6,000 has been collected for the British miners.

The following locals have already come to the aid of the British miners: Carpenters' Local No. 62 has donated \$1,000; Carpenters' No. 80, \$1,000; Painters' No. 275, \$1,000; Carpenters' No. 1367 voted to assess each member 50 cents. It is expected that close to \$650 will be sent from this organization. Carpenters' Local No. 58, \$500; Lathers' Union No. 74, \$500; Teamsters' Union Local No. 712, \$500; Machinists' No. 390, \$200; Carpenters' No. 13, \$500; Carpenters' No. 181, \$500; Machinists' No. 337, \$50; Stage Employees' No. 110, \$100; Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union \$100. Many unions visited have not yet notified the Chicago Federation of Labor of their action.

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LEAGUE CRISIS LOOMS IN ROW OVER TANGIER

Britain May Make Deal to Placate Spain

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British government is much worried over the prospect of a league of nations' crisis, which seems almost unavoidable at the September meeting. The gloom is due to the obstinacy of Spain in insisting that if Germany obtains a permanent seat in the league council Spain also must have a permanent seat, rejecting the British plan for semi-permanent seats, one of which was promised to Spain.

It is feared that Spain will follow the example of Brazil, resigning from the league. The defection of Brazil is not serious, but the withdrawal of even a second class European power like Spain would be a hard blow to the league's prestige, and there even is fear that Italy, which is now leagued with Spain by treaty, might follow suit and retire.

Fear League May Fall. If this proved the case, it would be hard for the league to stand up under the blow. The British have taken a definite stand, and rather than yield they will allow Spain to withdraw.

One way out is indicated in Dictator Primo de Rivera's recent claim for Spanish control over Tangier. Spain may withdraw its demand for a league seat if the idea of bargaining is put forward and the Tangier claim is satisfied.

Fishing Vessel Crew Lost in Storm

(Special to The Daily Worker) MADRID, Aug. 20. — A dispatch from Coruna says the fishing boat Etei Vina, founded in a storm and its entire crew of eight persons was lost. The pilot of a second boat attempting a rescue also perished.

PROTEST WOOD'S VETO OF ISLAND REFERENDUM BILL

Anti-Imperialist League Asks Recall of Governor

Branding Governor-General Wood's veto of the Filipino referendum bill on independence as "a brazen insult to an oppressed people" the All-American Anti-Imperialist League yesterday issued a statement of protest.

The statement calls for the immediate recall of Wood and appeals to the American workers to support Filipino independence.

The statement in full follows: Are the Filipino People to Be Denied the Right to Say Whether They Want Their Freedom?

STATEMENT OF ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

Governor-General Leonard Wood has again vetoed the bill for a referendum on the independence question in the Philippines. This is the second time that he has refused to grant the Filipinos the right to say whether they want independence. Last year a similar bill was passed unanimously by the legislature, but it was vetoed by Wood when it was too late for re-passage. The present bill vetoed by Wood will now come before the legislature for re-passage, will undoubtedly be unanimously re-adopted, and then will be presented to President Coolidge for his action.

Wood Fears Vote.

Why did Wood veto this bill? Why does he not permit the Filipinos to vote on this question? That he fears an overwhelming support for freedom on the part of the voters is proved by the fact that every representative in the Filipino legislature was elected mainly for his stand for independence. Wood has acted in accord with the wishes of Wall Street, which can look upon the Philippines only as a cast rubber plantation.

Wood's action makes a mockery of everything American presidents have ever said about the rights of self-determination of nations. Not only are the Filipinos denied self-determination but they are even refused the right to express their preference.

Monster Protest.

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League calls upon all true friends of Filipino independence to rally in a monster protest against this brazen insult to an oppressed people. Let your voice be heard in Washington! Demand the recall of Governor-General Wood, whose every act tightens the chains of imperialist domination on the Philippines!

Wood must be recalled immediately! Down with American imperialism! Support the struggle for independence of the Filipino people!

Immediate, complete and absolute independence for the Philippines!

All-American Anti-Imperialist League. Manuel Gomez, Secretary U. S. Section.

Marshal Foch Warns of War Any Minute in Recent Paris Interview

(Special to The Daily Worker) LONDON (By Mail).—The Weekly Dispatch announces that its next Sunday number will contain an interview with Marshal Foch, former generalissimo of the allied armies, on "The Next War." Foch declares that while everyone would like to believe that a new war is a remote possibility, the fact remains that a war can break out at any moment, unexpectedly. Such a war would most likely encompass the entire world.

Should such a war materialize it would be more frightful than the last world war. It is known, continues Foch, that every nation, despite Geneva—here Foch refers to the concordat by which nations pledged themselves against the use of poisonous gases in war—is occupying itself with the perfection of a poison gas which can completely demolish the forces of an enemy nation.

HERRICK COMES HOME TO SEE CAL ABOUT THE FRENCH FINANCIAL MESS



AMBASSADOR M. T. HERRICK

Is coming back to the States for a brief vacation and to confer with the president on the delicate French situation. Wall Street is beginning to worry about the millions it loaned to France.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

correspondent, who recently returned from Mexico. Clayton has been busy since his return adding to the swollen stream of lies against Mexico that is flowing thru the sewers of the American capitalist press. The Clayton did not intend to help Calles by his articles, decent people will not think less of the Mexican executive after reading it, the readers who are on to the publicity game will believe little of the human interest embellishments added to the few facts that give the yarn some degree of credibility.

CALLES is not a Bolshevik or a socialist in the real sense. His position has been told and re-told in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. He deserves the support of every American worker and farmer in the present crisis, because he is fighting two enemies of human freedom, the catholic church and American imperialism. Of course Calles would not amount to a hill of beans but for the support of the Mexican masses.

A READER sent us a new five-cent postage stamp, one of a new issue in honor of John Ericsson, a Swedish engineer who built the famous ironclad "Monitor" and revolutionized navigation. In one of the top corners of the stamp is a United States flag and in the other a cross. Our reader fears that American capitalism is trying to unite church and state and thus violate the constitution.

KEEP cool, brother, but don't keep quiet. "What is the constitution between friends?" said Teddy Roosevelt on a certain occasion. The capitalists are violating the constitution every day when it suits their purpose. The cross and Wall Street are in an unholy alliance to keep the American workers in slavery, mental and physical. That alliance can only be ruptured by an alliance of the workers and farmers of this country, regardless of race, creed or color.

DONATIONS RECEIVED TO THE DAILY WORKER

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| Nick Steas, West Allis, Wis. | 1.00 |
| George Sudent, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
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| Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa | 4.00 |
| Wm. F. Miller, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |
| A. Marcella, Neffs, Ohio | 1.00 |
| Howard B. Keelin, Reading, Pa. | 1.00 |
| James Campbell, Long Beach, Cal. | 3.00 |
| Russian Fraction, W. P. | 25.00 |

CALLES REPLIES TO BISHOPS IN CHURCH FIGHT

Legal Channels Open to Catholic Protest

(Continued from page 1) amendment thru the federal congress or if it is deemed that said decree goes further than the provisions of the constitution, to apply before the federal court for an injunction on the application where said law may overstep the limits.

Right To Stop Praying. "And in order to make clear the executive point of view I wish to state it is not true as you affirm that it has been the intention to charge you with rebellion for having suspended public services in the churches. I judge as you do that the fact of suspending of a profession an account of conditions which appear inadmissible to professions—cannot be styled rebellion and the suspension of catholic worship in the churches—is for the government an absolutely alien protest.

The president then refers to the constitutional reforms suggested by the late President Carranza, which are sought by the episcopate, and continues.

Permission To Push Bills. "It seems natural therefore, . . . that your efforts tend towards the general congress during the next September term with a view to obtaining the quick passage of the bill presented by present Carranza and I avail myself of this opportunity to declare my intention of complying with my duty not to hinder your legal resources for the amendment of the laws that you contend. . . . And at the same time to point out my intention not to evade the discussion of these matters in the chambers.

Constitutional Rights. "Referring to the liberty of conscience of worship, of thought, of teaching, of association and of press that you ask in your letter, I must declare that these liberties. . . are specifically set forth in Articles 3, 6, 7, 9, and 24 of the constitution and I am determined to obey them strictly and honestly.

Reason For Appeal.

It is now known that the bishops' appeal to Calles was decided on after a message was received by agents of the Knights of Columbus in Mexico, from James A. Flaherty, supreme grand knight of the American K. of C., that president Coolidge had advised him that the United States would neither intervene in the religious conflict nor lift the embargo.

May Ask Extradition.

The Mexican government is still keeping a close watch on the border for arms smuggling or counter-revolutionary incursions. It was rumored here yesterday that the Mexican state department would request the extradition of General De La Huerta and General Estrada from the United States.

The foreign office announced that according to information in its possession, catholic women in the state of California contributed to the projected invasion of General Estrada.

Three Dead; Two Wounded.

Three members of the national chamber of deputies are dead, former Governor Tomas Garrido, of Tabasco, is suffering from gunshot wounds and a newsboy is dying today as a result of a pistol battle staged on Francisco Madero street when the thoroughfare was crowded with people.

The battle was an outgrowth of a virulent political quarrel between opposing factions of the chamber of deputies. Former Governor Garrido is the campaign leader who is supporting General Obregon's presidential boom.

Swift and Sudden. The affray broke so suddenly that Deputy Manuel Pedrero Luis, who carried two guns, fell to the sidewalk with his brains blown out before he had an opportunity to draw either gun. Deputy Marcos Luis was shot thru the stomach and lungs. The newsboy was shot thru the lungs, stomach and one leg.

Border Forces Strengthened.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 20. — Following reports of a planned movement of 100 armed men from some point on the border into Mexico, Mexican national forces at Juarez and opposite Columbus N. M. have been strengthened, it was learned today.

Several companies have been added at Juarez, across the Rio Grande, moving from the Chihuahua City under orders from the presidential palace at Mexico City.

French Deputy Wants to Trade Indo-China Rubber Land for Debt

PARIS, Aug. 20.—To cede to the United States 2,000,000 acres of land in Indo-China, suitable for growing rubber, as a settlement for the French war debt to America is the proposal made by Deputy Outrey for Cochinchina in the nationalist newspaper Liberte.

Expects Big Deficit.

M. Outrey estimates that there will be a deficit of 186,000 tons in the rubber supply in 1928, progressing to 399,000 tons by 1935.

"We can offer the Americans a proposition to produce sufficient rubber annually to supply the market, thereby reducing prices to a reasonable profit bearing figure and affording a saving to United States consumers of 8,000,000,000 paper francs on the 400,000 tons of rubber they use," he says.

Announces His Plan.

M. Outrey, after consulting official government maps and surveys, believes the rubber land which he proposes to lease to the United States could be plotted out in the province of Cambodia.

BIG GARMENT BOSS BREAKS WITH COMBINE

Police Violence Again Used Against Union

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 20. — Another break in the ranks of the industrial council of the Coal Manufacturers' Association was announced by Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloak-makers' general strike committee, when T. Kilpstein & Company, employing 130 workers, settled on union terms. The Kilpstein Company is one of the largest industrial council members and its defection from the manufacturers' ranks is considered an augur of similar independent settlements, regardless of the danger of being expelled from industrial council membership.

Hyman, speaking at a mass meeting in Jefferson Hall, 90 Columbia street, informed strikers that eight or nine prominent industrial council members have settled to date. The strikers' settlement committee, thru Salvatore Ninio, chairman, yesterday announced five additional settlements, bringing the total settlements to date to 125.

Police of the West 80th street station, acting under express instructions of Captain Cornelius Carmody, arrested 50 pickets yesterday. Thirty, arraigned in the morning in Jefferson Market court before Magistrate Goodman were found not guilty of obstructing traffic, with the exception of several who were fined \$2 and \$3 each. The remaining 20 were deliberately held in the station house, the union charged, until too late for arraignment in court yesterday, forcing the union to put up \$500 bail for each.

