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

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of Worker Correspondents of The DAILY WORKER!

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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

NO sooner had the Chicago police announced its intention to make things unpleasant for the alleged morons who have participated in alleged rape cases in and around this city recently than a policeman became involved in one of those incidents common to life in a big, capitalist, christian and dry city. Now, at last, the situation is critical.

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THE clergy are not the kind of people to appeal to in a crisis of this kind, unless one wants to jump from the frying pan into a furnace. Let's hope for the best. In the meantime the clergy will continue to charge the Communists with having designs on the purity of womanhood, and the police will continue to arrest radicals whenever the slightest opportunity presents itself.

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THE following news item really belongs in the staff column: "Lisbon, Portugal.—Having received information that the Canton government aided the Chinese strikers in the most recent attack on the Portuguese town of Macao, the Lisbon government has sent two cruisers, the Admaster and the Republica, to maintain order and defend Portuguese rights in China." Once before Portugal contributed to the gayety of nations by declaring war on Germany and then learning that no socks were available for the troops.

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A FEW weeks ago we commented on the attempt to murder General Pangalos, the ex-dictator of Greece, while he was chewing a chunk of baklava in a restaurant. His friend missed the mark and the general kept on munching the pastry which has contributed more than any other single factor to Greek indigestion. We stated at the time that a man who was more devoted to gastronomic pursuits than to politics was not liable to achieve immortality. Like most predictions, this one was partly right.

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THE general went on a vacation, perhaps to recover from the baklava. However, his friends the enemy, thought this was the right time to make things unpleasant for him. So they took the next boat to his island refuge and kicked him on board a ship bound for the nearest pen. To make things interesting for students of Greek mythology the ship's crew became enamored of Pangalos and turned the ship's nose to sea instead of to land. Where they were going mattered little to them since they were on their way. Pangalos knew that after he fed them on Greek wine they would begin to sing: "Show me the way to go home." So he was not worrying.

* * *

BUT soon the lookout in the crow's nest shouted! "What ho! Strange craft astern!" And strange they turned out to be. For hardly had the warning reached the deck when shells began to whiz. But when Greek meets Greek they usually talk loudly, but seldom kill. The shots fell at a safe distance and Pangalos kept going. He kept going until he reached Athens.

* * *

LIKE in a real thriller, his friends on the ship turned out to be his enemies. They were just kidding the general, for the very good reason that Pangalos' enemies had treated them to a good meal the day before and promised to throw them a little party if they brought their charge to Athens in good condition, so that his neck would not be too flabby for the axe. The general is now facing trial and I would not give a glass of denatured mastika for his head.

* * *

THOSE who wish to hear an explanation of the Mexican struggle between church and state should not miss next Friday evening's mass meeting in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street. It will be held under the auspices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, which has taken a leading part in countering the anti-Mexican propaganda of the catholic church and its auxiliary organizations in the United States.

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A STAR attraction at the meeting will be Senor Luis Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago. A no less interesting feature of the meeting is the presence on the same platform of a socialist, a Communist and a labor journalist with no political affiliations. Other speakers are: Carl Haessler, director of the Federated Press; William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER; M. E. King, editor of the American Appeal, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League.

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AN honest-to-goodness tusk of an extinct elephant of the glacial or post-glacial period, with gold-filled teeth, has been presented to the museum of the University of Washington. The tusk was discovered in the Yukon territory. Instead of consigning it to the quiet of a museum, I suggest that the gold-filled tusk be handed over to Frank L. Smith for use as a symbol in his campaign for

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MOSCOW PRESS HAILS RAKOSI TRIAL DEFENSE

Isvestia and the Pravda Analyse Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, August 5.—(By Mail.)—Today's leading article in the Isvestia declares that the judgment delivered by the Budapest court has been prompted by the counter-revolutionary government of Bethlen. The government which wishes to keep well in with the English conservatives and to play the role of a savior of the fatherland in the eyes of the Hungarian landowners, bankers, speculators and forgers by attacking the "red danger," by provocations, a brutal martyrdom of the accused, by sending agents provocateurs to the Soviet Union and into the Hungarian Communist Party in order to prove that the Hungarian Communists intended to prepare an armed insurrection.

The provocation of the Hungarian government, however, collapsed even before the counter-revolutionary court which was compelled to recognize that the only crime of the Hungarian Communists consisted in "stirring up class hatred."