Germany Plans to Buy Part of Belgium, But Nationalists Object

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Negotiations between Germany and Belgium for the sale to Germany of the districts of Eupen and Malmédy, taken from Germany by the Versailles treaty, are said to be progressing satisfactorily, despite the protest of the French and Belgian nationalists, who regard this as Germany's first big attempt to undermine the treaty of Versailles.

It is agreed that Germany is to provide Belgium 250,000,000 gold marks (\$65,000,000) in bonds on the government for Eupen and Malmédy, as well as a cash payment.

German financiers have devised a means by which they will be able to finance the recession of the districts without touching a cent of their revenue nor any of the sources of income of the country reserved for reparations payment, thereby avoiding violation of the Versailles treaty.

German Express Train Derailed, 12 Killed

HANOVER, Germany, Aug. 20.—Twelve bodies have been removed from the wreckage of the Berlin-Cologne express, derailed here today, and it is believed that at least fifteen more bodies are buried, including those of many women and children.

Salvage crews, nurses and doctors have been rushed to the wreck from this city. Reichswehr troops have been ordered to give assistance. The wreck occurred fifty kilometers outside of Hanover, which is one of the biggest railroad centers in Germany.

The Berlin-Cologne express is one of the most popular trains for American tourists leaving Berlin for London. It is not known whether there were any American casualties.

Two Electrocuted at Sing Sing Jail

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 20. — Two men went to their death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison. They were Jvid Demalo, 33, of New Rochelle, N. Y., father of six children, and William Hoyer, Negro, of New York City.

Capitalist Journalists Learn Early to Write Fakes for Their Press

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE American yellow press not only fakes news but is proud of the ability of its hireling scribes to manufacture "stories" that pass for reports of the day's events.

It is the fiction writer, when it comes to filling the news columns, who climbs to the top. He gets the bonus where there is any to be had.

One expression of this attitude is to be found in the admiration with which the "professional" sheets greeted the amateur performance of an editor on the Columbia Spectator, the 50-year-old official organ of the college students at Columbia University, New York, where one of the first American colleges of journalism was established. Practically every university and college of any size in the United States has its own daily paper, small in size to be sure, but an expression of the journalistic ambitions of those editing it. It is on these college dailies and in these colleges of journalism that the future editors of the American kept press are carefully trained.

The story of a piece of "faked news" in the Columbia Spectator is therefore important. The Spectator arrived on the campus seven hours late. Then the big capitalist news agency, the Associated Press, reports:

"Prominent on its front page was an article explaining that the night editor, George Elpern, had been shot in the left wrist while aiding police in chasing robbers after a holdup of a jewelry store at Prince and Sullivan streets. The wound, the article explained, had made it impossible for the young editor to complete his work in schedule time.

"There is no jewelry store at the corner mentioned and police have no report of any disturbance in the neighborhood Saturday night, which was the time described in the article.

"Well," laughed Elpern, the night editor, when approached by a reporter, "I was in a tight place. I needed a box to fill a space on page one. So I 'faked' that piece. WE DO IT ALL THE TIME. (emphasis ours). Last winter the edition was late several times, and they explained it in boxes on page one, saying the office had caught on fire. Another time they wrote that the night editor had been compelled to leave his work to repulse a gang of handits who tried to break into the office.

"Everybody in the office knows these things are 'fake' when they appear, but, come to think of it, I GUESS THEY DO FOOL PEOPLE ON THE OUTSIDE!"

"He said the 'fakes' never were written in a humorous vein, but were made to seem as accurate as possible."

Here are two points worth considering. Everybody in the office knew the fakes were fakes, but they went in just the same. It was realized that they fooled people on the outside. In order to increase the power of the fake to mislead, every possible care was taken to see that they seemed "as accurate as possible."

Thus, very early, the student of journalism in the goose-step colleges realizes the needs of the yellow press game. He is getting a good start.

These college journalists later on become a Donald Day, in Riga, or a Floyd Gibbons, in Bucharest, Rou-

ALEX HOWAT IN PRAISE OF RUSS MINERS' SPIRIT

Wild to Aid British Brothers in Strike

"It would be hard to describe the great enthusiasm among Russian miners when relief for their locked out British brothers is mentioned," says Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers. Howat dropped in on Chicago from Braidwood, Ill., where he was born. He came here with Mrs. Howat to visit relatives. He is on his way back to his job of coal digging in a mine near Pittsburgh, Kan., after several months in the Soviet Union.

Inspiring Unity. "I spoke at a number of big coal mines in southern Russia," Howat relates, "when the collections for the British workers were taken. I told the miners that their action would not only help sustain the coal digger families in Great Britain in their fight against wage cuts and longer hours, but that it would provide inspiration for labor men and women all over the world to demonstrate the unity of the organized workers against the owning class.

Assessments and Cheers. "The men at one of the mines voted an assessment of \$1 a week, about 5 per cent of their wages, for the duration of the lockout. At another they voted 1 ruble a week, or 50 cents. The general officers of the unions have to caution their members every so often not to vote away all their wages in assessments in promoting labor solidarity or bringing relief all over the world."

Modernizing Russian Mines.

Russian coal mining, Howat says, is approaching the American pattern, with American mining machinery, particularly the Sullivan make, and with progress toward electrification.

Interested in Brophy.

Howat expressed interest in the campaign that President John Brophy of the central Pennsylvania miners is making against John L. Lewis for the international presidency of the U. M. W. A., and recalled his own race a number of years ago.

Relief Committee in General Appeal Asks Aid to Mine Strikers

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The American branch of the British women's committee for the relief of miners' wives and children has sent an appeal to a large number of contributors to other relief appeals. Evelyn Preston is in charge of the American committee.

Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., now seeking aid in New York from women's organizations, is head of the British committee. Ellen Wilkinson signs the American appeal, saying that she makes this "personal appeal on behalf of nearly two million English children who are in actual want."

Hungarian Vintner Is Taken Up on Offer to Supply Dramatic Wine

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20.—The Hungarian stage has suddenly gone wet. A champagne manufacturer announced that to advertise his wares he would furnish free champagne to be used in all drinking scenes in Budapest. Many plays immediately had drinking scenes written into them and the actors were ever ready to respond to encores. The vintner called the offer off when it became necessary to furnish one hundred bottles a day to various theaters.

Grant War Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—American charterers of foreign ships damaged or sunk by the Germans during the war were allowed claims amounting to \$1,410,371 by the German-American mixed claims commission today. The awards were made in 21 cases.

The Theatre Club "The newest venture in the little theater"

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Two Large Lithuanian Choruses Will Sing—Sports—Games—Refreshments
Lithuanian Eats and Dancing—Union Orchestra—Large Dancing Floor—18 Acre Grove
DIRECTIONS—Take Archer-Cicero Cars to Cicero Ave., transfer on Willow Springs car to Justice Park. Autos: Ogden Ave., Archer Ave., 95th and 111th.

McErlane Awaits Trial for Murder in an Indiana Prison

Chicago's notorious ballot-box stuffer, gunman and beer runner, Frank McErlane, is now in the Lake County, Indiana, jail awaiting trial for the murder of Thaddeus Fancher, Crown Point attorney. McErlane has had a hand in many killings but has been able to escape prosecution to date. The murder for which he is now to be tried was committed May 4, 1924 in the Halfway Roadhouse at Crown Point. A desperate fight against extradition was carried on by McErlane's lawyers. Judge John P. McGoorty ruled that there was sufficient cause for extradition and ordered this killer sent to Indiana to be placed on trial for murder.

Three auto loads of detectives accompanied this gangster as he was brought to the prison. Every precaution was taken against any attempt that might be made by his gangster friends to free him.

CANVASSERS WANTED
The DAILY WORKER is in a position to make a good proposition to a limited number of canvassers in Chicago territory. Permanent position with good income. Telephone Monroe 4712 or any morning at 10 a. m. 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

OPERATORS IN SHOE INDUSTRY SEEK INCREASE

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Seventy-five shoe operators went out on strike in the city of Lynn yesterday demanding an increase of \$10 a week in wages.

Danger Involved. The situation presents two dangers. One is that the strike will be limited to one craft with the resulting defeat of the workers involved.

Shoe workers have been terrifically exploited thru the combination of the shoe manufacturers, the state board of arbitration, and the corrupt officialdom of the union.

To Stay in Union. But the saner elements point out that the formation of a new union would be suicidal. Such a new union would simply go the way of the other new unions which were formed in Lynn.

3 Children Drown. CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Three children were drowned in the Hudson river at Athens, near here, when an automobile backed off the Hudson-Athens ferry as the ferry was docking at Athens.

More Papal Bull. ROME, Aug. 20.—"Christ's church must rise resplendent from persecution," declared Cardinal Gasparri in a message regarding the Mexican religious controversy which has been circulated to the catholic chancellors universally.

A New Fakir Comes to America to Amuse the Bored U. S. Plutocrats



Krishnamurti and Mrs. Annie Besant.

Mrs. Annie Besant, leader of the world theosophical movement, is bringing to this country a new messiah by the name of Jiddu Krishnamurti.

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS' UNION MEMBERS TO GIVE ONE DAY'S PAY TO NEW YORK STRIKING CLOAKMAKERS

The Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has decided on its own initiative to assess each member one day's pay for the striking cloakmakers of New York.

Wednesday night, August 25, the union intends to hold a big mass meeting at which the New York strike will be discussed.

The Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union decided at one of its meetings to assess each member one day's pay for the benefit of those garment workers on strike in New York.

CHICAGO CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS STAGE GREAT AFFAIR; EX-I. W. W. DRAWS GRAND PRIZE

(By Worker Correspondent)

The first big celebration to be held by the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union since their big strike in 1919 was held on Monday, Aug. 16th at the Ashland Auditorium.

At this meeting and celebration the officers elected on May 24th were installed and will hold their positions until July 1st, 1929. The stage was bedecked with huge baskets of flowers, and eloquent speeches were delivered from this flower bedecked platform.

An Ex-Wobbly President. The officers installed were B. Abrams Albert (ex-I. W. W.) president of the Union No. 17742 of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' union of the A. F. of L.

The officers were installed by John Clay, secretary of the Laundry and Dye House Drivers' and Chauffeurs' Union Local, 712 I. B. His installation was quite a feat at inauguration, one thought that the president of the United States was being inaugurated.

Expensive Gifts to Officials. Elaborate and expensive gifts were presented to each person going into office. Huge bouquets of flowers were given to some; others got cuff links, stick pins, etc. The most expensive gifts were presented to the president and the vice-president.

Boisterous Crowd. The crowd attending the celebration was so loud and boisterous that it was impossible to hear the speakers further than the fifth or sixth row.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 20.—The annual convention, Indiana State Federation of Labor, opens in Vincennes, Aug. 25.

LONG LIST OF GRIEVANCES IN THE ANTHRACITE

"Conciliators" to Rule on the Complaints

(Special to The Daily Worker) PLYMOUTH, Pa., Aug. 20.—(FP)—When officials of Nottingham colliery of Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. refused to replace the members of Union 311, United Mine Workers, wanted as inside pump runners, the workers struck. Dist. 1, U. M. W. officials are investigating.

Conciliators Meet. Grievances to be heard by the anthracite board of conciliation in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre show a variety of complaints. Major W. W. Inglis represents the operators and Rinaldo Cappellini, president of Dist. 1, U. M. W., the miners.

Machine Mining Up. The dispute of Lackawanna Coal Co., Ltd., vs. Local Union 2298, U. M. W., over machine mining is another; and so is the dispute over the machinist rate between an assistant machinist at Greenwood colliery of Hudson Coal Co.

Compensation of contract miners, discharge of employees, rates for carpenters and other mine employees, change in powder, and pay for loss of tools are covered in other complaints to be considered.

Will Determine Most Active Child 'Red' in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—The Young Pioneers here have a number of great things to do in the coming months. The thing that holds their attention now is the \$5,000 campaign for the Young Comrade.

A new idea has been inaugurated to make the comrades more interested during the summer months, and this idea is to hold contests. During the present month a contest is going on to determine the most active member of the L. A. Pioneers.

From Sept. 1st to Nov. 1st, a membership drive will be carried on to enlarge every nucleus in the city. On Nov. 6th a city convention will be held. There will be two delegates from every nucleus to this city convention.

The Pioneers are going to have a wall newspaper which will make its first appearance in the third week in Aug. All the articles for the first issue are already in, and the paper promises to rival the wall-newspaper of the local branch of the Y. W. L.

Perhaps the biggest thing the L. A. Pioneers have to look forward to is the graduation which will take place on New Year's, when about six Pioneers will graduate into the Young Workers League.

Huge New Volcano Is Reported in Pacific

CORDOVA, Alaska, Aug. 20.—A great eruption has taken place on the island of Bogasloff in the Bering Sea, according to radio messages received at the various Alaskan radio stations of the United States navy.

The commander of the Japanese vessel Yokohama Maru reported to the United States naval radio station at St. Paul that they had sighted the huge eruption which started at 1 p. m. Wednesday and continued until 1:30 p. m.

The Yokohama Maru was eleven miles distant when the eruption was sighted and her commander reported that he believed the eruption was on the north part of the island.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT I

WAGES OF BAKERY UNION OFFICERS RAISED FROM \$5,000 TO \$6,000 PER YR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The convention of the International Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union meeting at the Great Northern Hotel here raised the pay of their international officers from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year.

A proposal for an old age pension was voted down. The officers of the union, however, were instructed to conduct an investigation into the number and requirements of aged union members.

EUROPE FAVORS BORAH'S PLANS TO WIPE SLATE

But Four Billion Is to Be Excepted

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Inquires in London and Paris showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that a proposal for cancellation of all war debts and all reparations except \$4,000,000,000 of German railroad and industrial bonds would get an excellent reception in England and France.

Poincare May Propose It. Indeed, in France, where large efforts are about to be made to reconcile the public to ratification of the American and British debt agreements, there is a belief that Premier Poincare may make some such proposal before the end of the year.

Strangely enough, it is Senator Borah's comment on Clemenceau's letter to President Coolidge which appears to have given impetus to this idea. Senator Borah's statement that if war debts are cancelled reparations should also be annulled is regarded on this side of the Atlantic as a sort of challenge, and there are evidences of willingness to take it up.

Would Hit U. S. Trade. It is believed over here that after study the American government would not be willing to have all reparations cancelled, since that would leave competing Germany industry free from all the burden of liquidation of the war, whereas the United States along with England, France and Italy would still bear the burden of the domestic debts contracted for the conduct of the war.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

ITALY AND ENGLAND ARE CONSPIRING TO INVADE ABYSSINIA



RAS TAFFARI. Italy is attempting to build a railway across Abyssinia, and England wants to build a big Nile dam on her territory. The two powers have entered into an agreement to conduct their plans of invasion jointly.



By Upton Sinclair (Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

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."

Paul pleaded Dad by saying that if all the employers were as fair as Mr. Ross, it would be easy to deal with them; but the fact was plain that many of them would respect only power, and the workers had no power except as a group.

Dad said he had heard it; he went so far as to admit that the Federation had sent him bulletins to keep him posted. But he wasn't worrying, he said; if his men wanted a union, he guessed he'd find a way to get along with it—he had tried to be fair all his life, and the men knew it, most of them.

Paul had been studying this question of capital and labor, as he studied everything that came his way. He had been reading books of which Bunny had never heard even the names—they were not taught in the high school courses, because, so Paul declared, they gave the labor side.

However, he hadn't any objection to Bunny's meeting all the union organizers he pleased; he'd no doubt have to bargain with a lot of them during his life.

The upshot of it was that Axton was invited to meet Bunny one morning in the reading room; and that was the biggest sensation this Watkins tract had known since the day the discovery had busted loose and caught fire.

(To be continued)

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Why Do the Ungodly Prosper? Ben Tucker replies: "It is because the godly are such damn fools." THE GREATEST FAIR ON EARTH Illinois State Fair Springfield, Aug. 21-28

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.

Aid for the British Miners

It is not generally known throughout the American labor movement, we believe, that the British coal miners are fighting the coal owners for a pitifully small increase in wages under the tremendous weight of the emergency powers act.

This act, put in force by the proclamation of the king at the beginning of the general strike, has not been repealed. Under its provisions, granting extraordinary powers to police, judges and the government as a whole, hundreds of miners have been arrested and jailed.

It has been necessary for the labor movement in England to set up special machinery for the defense of the persecuted workers and relief for their families. Striking miners are being imprisoned on the most flimsy charges and police raids on workers' meetings are of frequent occurrence.

Little publicity is given to these outrages by the capitalist press. The impression which the British rulers seek to create throughout the world, and especially in the United States where the trade unions are in a position to give large sums for relief, is that the miners' strike is being fought out in the most peaceful manner possible and that the government has taken no special steps against the miners.

The reverse is true and the persecution of the British coal miners and those who are fighting side by side with them should stir American workers to greater effort in their defense.

Let no worker be fooled by any belief that the boasted democracy of British government restrains the ruling class from trying by all means to crush the miners' strike and destroy the miners' union. This is the objective of the British capitalists and after that a general attack on the whole trade union movement will be started.

The weakness of the American labor movement is allowing American capitalists to aid the British rulers by huge shipments of coal and this must be remedied. It is possible to arouse a nationwide demand among the masses for an embargo on coal for Britain and, in addition to a constant contribution of money and supplies, there must be commenced a campaign to stop coal shipments. Such a plan already has been endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor executive council urged to lead the campaign.

Faced by starvation, jailed under the provisions of the emergency powers act, left to fight alone by the manipulations of agents of the bosses in the ranks of British labor, the coal miners are putting up one of the great struggles of labor history.

We must see that they win.

Coolidge and Mexico

The waves of joy which surged thru the hearts of the liberals of the land when it was announced that Coolidge would not lift the arms embargo to Mexico—thus cooling the ardor of the interventionists—may now subside. The spots of the leopard are unchanged and Coolidge remains the puppet of American imperialism.

It may have been quite a simple matter for the liberal tribe to believe that the same Coolidge, who keeps troops in Haiti and Nicaragua, continues the subjugation of the Philippines and maintains a flotilla in and near Chinese waters, had experienced a change of heart in relation to the Mexican question, and with a grand gesture refused to consider the prospect of the United States interfering in the internal affairs of our southern neighbor. For us it was not.

These remarks are occasioned by a dispatch to the *Chicago Tribune* from Arthur S. Henning who does his reportorial sniffing at the royal Spa of the president, Paul Smiths. Says Henning, apropos of the Mexican policy of the administration:

"... The president has... refused to lift the embargo on the export of arms to Mexican civilians altho he had been on the point of doing so for several months... If the theory of the efficacy of the president's action is correct it is apparent that the administration possesses a weapon that can be used to force recognition of American rights in Mexico generally." (Our emphasis.)

Precisely! Behind the pacifist hypocrisy of Coolidge and his Wall Street masters is being prepared a monstrous club with which to beat down the opposition in Mexico to American imperialism. Coolidge realizes the difficulty of mobilizing a more or less protestant nation in the interests of the catholic church, especially in Mexico. But the occasion is too useful to allow it to slip by without forging another weapon "to force recognition of American rights in Mexico generally." The record of American diplomatic negotiations with Mexico are indication enough that "American rights in Mexico" are synonymous with the financial interests of the American oil, metal mining and agricultural investors.

Coolidge is merely continuing the dirty work of American imperialism carried on under the administrations of the government for the last two or three decades.

Shoe Workers Preparing for Struggle

There is something striking in the shoe industry in Massachusetts. The report of the mass meeting in Lynn where a demand for a general strike was made by the workers shows that after a long period of apathy in which the agents of the bosses have been busy trying further to divide the workers there is now a new determination to organize and increase wages.

If the strike takes place it is evident that from the first it will become, in addition to a struggle against the bosses, a determined effort to unite the various unions in the industry.

This is the immediate task of the militant shoe workers. With this in mind at the beginning of the wage struggle there should be none of the disorganization and lack of concrete objectives in the organizational sense that has marked many of the strikes in the shoe industry.

Painters' Local No. 275 Gives \$1,000

At the meeting of Painters' Local Union No. 275 of Chicago, held Tuesday night, Paul McKenna, representative of the striking British miners, addressed the meeting on the need for relief to the strikers and their families, with the result that the local voted an immediate cash donation of \$1,000 to be sent to swell the relief fund and aid the miners' fight for victory.

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 V.

The Moral Justification For Broken Promises.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE



HARVEY FIRESTONE
Head of rubber trust, who influences U. S. policy in the Philippines.

THE spokesmen of imperialism are finding many reasons, some related to rubber, some having a broader political significance related to the necessity for the American ruling class of having a base in the Pacific area, why the Philippines should not be given a status as a nation now—or any other time.

The statements which find space in the capitalist press today differ greatly from those in the 1898-99 period when expansion versus anti-expansion was the issue and when even the most rabid expansionists were willing to concede that the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were to be freed as soon as some sort of a democratic government had been set up and the "pacification" process completed.

TODAY, those who speak for the decisive section of the ruling

class, while they do not say in so many words that the Philippines belong to America by right of conquest and are to be exploited to the limit by their conquerors in perpetuity, nevertheless make it clear to any intelligent person that the day when the Philippines were our "little brown brothers" and our mission was to train them for independence has passed.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM RODGERS, speaking at the Williamstown Institute of Politics on the promise of freedom contained in the preamble of the Jones bill said:

A bad promise is better broken than kept.

The admiral expressed the opinion that the differences between Mohammedan and Christian islanders made unity impossible and his conclusion was, of course, that the United States must stay in the islands to preserve peace.

NEWTON W. GILBERT, former acting governor-general of the Philippines, is also against independence but is willing to consider a "dominion status" for them. But he too rejects the promise made in the Jones bill. He said in Williamstown:

Either we must say, and many of the people and conscientious men of our country advocate it, that the so-called promises were not binding, had no legal force, and therefore we will not regard them, or we must say that we recognize their desire for independence and recognize the

obligation of the United States. WHEN THE UNITED STATES ITSELF THINKS THE TIME HAS COME TO GRANT IT, but we must still say that the time has not yet come. (Emphasis mine).



MANUEL QUEZON
Speaker of Philippine legislature, champion of independence.

THERE is a fine opportunity here to say something about "scraps of paper" but it is not necessary. The quotation speaks for itself.

Norbert Lyons, representative of the American chamber of commerce in Manila is still more outspoken. He was less cautious than other opponents of independence and one can understand quite easily that behind such a virulent attitude is the determination of the capitalist to surrender no advantage that American rule in the islands gives him:

Development of our foreign trade is an imperative economic necessity for this country. Shall we deliberately hamper it by seriously abandoning our Philippine position of advantage in this most important and MOST COMPETITIVE FOREIGN TRADE AREA IN THE WORLD? And what for?

To please the vanity and gratify the ambitions of A HANDFUL OF PROFESSIONAL FILIPINO POLITICIANS? To fulfill a so-called promise contained in the Jones bill preamble, said to have been written by President Wilson, AND WHICH IS NO MORE BINDING OR PEREMPTORY than the commitments made by Mr. Wilson at Versailles? (Emphasis mine).

THE process by which the imperialist spokesmen arrive at the conclusion that independence for the Philippines is inadvisable is a splendid example of the method by which the business interests of the capitalist class dictate foreign policy. It is first determined that the Philippines are rich in natural resources. Then it is discovered that they can be made still richer (rather than the American rulers can be made still richer) by converting part of the islands into rubber plantations. Then it is found that they are necessary as a base for business in the competitive Pacific area.

ONLY one thing is lacking—it must be shown that they are valuable as a military and naval base and that other imperialist nations could and would use them.