The judgment of the court uncovers the shameful state of Hungary. According to the law for the protection of the state mere membership in the Communist Party counts as a serious crime. Thru this fact the process against the Hungarian Communists is made of international significance.

The Hungarian revolutionaries held themselves before the court as Communists should. They held aloft the red banner of Communism and did not budge one inch on their Communist convictions. The court in Budapest deliberately chose the seventh anniversary of the overthrow of the proletarian power in Hungary for the announcement of its judgment against the Communists. The Hungarian bourgeoisie wished to celebrate its triumph by still another crime.

The fact that seven years after the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship the Hungarian working class has still such leaders, such Communists as those who stood on trial, proves that Communism cannot be wiped out, not even in rivers of blood. It proves that Communism is immortal and that it organizes its victory even whilst in the dock.

On the seventh anniversary of the victory of the counter-revolution the tribunal announced a verdict not against the Hungarian Communists, but against the Hungarian counter-revolution.

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Red Aid Calls Protest.

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—(By Mail.)—The International Red Aid appeals to the international proletariat of the whole civilized world to protest against the judgment of the Hungarian class justice and to force the fascist murderers by new demonstrations in defense of the elementary human rights, to release the heroic fighters for right, justice and the future of humanity.

The Association of Proletarian

(Continued on page 2)

CHINESE WORKERS PULL STRIKE IN SHANGHAI'S JAPANESE OWNED MILLS

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.—The strike called against the Japanese textile mill owners is spreading. There are ten thousand workers now out and more are expected as the campaign progresses. Foreign police encircle the foreign settlement, blocking the way from the Chinese city to prevent demonstrations in the settlement.

McKENNA TO APPEAL TO THESE UNIONS FOR BRITISH STRIKE RELIEF

Wednesday, August 25th.

Painters, No. 194, 8 N. California Avenue.

Painters, No. 637, Vicking Hall, School and Sheffield Ave.

Machinist, No. 126, 113 S. Ashland Ave.

Carpenters, No. 10, 12 W. Garfield Blvd.

Carpenters, No. 242, 5443 South Ashland Ave.

Thursday, Aug. 26th.

Carpenters, No. 13, 113 S. Ashland Ave.

Carpenters, No. 504, Ogden and Kedzie. (Jewish.)

Carpenters, No. 578, 30 N. Wells St.

Friday, August 27th.

Electrical Workers, No. 9, 2901 W. Monroe St.

Sunday, August 29th.

Typographical Union, No. 16, 814 W. Harrison St.

DELEGATES FROM COAST TO COAST AT I. L. D. MEET

West and East Coming to Sept. 5 Conclave

"Genuine national representation is now a certainty at our conference on September 5 and 6," said James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense today in reviewing the delegate credentials already received.

From Boston will come Robert Zelms, district organizer for I. L. D., who has taken a leading part in the agitation for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti and who directed the work of defense for the Fall River Portuguese anarchists, the Boston taxi drivers' strike victims and John Merrick.

Some four thousand miles west of New England will be represented by Jean Stovel, I. L. D. secretary in Seattle, Washington, the home state of the Centralia I. W. W. cases and other criminal syndicalism victims. Comrade Stovel was instrumental in organizing one of the most highly successful united Sacco-Vanzetti conferences in the country, and is an indefatigable I. L. D. worker.

Swinging back East, Rose Baron, local secretary of I. L. D. in New York, is announced as the representative of that section of the organization to the second annual conference. Besides Baron, New York will be represented by delegates from various other organizations.

Reiss From Los Angeles.

From the other end of the country, in the notorious criminal syndicalism state, California, comes the information that Manya Reiss, one of the most active and successful local secretaries, of Los Angeles, will represent the southern Pacific coast.

Kansas City is sending its local secretary, Dee Harrison, and E. Hugo Oehler as its delegation.

Duluth is sending Bertha Kaleva, and Wallace T. Metcalfe is coming from the steel center of Youngstown. St. Louis is to be represented by Anton Jurkovich and South Bend by Eli Misterovich.

Cleveland is sending one of the most active workers in the country, Carl Hacker, the local I. L. D. secretary.

POPE FAILS TO FORCE CALLES CHANGE POLICY

Episcopate Declares It Will Continue War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—Despite open rebellion and the use of secret diplomacy the episcopate has been unable to swerve President Calles from his determination to enforce the religious decrees and compel the catholic church to obey those laws or suffer the consequences.

Scene Shifts to Rome.