J. W. Wainwright, former assistant secretary of war, furnishes the final argument. In the New York Times for August 3 we find the following report of Wainwright's speech at Williamstown:

Discussing the possibility of Japan taking over the islands upon American withdrawal, Mr. Wainwright said that ENGLAND HAD THE GREATEST INTEREST IN THE PHILIPPINES. He pointed out that THE PHILIPPINES WERE AT THE PATH OF ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN and quoted the remark made to him by a British official, who said: "If you pulled out, JAPAN MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO BE THERE BY DINNER, BUT WE CERTAINLY WOULD BE THERE BY TIFFIN." (Emphasis mine.)

HAVING satisfied themselves on this last and vital point, American imperialism then discovers that the promise of independence in the Jones bill does not need to be kept.

The moral justification for breaking the promise, in accord with the dictates of the elastic conscience any good imperialist must have, is that independence would be a bad thing for the Filipinos.

Again we quote from the report of the Wainwright speech: The American government, Mr. Wainwright said, was convinced that independence would be a misfortune and could easily be a disaster for the Filipino people.

(To be continued.)

Consul Denies Calls Rushes Troops North

(Continued from page 1)
acted blindly and without any consideration of the results of their action, trying now boycott, now appeals to foreign Catholics, and then appeals to the Mexican government and offers to compromise, as in the present letter from the episcopate in which the bishops propose that the law be not enforced until the congress can meet and consider the situation. As a compromise, it is a joke, the government is expected to yield everything, and the church would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. President Calles has refused to consider such a 'compromise.'

"The stories of organizations of merchants and business men proposing to the government that a compromise be struck between church and state, on the basis of concessions by the state, are also manifestly untrue, as there are no such organizations of the business interests outside of the chambers of commerce. The chamber of commerce of Mexico City and the Federation of Mexican chambers of commerce, which is a national body are both on record as adhering to a policy of neutrality in the present crisis. Neither the boycott nor appeals from the clergy will cause them to interfere."

"Deputies" Killed.
Juan Aguilar Fianchi, Marcos Dias and Andreas Garcia were killed and Pablo Azcona, Santiago Caparosa and Adrian Niev were wounded in a shooting affair on the streets of Mexico City August 19. All of these are variously described by the capitalist press news service as senators or deputies. It is also stated that over twenty deputies took part in the battle. As a matter of fact, no government officials were involved.

Read "Oil" by Upton Sinclair on page 5 today.

New Revolution in Nicaragua Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A new revolution has broken out in Nicaragua, according to a dispatch to the state department today from American charge, Lawrence Dennis at Managua.

The government is taking vigorous steps to crush it, the dispatch said. The rebels have cut telegraph wires and railroad tracks.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

CHICAGO JOINT BOARD ARRANGES MASS MEETING ON NEW YORK STRIKE AT SCHOENHOFEN HALL, WEDNESDAY

The mass meeting arranged by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to discuss the New York garment workers' strike will be held Wednesday night, August 25, at Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues. Louis Hyman and Morris Sigman have been invited by the Joint Board to address this meeting.

MEXICAN I. L. D. IN PROTEST AT CUBAN TERROR

Asks Aid to Unionists Jailed in Guatemala

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—The International Labor Defense of Mexico is organizing large mass protests in Mexico and in Central America against the mysterious disappearance of Alfredo Lopez y Arencibia, general secretary of the Federation of Labor of Havana, Cuba.

Murdered By Police.

Lopez has devoted most of his life to the organization of the working class of Cuba. He was busy reorganizing the manufacturing industry of Havana when he was summoned by the chief of police and asked to stop the work he was doing. He was threatened with severe punishment unless he gave up organizing among the workers in the manufacturing trades. He refused, and a few days later he disappeared.

Some workers assert that they have been informed by the soldiers that Lopez was drowned in Havana Bay with a cannon ball tied to his feet.

The militant workers have been searching persistently, but have found no clue to his whereabouts.

Protest Guatemalan Repression.

The International Labor Defense of Mexico is appealing to the organized working class of the American continents to protest the imprisonment of 12 workers in Guatemala.

On the 6th of June these 12 workers met to discuss ways and means of strengthening the trade union movement in Guatemala. In this group there was a spy—Manuel Alvarado—who reported this meeting to the police. The next day all these workers were imprisoned under the law against strikes, which condemns them to serve from 5 to 10 years in prison.

The prisoners are Alberto del Pinal (serving a second term), Adrian Bautista, Max M. Gonzales, Antonio Cubes, Antonio M. Sanchez, Nestor Juarez, Alfredo Toledo, Benjamin Castro, Manuel Lopez, Felix Portillo, Victor Manuel J. Pena, Herlindo Garcia and J. Luis Soto.

Special Illinois Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—Gov. ernor Small late yesterday issued a call for a special election on Nov. 2 in the tenth (Peoria) and sixteenth (Aurora) judicial districts. The vacancy in the tenth district was caused by the death of Judge Charles Miles and the vacancy in the Aurora district was caused by the death of Judge Mazini Sluser of Wheaton.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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; instrumental solos.

7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.

7:30 to 8:30—Fred Villani, popular songs; Johnson Sisters, harmony songs; Flo and Ray, songs of today.

8:30 to 10:00—WCFL Ensemble; Jack Egan, the Little Irish Tenor; Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiian and songs.

10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

SUNDAY, AUG. 22.

3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band Concert, Liberty Band, E. A. Rivkin, director.



WITH THE STAFF

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

A Little Nun Sense

Sisters Mary Baptists and Columba of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament were, so the Tribune tells us "driven out of Mexico"—in the headline, and in the text, "managed to escape from Mexico in the dead of night." In Chicago the nuns unburden their souls: "Mexico did not elect Calles. The best people there were all against him. But the Mexicans are very poor. They work for thirty cents a day. We never meddled in politics at all. Just taught the children to earn their living and save their souls. God will surely see that things come right in the end."

Our Social Events Editor Feels All Broken Up Over It

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the members of the federation's executive council, left Albany today for Plattsburg considerably perturbed because Governor Al Smith failed to keep a dinner engagement with the labor leaders here last night. Green has never met Governor Smith and the labor men counted on their getting acquainted.

Usually, They Don't

"Even experienced writers almost invariably write something before they begin to say anything."—From Bruce Barton's lessons on Jesus as an advertising genius.

A PILOT

A colored colonist in the U. S. Army resented his being forced to do the heavy and dirty work, as was customarily the orders issued by white officers. One day he was asked by a visiting citizen what rank he held.

"I'm a pilot in de infantry," was his somewhat startling reply.

"But there are no pilots in anything but the Flying Corps," protested his questioner.

"Oh yes dey is," insisted Jim, "from de time I fust put on dis uniform de sergeant he began sayin', 'take dis and dat and pile it dere,' and by gum, Ise been piling it ever since. Nobody can't say I ain't a pilot, nussuh!"

MISUNDERSTOOD

A lumberjack with a broken leg was taken to a hospital for treatment. After the leg had been set, the nurse asked him how the accident occurred. He replied:

"You see, ma'am, it was this way: I was skyhooking for the Potlach Lumber company and I had only one ground mole. He sent up a big blue butt and she was a heavy one. I saw her jaw and yelled to him to give her a St. Croix, instead of which he threw a sag into her and gunned her, and that broke my leg."

"Yes," the nurse replied, "but I don't exactly understand."

"Neither do I," said the lumberjack. "The darn fool must have been crazy."

A Soft Nosed Bullet Turneth Away Wrath

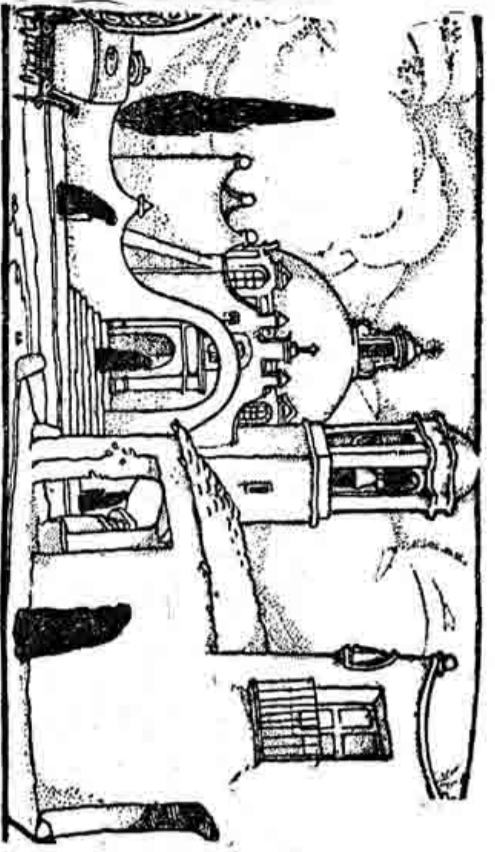
The Mexican Catholics are peaceable folks, want no trouble, would commit no violence under any circumstances, are fervently patriotic to the Mexican government and intend to obey all laws, but—who is it that wants the embargo on arms and ammunition to Mexico taken off by the U. S.?

A FOND EMBRACE

"Yes, I am going to become a Mohammedan," Miss Nelson said. "I love Abraham so much I want to embrace his religion."

Now You Tell One

"The day of the rough-neck cop is past. He is being supplanted by the officer whose every that is courtesy." — Judge Samuel Silbert, *Cougho, Ohio.*



History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

By Manuel Gomez.

CHAPTER II.

The Church as a Religious Institution. ONLY one other thing is quite as absent as the holy Protestant bigotry of the Ku Klux Klan and that is the appeal of the Roman Catholic Church for "religious tolerance." Kiblicking as such an appeal must be even to Americans, the full humor of it can be appreciated only in a "Catholic country" where the church has had its hour of domination.

The Catholic Church emigrated to Mexico in the first quarter of the sixteenth century and on November 4, 1571, the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition was established in the City of Mexico. Under the joint reign of Spanish Viceroy and Catholic archbishop "religious tolerance" was a high crime, punishable by the most severe penalties. In the year 1649 history records that 106 people were burnt to death in one day by the Inquisition for holding religious views somewhat at variance with those of the Catholic episcopate.

Throughout the whole period of Spanish colonialism the laws of the Inquisition forbade the exercise of any religion other than the Roman Catholic. Mexico secured her independence from Spain in 1821. The priests were in the saddle again, however, and the first constitution adopted declared: "The religion of the Mexican state shall be the Roman Catholic apostolic and universal." The "sublimation to Authority," the Clerical Slogan.

As a matter of fact the church could not be considered in any other way than that of an institution for the maintenance of authority. This authority might be called "religious" providing we understand that the church conceived of religion as linked in inextricably with a definite social order—one in which the supreme virtue to be inculcated was obedience to constituted authority.

The church and the semi-feudal state, the reactionary state, the state of the landed aristocracy, were bound together in a single religious-political hierarchy. Not only did the clergy enjoy the vast economic and "spiritual" powers indicated in my first chapter, but also certain privileges which protected them from the reach of such civil law as there was at that time. These privileges, which were termed "fueros ecclesiasticos," exempted the priesthood from contribution for any crimes committed by them. When special taxes were decreed from them, as, of course, exempted from them, in spite of its great possessions, it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Catholic historian, Zamacois, was enabled to write that "more crimes against the civil authorities were headed off thru the medium of the confession box than thru any other agency."

As the years went by Catholicism in Mexico did not become any more tolerant. Under pressure from liberal forces the church sometimes adopted new machinery, but its method remained the same—brutal suppression of any liberating tendency. In 1853 the head of the clerical party addressed a communication to President Santa Ana, in which we find, among

A PEAK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"THE LOVERS' DREAM"

"THE LOVERS' DREAM" is a Chinese produced film made and acted by Chinese in Shanghai. The technique is bad. The acting is different from our western standards. Yet it is an extremely interesting picture. I saw it in Chicago Chinatown. I don't think it will ever be handled by any of the regular bookers. The only way you can see it is to watch the movie house in your city nearest to Chinatown, if you have one.

I take it that the producers, the Great Wall Film Co. of Shanghai, made the film for profit. But there is also propaganda involved, and my impression is that the company must have been formed by a group of nationalists in which students predominate. The plot of the story so far as the love part of it is concerned is adapted to the oriental modes. The lovers in this case happen to be husband and wife. Such a scenario would make a Hollywood producer throw several cat fits—but, as I say, this film was produced in Shanghai.

It is also notable that there is absolutely no kissing. After a three-year absence in an American military school the hero comes home and shakes hands with his mother and his wife. It's rather hard to get around at first, but you simply must get to understand that people don't kiss each other in China.

The hero enters the army of his province. He is colonel of a regiment. "Mama"—Beautiful—See it! "Batting Butler"—Buster Keaton in "a half-baked knockout" says G.W. "The Son of the Shiek"—(With Rudolph Valentino and Vilma Banky) Hot papa on the burning sands. "Paddock"—According to G. W., it is "one of the epidemic of moralistic pictures" with Lois Moran. "La Boheme"—With John Gilbert, Lillian Gish and Renee Adoree. La Boheme is as good a production in its own kind as the "Big Parade," says A. S. That's saying a great deal. "The Road to Mandalay"—My gawd what they put Lon Chaney in! "Mantrap"—Was peculiar because it really had some good points, G. W. points out. "Eras Torrence in a Singular Lewis story," "Variety"—"Different and good with Emil Jennings a good actor," according to "Smaxico."

In order effectually to remedy the wrongs committed against the church by the recent revolution (Juarist liberal reform movement) and to restore as soon as possible her happiness and prosperity, it is absolutely necessary that the Catholic religion, to the exclusion of any other cult, continue to be the glory and support of the Mexican nation; that the bishops have complete liberty in the exercise of their pastoral ministry; that the religious orders be reorganized and re-established according to the instructions and powers that we have given; that the estates of the church and her privileges be maintained and protected; that none have authorization for teaching or publication of false or subversive documents; that education, public or private, be supervised and led by the ecclesiastical authorities, and, finally, that the chains be broken that until now have held the church under the sovereignty and despotism of civil government.

That it will be seen that it has been the consistent policy of the church to use state and other instruments for political purposes and for its own reactionary privileges. This policy continued when it was not contravened by liberal opposition right down to the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20. Juarez succeeded in breaking the old alliance between church and state once for all, but I pointed out in the first chapter of my narrative that many clerical privileges were retained under the long dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz. Openly and with the sanction and might of the governmental machine behind it where possible, by force where necessary, the church maintains its stand for special privileges and reaction. It has never ceased to struggle for the right to hold vast properties, and even at the present moment is engaged in open rebellion

He introduces new methods. The army, or his section of it, is turned at once into a school and workshop. He is making progress when war is declared with another province. At a military council meeting prior to the declaration of war our hero tells the provincial war lord what he thinks of the impending campaign; that it is needless and criminal. This gets his stripes taken away, but returned again that the intervention of a powerful friend. He goes to the front. His farewell to his family is touching—in spite of the lack of kissing.

In camp he still broods over his family and the war. Two soldiers stand in the shadows. One says to the other: "Do you know what we are fighting for?" The other says: "No, do you?" The reply comes: "I know only we were told that if we did not go to war we would starve." The colonel, our hero, overhears this and plies the poor soldiers. In the very first engagement he is wounded. In his dream he sees his wife and mother and child. Then he sees the family stricken with grief. In the evening the wife sees visions of the deceased husband. And that's the end. Despite its deficiencies, the producer flicker of ten years ago, the badly translated titles (they were in both Chinese and English), in spite of these, the uniqueness of an all-Chinese film, the anti-militarist propaganda and the peak it allows of real Chinese life are worth while. T. L.

WEEKLY PICTURE SUMMARY

"Mama"—Beautiful—See it! "Batting Butler"—Buster Keaton in "a half-baked knockout" says G.W. "The Son of the Shiek"—(With Rudolph Valentino and Vilma Banky) Hot papa on the burning sands. "Paddock"—According to G. W., it is "one of the epidemic of moralistic pictures" with Lois Moran. "La Boheme"—With John Gilbert, Lillian Gish and Renee Adoree. La Boheme is as good a production in its own kind as the "Big Parade," says A. S. That's saying a great deal. "The Road to Mandalay"—My gawd what they put Lon Chaney in! "Mantrap"—Was peculiar because it really had some good points, G. W. points out. "Eras Torrence in a Singular Lewis story," "Variety"—"Different and good with Emil Jennings a good actor," according to "Smaxico."

Labor and Literature

By V. F. Calverton

THE worker does not appear in American literature in other than a lowly and obscure figure, until after the Civil War. Before that time it was the hatred of the Negro slavery and the lure of bourgeois utopias that consumed the energies of the liberal artist and reformer.

The abolitionists were as sentimental as the utopians. The Abolitionist, for instance, found the enslavement of the Negro so hideous that the bondage of the white worker almost entirely escaped their attention. Few more sentimental and in artistic novels have been penned in America, for example, than "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The social influence of the book, however, was very deep and widespread.

As a result of the revolutions in Europe during the first half of the nineteenth century, and the bourgeois theories of Fourier, who outlined a utopian society that even the bourgeois could adopt and applaud, the American liberals tried to revolt against the prevailing order by founding Fourer colonies and retreats. These literary and philosophic liberals, then viewed as revolutionists, were usually known under the name of Transcendentalists. In the words of Emerson, who was their leader, "Transcendentalism was their goal. Transcendentalism was a form of mystical individualism. Its practical aspects continuously enough, turned toward the task of realizing utopias. Two experiments of theirs, then known as radiants, are remembered for their fascination and fertility. One of these experiments was known as the community of Fruitlands, which was founded by Ann Bronson Alcott, who was the father of the famous and popular Louisa May Alcott, and two popular friends, The Fruitlands was an odd experiment at co-operative endeavor. It was a miniature Utopia which had all of the rigidities of a regular state. The diet was purely vegetarian. Even milk and eggs were excluded, and water was the only drink permitted. Only vegetables that protect their forms into the air were eaten; potatoes and beets that were taboo. The winter, chilling enthusiasm and destroying production, brought an end to the venture. The Brook Farm experiment was famous as attempts of liberal esthetes and discontents to escape the bourgeois world of competition. George Ripley, a Unitarian minister, was the leader in the Brook Farm project, but it was Nathaniel Hawthorne and Margaret Fuller, who

It should not be thought that these literary radicals of that day were weak, resistance types. They were part of the individualism of their time and yet in revolt against its grosser aspects. Their heroism, which was real heroism then, is today but an amusing gesture. Thoreau's going to jail rather than pay his taxes, Emerson's refusing to pray and administer the Lord's Supper and consequent resignation from the ministry of his church, Alcott's closing his school rather than exclude a Negro student, Parker's risking his life in the anti-slavery cause—all these were expressions of sincerity that can be appreciated only by understanding their historical background.

Yet these men had no consciousness of the position of the white worker. In the growing capitalist society of that period, while the workers were publishing several dozen labor papers expressing protest and demanding change, these bourgeois idealists were content with colonies for dream children and distressed philosophers. After the Civil War, however, things changed. With the organization of the Knights of Labor in 1869 scattered class protests began to cohere into a unified class attitude. In 1877 the socialist labor party had come into existence, and in 1892 it made its first nation-wide campaign. The American worker, driven more and more to the defensive in this period of the expansion of large industry, was organizing himself in ways of definite protest. By 1898, for instance, the Knights of Labor had a membership of over 700,000. With the great strikes in addition it was a time of intense excitement and struggle.

OUT of this class struggle came the first book of the workers, Belamy's "Looking Backward." In this novel, as well as in "Equality," another novel by the same author, we find an open rupture with the old order and a striking if somewhat fanciful picture of the new. While the Christian socialist school in England was sentimentalizing the proletariat, Belamy was trying to realize its ambitions in a social order that he conceived and dedicated to the future. We must remember that in English novels such as "Mary Barton," by Mrs. Gaskell, and "Alton Locke," by Kingsley, the proletariat had become an accepted and sympathetically portrayed figure in English literature. Sentimental though their approach may have been the coming of these novels marked a different trend than the aristocratic and bourgeois that had preceded in "Mary Barton," for example, were passages such as this: "Don't think to come over me with thy old tale, that the rich know nothing of the trials of the poor; I say, if they don't know, they ought to know. We're their slaves as long as we can work; we sile up their fortunes with the sweat of our brows, and yet we are to live as separate as Dives and Lazarus with a great gulf between us; but I know who was best off then."

Belamy extended their protest into a program. In the framework of "Looking Backward" was implied the delicate and complex framework of the new society. The projection of this new society was placed at the remote date of 2000, but the thirty-four years of change that was in the air made the readers of that novel conceive it as an approaching and close reality. Not many years before, it must be remembered, Mary was contributing to Greeley's New York Tribune, and, not many years after, De Leon, with many other socialists, was preparing the way for

Itself in the days before the Civil War. Cooper had written of rainbow-plumed Indians that danced like phantoms from the pages of wild romance. Brown had told of the horrors of ventriloquist and hypnotist. Kennedy had had the colonial days of Maryland and the Carolines. Simms had romanticized the sunny clime and merry traditions of Dixie, and Poe had outlived the morbid, but in the work of all these there was no more social protest than in the stiffs of Van Veelken and the homilies of Frank Crane.

It was in the avenues of Negro slavery and bourgeois utopias that the spirit of artistic protest expressed



what seemed to them the rapid collapse of capitalism and the beginning of the class revolution. Just two years before Belamy's famous novel came out a Union Labor party was organized in Wisconsin and a similar party was begun in New York with Henry George as its candidate for mayor. The atmosphere was vibrant with discontent and protest. In response to the excitement caused by "Looking Forward," Belamy's socialists were formed in cities and towns over the country and discussion groups everywhere straggled with the problem of social reconstruction. Later the book became a kind of basis of faith for the nationalist party.

In Belamy's society there were no longer any who were or could be richer or poorer than others, but all were economic equals. He learned that no one any longer worked for another, either by compulsion or for hire, but that all alike were in the service of the nation

working for the common fund, which all equally shared, and even necessary personal attendance, as of the physician, was rendered as to the state. Like that of a military organization, all these wonders, it was explained had very simply come about as the result of replacing private capitalism by public capitalism, and organizing the machinery of production and distribution, like the political government, as business of general concern to be carried on for the public benefit. Instead of private gain.

Belamy, however, with all of his vision, was a sentimentalist. In his attitude is something of the spirituality of a Jesus instead of the courage of a Lenin. Yet it is to him that we must turn for the first literature in America that was devoted to the labor leaders had long stood for the social revolution, the artist had been silent. Belamy was the first to break this silence.

The Golden Highway

By GEORGE JARROE.

Whose wills may journey out and on.
Cowardly Manhattan shuddering under stone,
The dithyrambic wanderer shall know no more,
But envy him the sunlit, ever-youthful shore.

'How may I start? Where lies the morning road?
I falter, I break with hunger and the unequal load.
Efficiently falls the lash, in dirty street
My co-slaves spurn me with their bleeding feet!

Lift up your voice and sing the way of Freedom,
Swifty the servilest slave will strain his chains and heed him!
Sing the art of the rifle, the trick of the bayonet,
Sweet is the dawn road when the steel is red and wet!

Who treads a bit of a halt to storm a barricade?
Who shinks from stop at the scaffold, the end by a secret blade?
Your goal the towers of Freedom, in the child-land afar,
And if you fall to shine on Humanity's night a star.

What better road for heroes than the strife,
For the great weal of human life?
For the sunlit commune over yonder
And tearless cities filled with happy wonder?

Farwell, Manhattan! The last slave-song is sung.
We go to join the armies of the ever-young,
Always the Ivy and rose on either hand,
The dawn, the silver bells of fairyland.

Morgan the "Peerless Captain of Industry"

By Gustavus Myers*



pany's property and by the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, a line acquired a short time previously by the Erie. Nor was this all; an issue of \$5,000,000 of preferred stock was thrown in. But who controlled the Erie railroad? The eminent J. Pierpont Morgan. As an individual he bought the coal property, and then, as dictator of the Erie Railroad, decided what should be paid for it.

"Criticism," observed the industrial commission, with the daily restraint characteristic of all such euphemistic official reports, "has been directed against this operation on the ground that the price paid by the Erie Railroad to J. P. Morgan and company was excessive. Testimony before the industrial commission indicates that this was in fact the highest price paid for such properties in the history of the business. What this commission feebly and so feebly dismissed as 'criticism' was, in reality, a general growth of indignation at Morgan's ease and audacity in calmly transferring to himself millions of dollars in so-called 'profits.' It was of this kind of transaction and similar varieties that the industrial commission elsewhere revealed itself of this declaration: 'The possibilities of fraudulent profit are something enormous under such conditions.' For once, in making this clear statement, the industrial commission almost overcame its habitual timidity of phraseology, and called things by their true names. Yet what availed it to say that fraud was fraud when the beneficiaries were not even questioned by law? The amount pocketed by Morgan in this performance cannot be learned. 'To what extent the banker's profit rose,' the industrial commission satisfied itself with reporting, 'was not developed in the testimony before the commission.' We may well judge that the profit could be estimated in millions.

been reaping sixteen per cent dividends on a capital of \$5,000,000. Stowed away in its treasury it had, in the form of a surplus, a fund of \$10,000,000.

Here was a noble opportunity. Could any alert financier withstand temptation? As soon as Morgan acquainted himself with the attractive facts, a plan of campaign speedily developed. He sent agents to scour the northeastern region of Pennsylvania, with orders to pay any price demanded for shares of the Pennsylvania Coal company. Unobtrusively these discreet emissaries went about their mission. For months they traversed Pennsylvania, finally getting enough stock to insure Morgan's control, for which stock an average of \$52 a share was paid.

What did Morgan next do? He sold the property to the Erie Railroad company for \$22,000,000. This payment in lateral trust bonds secured by mortgages on the Pennsylvania Coal company could be estimated in millions.

That sluggish, money-grabbing, petty-minded body, the middle class, preoccupied with the comfort of its belly and its narrow conventions, had set its self interest against the demands of progress. It declined to budge; it hedged itself behind walls of special laws; it sought to make matters travel backward. Under these conditions Morgan and his colleagues were the men for the task; forceful, dominating, arbitrary men, not scrupling at any means to attain their ends, contentions enough to attain their ends, contentions enough to attain their ends, contentions enough to attain their ends.

In the years closely following 1898 Morgan was especially prominent in many of these trust creations. An ubiquitous magnate he was, pushing his industrial conquests and overlordship in many variegated directions. Each accumulating success added millions of dollars to his fortune. With brilliant display of his financial acumen he shall we take up first? Consecutively, the most pertinent is that noted Pennsylvania Coal company transaction of 1898.

The plutocracy in full power. McKinley's election as president of the United States, with a congress the majority of which was of his views, was a distinct notification that the plutocracy was in full power—a power won in a pitched combat, and therefore interpreted as a popular approval of the rule by great magnates and trusts.

Henceforth, it was well understood, the trusts need fear no governmental antagonism, even of a sham order: for while mock legal actions at no time impaired the basic cause of the trusts, yet they caused constant annoyance and expense.

When McKinley took office magnates of every description knew that the trust movement had full license, confirmed by private bargain, to go on unhindered and unmoled, except by a peculiar popular effect. Consequently the business of organizing trusts flourished in the open; one trust after another was formed embracing about every known product. The work was carried on with phenomenalcelerity and success. The middle class looked on impotently while factories, railroads, gas and electric plants, street railway lines, telephone systems and mines were converted from a state of individual or more corporate ownership into the trust form, owned by great single corporations with stupendous amounts of capital, and with dictatorship over vast masses of workingmen.

In this revolutionary work, that of organizing trusts, J. P. Morgan was one of the foremost generalissimos. Indispensable as it is in this work to describe the methods by which he repositioned his wealth, it is no less necessary to point out the services that he and his kind were doing for progress. In the exclusive consideration of progressive movements, it is impossible to all that counts historically. None can deny that these revolutionary capitalists were actuated wholly by ambitious personal ends: greed, self and the lust of power. But after all they were revolutionists without knowing it, and precisely the sort of capitalist revolutionists needed at that particular time.

Strong, ruthless men, bold in cunning and cunning in their boldness, were required for the work of crushing out the old cut-throat, haphazard, individualistic competitive system.

THE TINY WORKER

Edited by Dorothy Red, Minneapolis

A Weekly

Vol. 1, No. 13

Saturday, August 21, 1926

Johnny Red, Assistant

HERE'S THE NICEST LETTER I HEREWITHE

Dear Comrades: I herewith enclose a poem for ER (MY WORKER) in this form which is a parody on the called "America" have tried to illustrate the real America.

And Oms sends us a poem which is very nice. Here it is: Bitter land of mis- erable men, here we have the land where the workers toil, here we have the land where the workers toil, here we have the land where the workers toil.

Another Newcomer of Verona, Pa., sends us this: There boys I know, are Joe Smith and Are Joe Smith and who read a great many of new- papers, but among all the rest, none they like best, which is The Daily Worker.

ON YA GET FISH!

By Dorothy Red, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fred and John went fishing. Fred's father was rich and John's father was a poor worker. Fred had a nice fishing pole and a reel with bait in it while John had only a stick and a piece of string. It was a hot day and John was fishing under a tree while Fred was fishing. Soon it was time to go home. As they were walking home, Fred started to quarrel and John wanted all the fish but John said he could not have any because he did not help catch them.

And he was lucky John did not push him overboard and he did not get bumped in the nose by a rough fish.

HEY, DOROTHY!

Your nice little story in this issue makes you honor- ary editor. But just what is your name? We know you are a little Red—glad to hear send us your name and address? And more contributions.

NEXT WEEK! A Fairy Tale by R. S. Horwitz. Watch for it! It's a dandy!

IN HEAVEN WITH THE O. B. U.

"Life is flowing very peacefully here; the days are full of pleasant happenings, and the nights of refreshing sleep. . . . There are exactly forty in camp now, all enjoying life to the full. We contrive a little economic and philosophic conversation every day and are attempting a short drama this evening on the lawn. So all our time is not taken up by just play."—From O. B. U. Camp at Gimli, in the One Big Union Bulletin (Canada).

WHAT INTELLENT? "The wage philosophy of the A. F. of L. as embodied in the Atlantic City declaration was expounded and defended by a prominent American employer in an address to the annual convention of the Canadian Gas Association here."—Detroit Labor News.

OH, UN-BELIEVABLE! "It was the greatest, the most remarkable state convention of the socialist party held in Wisconsin since 1918. The two-day session was remarkable for . . . the absence of blatant demagogy and personal wire-pulling."—The American Appeal, official organ Socialist Party.

"Rev. Huls C. Davis, Oklahoma City minister, and Col. George Lewis told the local American Legion Tuesday night that 'Reds' in the pay of Soviet Russia were disseminating propaganda in the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. College against compulsory military training. . . . Among those now on record against compulsory military training is Calvin Coolidge."—The Oklahoma Leader.

Coffee Plantations in Brazil

By B. D. (Rio de Janeiro). Translated by Harrison George.

A SHORT time ago the presidential election took place in Brazil. As was expected, the candidate designated by the government, Luis Washington, was elected. He is a typical representative of the plantation owners, the great land holders, and was the old president of the province of Sao Paulo. His friend and predecessor, Bernardes, will certainly be content with the result of the election, because he knows that the anti-labor party which he has followed with so much ardor throughout his own regime will assuredly be continued by his successor.

In accord with the constitutional rules of the country, the president should have been elected by universal suffrage; but in reality, there has been nothing like this at any time, because each president in the exercise of his office is able to select at his pleasure the future candidate for the presidency, and to have him elected by a system that assures in advance a complete victory for the government authorities.

This, and the utterly miserable economic situation of the working class, show clearly how the authorities abuse the patience of the workers, exploited beyond all measure. There is no exaggeration in the statement that the conditions of existence borne by the Brazilian proletariat are comparable to those of any colonial people.

A brief examination of the conditions of those native and immigrant workers who toil on the coffee plantations is enough to convince anyone of that fact.

From dawn till dark these poor slaves, with bending backs, must work the soil; then, their hard day's work done, must return to their mud hovels attached with straw to cook and eat the handful of rice and black peas they get from the proprietor thru the immediate commissaries that also exploit them.

Frequently at the end of the month the proprietor, in place of paying the workers money, thanks to this system, claims all their pay for debts. And it is



There is a good cheer in a cup of coffee.—Coffee advertisement.

Coolidge's Rubberneck---Col. Carmi Thompson

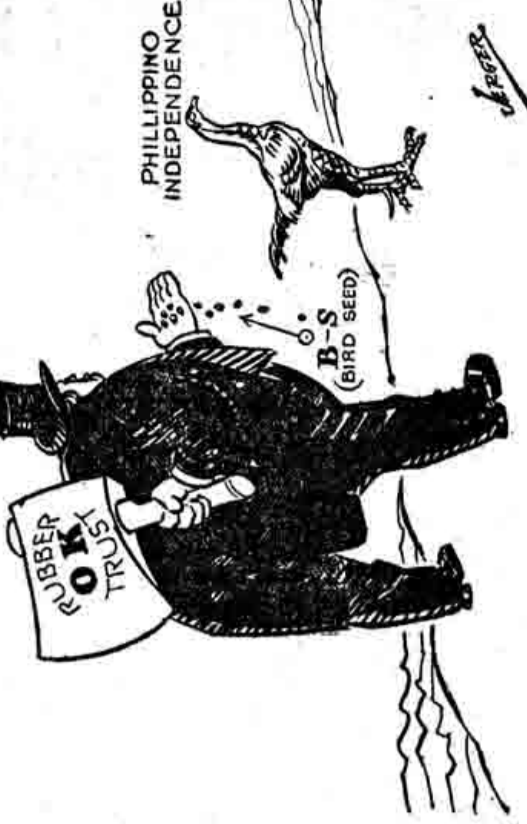
By HARRY GANNES.

COOLIDGE is now in the very midst of his Philippine tour. Coolidge summers in New England and his personal representative rubbernecks in the Philippines, dodging in and out of the fronted palms looking for a couple of Filipinos whom he can hang his anti-independence report. But wherever Thompson goes he is met with the insistent demand: "We want our independence!"

How tremendous are the anti-American control demonstrations cannot be gauged by the newspaper reports that emanate from the gang of journalists that make up the Thompson-Coolidge Filipino investigating committee. Most of the news writers accompanying Thompson are either at the presidential chamber of commerce or have at one time been in the pay of this fervid American imperialistic body in the Philippines.

Rubber Plantations. Thompson has one outstanding mission in the Philippines, to pave the way for rubber growing at all costs, except one—independence. Ostensibly his jaunt to the islands is to measure the economic resources and make a report. But in no colony in the world is the economic well-being of a nation so closely tied up with its political future as in the Philippines. The rubber question in the Philippines at every turn becomes an out-and-out major political issue. Whether rubber is grown by the Filipinos themselves with American backing, or whether the Philippine land laws are modified to suit Firestone & Co. involve political moves of the profoundest kind.

Thompson's duty is to bring back a report to Coolidge outlining the most profitable way of exploiting the Philippines.



Colonel Thompson: "Nice birdie!"

iplines, and in this plan there can be no room whatever for relinquishing this rich booty in the Pacific.

Undoubtedly the first target will be the Jones law. The Jones law, providing that the Philippines might at some time gain independence, was passed by American imperialism in its infancy, when it could not yet see the overpowering importance of an Atlantic foothold; nor was the wealth of the Philippines fully evaluated, neither had British capitalism exerted pressure on the American rubber industry thru its monopoly of rubber growing.

The picture is changed today. Even Coolidge is caught in the sticky, raw product. It seems that there are no lengths to which the Coolidge henchmen are not willing to go to force rubber down the throat of the entire Filipino nation. Representative Bacon introduces a bill favoring the splitting up of the Philippines into two parts—the largest section, best available for rubber cultivation, as well as the richest in natural resources (the most scantily settled by one-tenth of the population, mainly Mohammedans), to remain under United States domination, and the other section to be left to starve with its plantations and source of food supply cut off.

Thus the Filipinos are being attacked on all sides by the Coolidge administration. They harbor a viper in their very homes in the guise of a presidential representative. True, they dine with him, they transport him everywhere, they try to demonstrate that they are a civilized nation used to diplomatic stuff.

They cannot understand how the American people can tolerate the continued domination of the islands when the Filipinos think the promise of independence was made so plainly. In the Philippines the promise of independence will be disillusioned. Even if it forbids the Filipinos the right even

by chance, one of these exploited during Communist Party of Brazil will be in condition, despite all its obstacles, to create solid positions for itself among the masses. Already the following evidence of Brazil are beginning to give masses of much sympathy toward the Communist Party.

A 'Rah-Rah' Boy Raises a Kick.
By SI. W. GERSON.

TO A HISTORY PROFESSOR.
You are plucked—a wretched fruit
Of Reaction's crooked tree;
And thou wouldst think bitterness
Unhoneyed pass on to me.

The eastern glow thou never saw:
Thine mind—twisted like a man upon
the rack—
Hath never felt rebellion's fire
And yet—thou darest to hold thy chil-
dren back.

**TO A BUILDING UNDER CON-
STRUCTION.**
Thy steel frame and thy gray wall
Bloom imbed: a class enthral,
O, stone against a flimsy sky,
Thou art built by men on high—
Men who labor night and day,
Labor for their sweat-soaked pay.
Thy cannot not rise nor can I pen
Without fierce labor . . . Souls of
men

Crushed out—given work's indecent
dole—
From thine vitals cry, "Stop this
bestial toil!"

THOU PEDANTS.
Playing tag 'round the culture bush
thou art,
Doddering at an automatic pace.
When heads thou my warnings:
That thou lives by Labor's grace,
That thy beacon is a false light
At the head of Capital's machine,
That thy teachings are not right
For the very truth they do obscene.

When joins thou us—
Casting off ephemerism mask—
Deers of the corporal,
Thou of the mental task!

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6

The Trumpet

BY HERMYNIA ZUR MUEHLEN.
(Translated by A. Landy)

HOW fine the sun shines; it even animates the sad hospital-garden. Come, comrade, let's sit down on the bench over there.

I am not to call you "comrade"; you are no "damned Red"; you are a "respectable citizen";

It seems to me, your back is bent like mine, your hands are hard and worn like mine, out of your face speak hunger and misery, as out of mine. Haven't you saved away an entire life, labored, so that others could revel, suffered, so that others could eat? You mumbled: "Then aren't we comrades, mates?" Haven't the same mother, distress, given birth to us? The same prison of misery, confined us? Are we not dying of our common poverty, alone, deserted, here in the hospital? And I am not to call you "comrade"? Well, well, let's not talk about it; I don't want to provoke you. How gloriously the sun shines! I feel so light and joyous today. I believe it's because I have dreamed of my little trumpet.

You think I oughtn't to speak so much, it harms my throat? The few months that I still have to live, I will last all right. Move up a little closer, so that I can talk very softly. I must talk once more before I am silent forever.

You ask what it has to do with my little trumpet? That is a long story, it's really the story of my life. As a little lad I had, for a long time, wished for a small trumpet. My God, how I wished for it! To blow out into the world once, just out of pure joy, with a voice which all, all must hear.

At Christmas, mother presented me with a small, tin trumpet. How laboriously she must have scraped to get her pennies, the poor soul. A charwoman can't afford to grant her child a joy without paying for it with her own suffering. I was blissful; how the trumpet glittered, I took it out of my mouth so I could view it better, and quickly put it between my lips, because I longed to hear its sound. I felt as if the entire world belonged to me.

The next holiday, my mother went to clean a gentleman's rooms. I went along, for it was bitter cold in our home and there, at the gentleman's, it was always warm and comfortable.

I waited in the ante-room, mother enjoined me not to blow on the trumpet, the gentleman couldn't bear any noise. I sat demurely in a corner, fondled the glittering trumpet, was glad about the warmth and was very happy. Then, however, the wish came to me to put the trumpet in my mouth. I don't want to blow it, you know, merely to feel the trumpet between my lips, to experience the queer-delightful taste of tin.

I secretly dared to breathe. Suddenly, however, I don't know how it happened, a shrill sound pierced the air.

An angry voice shouted from the adjacent room: "Quiet! What's that abominable noise?"

I was so frightened, that I began to tremble. Gradually, however, defiance took possession of me. "Abominable noise!" My beautiful, beautiful trumpet. I put it to my lips, drew a deep breath and blew with all my strength into the opening.

The door of the room was torn open; red with anger, the gentleman dashed out, tore the trumpet out of my hand and broke it.

My breathing stopped, the whole world seemed to fall in ruins. The gentleman disappeared. Crying, I put the trumpet to my mouth, tried to blow; not a single note came.

The gentleman, clad in a magnificent fur, stepped into the ante-room again, walked past me and out through the door.

I got up sadly, slipped into the room from which the gentleman had come. I saw many splendid things—lithographs, pictures and pillows and sparkling objects. My blood grew hot: "The man has everything, everything; but I had only a small trumpet and he has broken it!"

I did not get another. The broken trumpet lay home on the window sill, and at times I struck the glittering metal, which no longer carried any sound within. We starved on and froze for years. I went to the factory—you know yourself what that means—free, weary mornings, which merge into grey, weary evenings, one's body full of noise, one's eyes full of ugliness, the body eaten up with exhaustion.

Then suddenly my view opened out into a bright world, a world in which some will not be the pack animals of others, in which there will be freedom, bread and joy, sufficient for all. I became a socialist.

But how is one to find the right word? My thoughts welled up within me, bubbled, strove upward; but when I wanted to express them, dead, empty words came, formless, soundless, as out of my little trumpet when the gentleman had broken it.

I had learned nothing, I knew nothing. Nor could I learn anything. My poverty condemned me to eternal ignorance.

And is it not strange, comrade? On my way to the factory, I went past schools, the university, there, in those buildings, knowledge for which I longed, lay stored up and I could not attain it. Others could enter, could receive the gift of knowledge. I, however, had to hasten by to the machine.

My body was weak, but my spirit was fresh and active, quick of comprehension.

Those who had taken everything from me, one thing, however, they had not been able to take: to take from me the power of my brain. But it lay fallow; the only thing I possessed lay fallow, because the others, who had everything, rendered my single possession worthless.

I did not want to let myself be conquered; I learned and read, set nights over the flickering candle, devouring the new, the longed-for knowledge.

And now when I spoke to the comrades, a word did, at times, penetrate to them, pricked them awake with a fine needle point, roared in their ears, suddenly animated eyes answered me.

At a meeting, my tongue loosed itself completely. I cried our distress, our misery, the selfed injustices, I cried out into the world; showed the comrades the life of the others, that life of joy and beauty which is built upon our dead lives. I felt as if my voice rang shrieking thru the entire world, called to battle like the crash of trumpets, to the one, just, sacred battle.

Great, blissful joy completely filled me; mine is the instrument with which I herald freedom, my poverty and my misery, my love and my hate have built it; those who have robbed us of everything could not rob me of this.

Many, many years ago a small boy had a small, shabby trumpet. A wretched little happiness which the rich gentleman broke for him.

The enslaved worker, the pack-animal of the rich, had his love and his knowledge—certainly I acquired it just as painfully as once my mother her pennies for the little trumpet—the had a voice with which he could herald truth and justice—and the gentleman who possessed everything, broke it for him.

I had spoken all too loudly, the sound of my words had penetrated too far, had called an echo into life. This could not be allowed. I was thrown into prison.

When I came out again, sickness sat in my throat and ate at my voice. The words lay ready in my mouth, but could only soar out hoarse, rattling, and incomprehensible.

That which burned and blazed within me had become mute, like the tin trumpet into which the little boy had blown in vain; and for the man, the entire world fell in ruins as it had once fallen in ruins for the child.

You don't understand me anymore, I should not speak out? I still want to tell you my dream, comrade, then I'll be silent.

Last night my little trumpet extended a hand to me and a voice spoke: "Blow into it!" I, however, sadly refused it and replied: "It is broken." Then the voice answered: "Handless misery and unutterable tortures have restored to the mute instrument its sound; the injustice which weighs upon the world is so great that it has found a voice and cries out to the audience. Take the trumpet and blow!" Dozing, I obeyed, placed the trumpet to my mouth and blew into it. A sound resounded, so overwhelming, so powerful that I was almost frightened. All the wretchedness of the enslaved, all the lamentations of the tortured, all the despair of the world shrieked out, screamed, roared, penetrated stone walls and prison barriers, whipped dead hearts and benumbed souls into life. I thought of the trumpet blasts of the last judgment, and I knew that now the World Judgment is approaching; but not a hidden God from blissful heights is calling the world before his judgment chair; the judges are we, the people of the whole world.

Let us go into the house, comrade. The sun is not shining any more. I am cold and I have grown tired.



BY M. A. SKROMNY.

"We are not the fighters, we are just the shadow!"

It happened over two decades ago. Defeated by the Japanese in the war in the Far East, Meiji and tortured by the tools of the autocratic czaristic government, Russia was beginning to boil with revolt. The revolutionary movement was growing and especially in Odessa, the Black Sea port of the Black Sea, where there were many big factories. There were also revolutionary organizations in many factories and also among the Black Sea sailors.

The Black Sea fleet had its base at Sebastopol. In every one of the battleships there were groups of revolutionaries and in the woods near the city, meetings of revolutionary sailors were held from time to time.

On June 12, 1905, the Armored Cruiser Potemkin Tawrichesky left its base at Sebastopol for practice near the island Tendra. There were 20 officers, 12 conductors, 760 sailors and 20 marine workers from the French marine works on the cruiser. They had aboard 30,000 pounds of coal and 10,000 shells. As the cruiser there was sent along the mine sweeper No. 267. Among the sailors there was an organized revolutionary group of about 100. They were ready for revolt and the Sebastopol revolutionary city committee passed a motion requesting them to wait until the end of the practice period. They agreed.

On June 13 in the morning the cruiser and the mine sweeper arrived at their destination. About noon the sailor Shenderov, a social-democrat, with the excuse of going to the post-office to get the mail, went to the city to get connections with the revolutionary organizations.

On the same day a general political strike began in Odessa. The workers' delegations, who were sent to the city officials to present the demands of the workers were arrested. Protest meetings arranged by the workers were fired upon by the police and soldiers. On the next day, June 14, the workers attempted to storm the police stations in order to liberate their arrested comrades. There was more shooting and more killed.

In the meantime the mine sweeper brought provisions including stale meat. The doctor of the mine sweeper put his O. K. on the meat. When the meat was put aboard the cruiser on June 14 it was rotten and full of worms.

The storm began to gather. The next day, on June 15, the sailors refused to eat their dinner. They ate only the bread and drank the tea, refusing to touch the "porch". It was rotten. When the commander of the cruiser, Golikov, heard about it, he ordered the drummers to beat "general assembly." All the sailors except those who were tending the machinery were lined up on the deck. The armed guard was called out. The commander had the ship's doctor, Samirov, taste the "porch". He declared it fit for food. Golikov began to swear threats to shoot all who are dissatisfied.

"Those that are satisfied step forward!" demanded the commander. A few waved and stepped forward. Then more followed, and more. When only about 25 were left Golikov crossed their path exclaiming: "That will be our lot, we will now teach you all a lesson." He then ordered the guard to take all the men.

The men who were satisfied stepped forward. They were taken to our Emperor," which was compulsory in the army and the navy. They were taken out of the battle-ship.

In the morning of June 15 the body of the killed sailor, Vakulchink, was taken ashore and put under a tent in the port. A guard of honor was placed. The following note was pinned to the breast of the dead sailor:

DZERZHINSKY

By EUGENE KREININ.

You are gone . . .
But life will follow the road of life.
For it is eternal.

I cry not, that you are dead,
For death is a part of life,
And both—the coming and the going
Germinate the living force.

Yet I grieve . . .
And am happy in my grief

The Armored Cruiser Potemkin Tawrichesky

"CITIZENS OF ODESSA

"This is the body of sailor Gregory Vakulchink, who was killed by the chief officer of the armored cruiser, Potemkin Tawrichesky, because he refused to eat the rotten food and (a few words illegible). Comrades, workers! Honor to his memory. Let us avenge our comrade. Death to the blood-thirsty vampire. Death to all oppressors. Long live liberty. One for all and all for one."

A big crowd of workers and students at once collected near the body. A meeting started which lasted all day. A joint meeting of the Potemkin revolutionary committee and the city revolutionary committees was held. The city committee waited to capture the city at once, but the Potemkin committee proposed to wait until the arrival of the rest of the fleet. It was decided to wait. At night shooting began all over the city. The police and cossacks were shooting at workers. A bomb was thrown among the cossacks and many were killed. A cordon of police and soldiers was thrown around the port and firing began.

In the morning a committee from the cruiser was sent to the city administration demanding Vakulchink be buried with proper honors. Permission was at once granted. In the meantime the revolutionary committee received information that the military council of the governor was meeting in the city theater. Two shells were fired but did not hit the theater. The funeral was held, but as the sailors of the honor guard did not return to the cruiser in the time agreed, two more shells were fired. Later it was disclosed that the sailors were fired upon by the police and two were killed.

The next morning Potemkin received information that the battleships 12 Apostles, Strop, and Grozy Pobjedonosce were coming. The revolutionary cruiser at once got up steam and left the port to meet them in the open sea. As soon as the battleships sighted Potemkin, they turned back. Potemkin also returned to port. About noon five cruisers were sighted and Potemkin again stripped for action and went out to meet them. When the crews of the battleships sighted Potemkin, they met her with "hurrah." The commander was frightened and returned to Sebastopol. One cruiser, Grozy Pobjedonosce did not follow the rest, and came up to Potemkin, returning to the port. A committee was elected to take care of the new battleship in revolt, but the committee lacked revolutionaries and permitted some of the "loyal" revolutionaries to remain aboard. They succeeded in taking the ship back to Sebastopol. When the crew finally realized what happened it was too late. Sixty-three of them were arrested.

In the meantime the government collected a big army in Odessa and Potemkin was cut off from the shore and was in need of water, coal and provisions. The crew was getting nervous. Some began to demand that the cruiser leave the Russian waters. It was finally decided to go to Konstantin Rounnauka for provisions.

The Rounnauka authorities refused any supplies to Potemkin and the cruiser returned to the Russian port Theodosia. Under threats of bombarding the city provisions were received from the city administration. They were unable to get any coal because there were no coal loaders in the port. Near the shore were standing three barges loaded with coal. The revolutionary committee decided to take the barges along to sea. A board of twenty-five sailors under the command of Mathanenko and Feldman (a student who joined the crew as a worker from the French Marine Works) were dispatched to take the barges. As soon as the sailors reached the barges a company of infantry hidden on shore opened up fire. One sailor was killed, some wounded and a few captured. The rest returned to the cruiser.

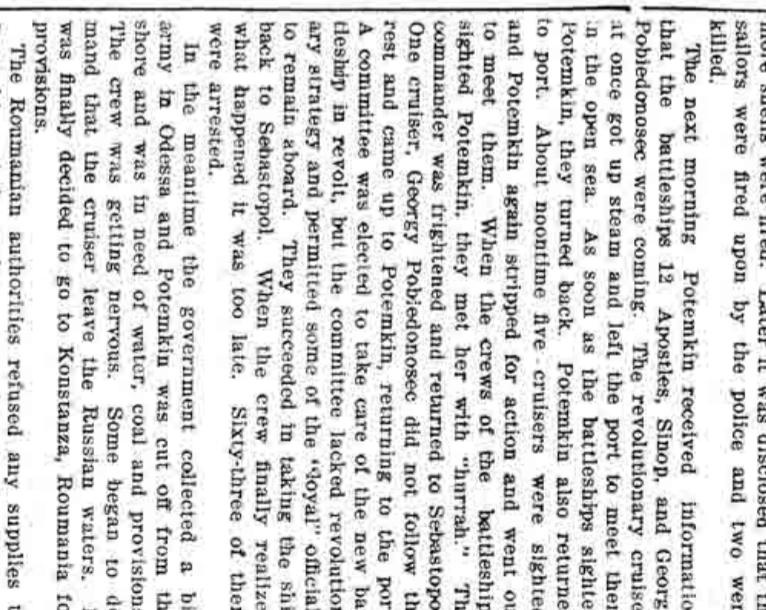
Some of the committee insisted on bombarding the city but a majority was opposed to it. This incident brought a crisis to the cruiser. It was finally decided to go back to Rounnauka and turn the cruiser over to the Rounnauka government. Comrade Christian Rakovsky, the present ambassador of the Soviet government in Rounnauka, was at that time living in Rounnauka and he assisted the sailors in settling the matter with the Rounnauka government.

That was the end of the "floating Republic" and the "Onconquered revolutionary territory of 1905." Mathanenko later returned illegally to Russia, was captured and executed in 1907.

TWENTY years have passed. Under the revolutionary blows of the vanguard of the Russian proletariat, after the most desperate battles known to mankind, capitalism, the stronghold of autocracy and capitalism, lies shattered in dust. The last remnants of it are heaving the boats of foreign masters, sailing their swords and souls to the fire.

The former empire is ruled over by the revolutionary party of the former oppressed classes—the workers and the peasants—by the All-Union Communist Party. From a land of oppression where all nationalities were living in terror under the iron heel of the cossacks and subjected to the exceptional laws, the country is now a free union of many nationalities and all equal before the law. The former prisoners of the czar are now the rulers of the country.

It is natural that the memory of those who were the vanguard of the revolution and fought the first battles



"FROM THE CREW OF THE CRUISER POTEMKIN TAWRICHESKY."

"We ask all the Cossacks and soldiers to put down their arms and join us in the battle for freedom. The last hour of our sufferings is here. Down with autocracy! We achieved already liberty and are acting without the authority of the officers whom we destroyed. If force will be used against us, we request the population to leave the city. If we meet with resistance the city will be destroyed."

The proclamations were reprinted by the underground party print shop in Odessa and spread all over the city. All night the cruiser was playing its searchlights on the city and the port.

In the meantime the sailors of the Potemkin revolt and the armed guard were called out. The commander had the ship's doctor, Samirov, taste the "porch". He declared it fit for food. Golikov began to swear threats to shoot all who are dissatisfied.

In the morning of June 15 the body of the killed sailor, Vakulchink, was taken ashore and put under a tent in the port. A guard of honor was placed. The following note was pinned to the breast of the dead sailor:

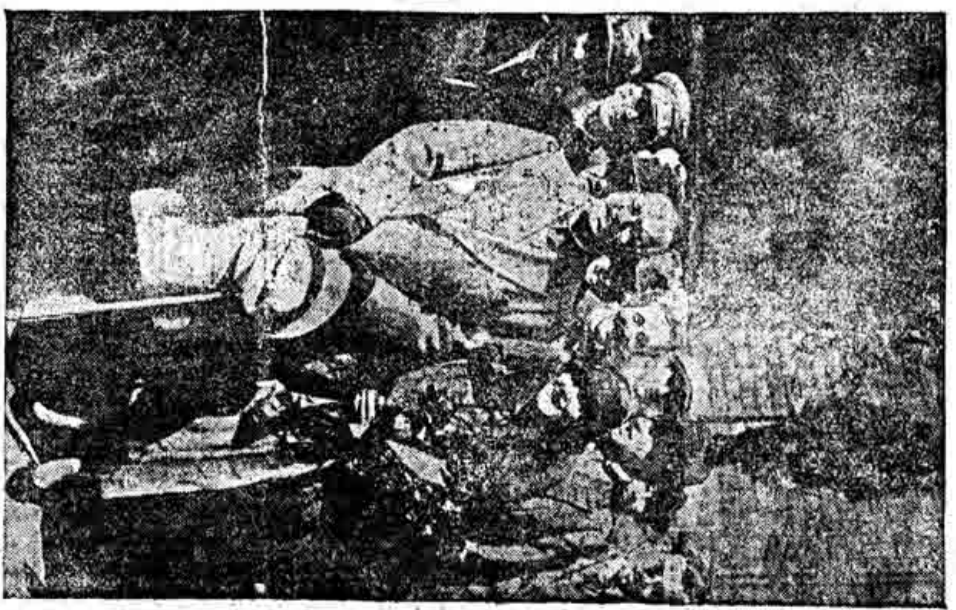
DZERZHINSKY

By EUGENE KREININ.

That there are such like you,
Who tread the path of thorns
In their search for truth,
And then they go . . .
Leaving the seeds of their efforts
For the future to reap.

I cry not that you are gone,
For I rejoice that you are gone,
To follow in the footsteps of struggle,
And struggle is life,
And life is beautiful . . .

Yet I grieve . . .
And am happy in my grief



Doug and Mary in Berlin, Germany, after seeing the famous Soviet film, "The Armored Cruiser Potemkin"

of revolt in 1905 shall be honored. On the twentieth anniversary of the Potemkin uprising a moving picture depicting the story was made. The hero of the story is the armored cruiser, Potemkin, itself. At present the ship is the property of the Soviet Republic. There are no individual heroes or heroines. No prizes or beautiful girls play any part in the picture. The battleship, the masses, the sailors and the machinery of the battleship are the heroes. And yet the picture makes a tremendous impression even upon movie critics and actors.

In Great Britain where the picture was prohibited, it made a great impression even upon the capitalist newspaper men when they witnessed a private showing of it. The Manchester Guardian proclaimed it to be one of the greatest films ever made, and the Sunday Observer stated that "Serge Eisenstein (under whose direction the picture was made) all the hired American film technicians even in the small details." The picture was shown in many cities of Germany with it was prohibited lately.

When Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford arrived in Berlin, a private showing of the picture was arranged for them. They were so enthused and so surprised by the picture that they were unable to find enough words to express themselves. Fairbanks finally stated: "It is the greatest picture I have ever seen, and believe me, I have seen enough pictures in my life."

"Who is the director? Why don't we know him in Hollywood?" inquired Mary Pickford. Both Fairbanks and Pickford later visited Soviet Russia.

A private showing was arranged in New York for newspaper men, movie critics and actors. It made a great impression on all of them. They all admitted that it was a great picture, but . . . the majority voted against showing it. All the newspapers, with the exception of the Sun, didn't even mention the film. The Sun stated that it is characteristic that the best movie of the year should come from the Soviet Union, and that the picture is so realistic and pathetic one forgets it is just a film, and actually lives thru the moments of the revolution.

Nevertheless a majority of the promoters of our movies decided that we should not see it. And no wonder. They are afraid even of the shadow of Potemkin. While the story actually happened over twenty years ago, the conditions in the armies and navies of the capitalist countries are not much better than they were in Russia under the czar. The conditions of the workers and farmers in many cases are worse. What would happen if the soldiers, sailors, workers and farmers offer seeing this picture would do a little thinking?

Who can tell what may happen? The rulers of Europe and the United States are beginning to shiver and are turning white in their faces when the shadow of Potemkin is training its guns in terror upon London, Berlin, Paris and New York. Who can guarantee that no real guns will follow in the wake of this shadow afterwards?

Theoretically they must do to the shadow of Potemkin what the czar attempted to do to the real one: Down with Potemkin! And . . . Heck partner—the country!