The Mexican clergy is defeated in the struggle and according to indications the fight will now be shifted to Rome. Whatever decision is finally arrived at by the Vatican at present, papal press agents make it appear that the pope is taking up an intransigeant position.

Bishop George Caruana, former papal legate to Mexico, who was expelled from that country because of illegal entry, will make a report to Rome on the Mexican situation. Caruana is intensely hostile to the Calles administration and it is believed he will urge a firm policy on the part of the Vatican.

Calles Scored Point.

It is generally agreed that Calles scored a diplomatic victory over the clergy when the latter agreed to issue a statement which admitted that the president guaranteed them free use of legal avenues under the constitution if they desired to work for modification of the religious regulations.

The clergy now seem to think that there is little possibility of congress acceding to the nullification of the revolutionary decrees or making any reservations in favor of the church. Hence they had another outburst and

(Continued on page 2)

FLEETS OF AMERICAN COAL SHIPS GOING TO BREAK BRITISH STRIKE

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The long continued British coal strike is booming America's coal business. More than 300 shiploads of American coal were shipped to Great Britain during May, June and July in consequence of the coal strike, the shipping board announced today.

URUGUAY OPENS RELATIONS WITH WORKERS' STATE

Soviet Recognition Is Important to Both

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.—The Soviet press emphasizes the political importance of the de jure, or full diplomatic recognition by the republic of Uruguay of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, announced yesterday.

First South American Recognition.

It is pointed out that this is the first South American country renewing normal relations with the Soviet Union. The imperialist control of many South American countries by the United States, with which the Soviet Union has not yet attained a restoration of diplomatic relations, has militated against such recognition by the Latin-American nations.

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MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 24.—The Uruguayan government has announced a resumption of full diplomatic relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Soviet Union has previously received a Soviet commercial agent, Boris Kraevsky.

To Uruguay, whose product of cattle and hides is the dominant item in its economy, trade with the Soviet Union is of great importance. Uruguayan ranchers, who control the political life of the nation, have been cut off from the Soviet market, which demands an enormous supply of raw hides for the leather industry. As a result, the United States leather trust has been able to force down the prices paid for hides. Hence Soviet recognition means much to Uruguay.

Tragedy on Illinois Farm.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 24.—With their two small children as witnesses, George Kunkle, 55, today shot and killed his wife, Elna, 45, and then committed suicide at their home on an isolated farm near here. The shooting followed months of quarreling and brooding over financial difficulties, neighbors, summoned by the children, Viola, 11, and Helen, 9, said.

Irish Weavers Balk At Cut.

NEW YORK — (FP) — Irish linen weavers of Belfast won't take the 10 per cent wage cut employers want to force down, New York textile trade papers report.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR HITS AT VILE CONDITIONS IN PASSAIC

By ROBERT W. DUNN. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 24.—At a meeting in the Civic Club, Agnes De Lima, author of "Nightworking Mothers in Passaic" and other books on the condition of women and children in industry, called attention to a certain government document, "Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities." One of these cities is Passaic. The document or pamphlet was issued in 1925 by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 41.

In this bulletin some 35 pages are devoted to a description of the condition of the breadwinning mothers in Passaic. It is dry reading and there are lots of tables and statistics. But the gist of it is as follows:

There are nearly 10,000 women breadwinners in Passaic. That is 10,000 women who have to earn a living by working; and says the Bulletin: "The strikingly significant fact is that all of these breadwinning mothers had small children at home requiring care."

Must Neglect Babies.

Which means that the mothers had to work not only to buy bread for themselves but milk for their small children.

Of course, the Polish mothers were in the largest numbers, as the Polish

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German Miners Threaten General Strike; British Strikers Check Scabbing

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—A nationwide miners' strike in Germany threatens. In answer to the demand of miners for a raise in salary, the owners near Silesia have ordered that the wage tariffs be cancelled beginning August 31.

Feverish attempts are being made by the government to effect a conciliation between the miners and owners on the wage issue and avert the threatened strike, which would tie up the entire mining industry of the Ruhr.

Meanwhile, Communists are spurring the workers into a desire for action, by spreading agitation in the gathering places of the miners for an embargo on coal destined for Great Britain, pointing out that in some cases the same capitalists own mines in both countries and all mine owners of all nations are working feverishly to break the British miners' strike.

Successfully Overcome Mine Owners' Agitation

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 24.—After a few days' tour of the mining regions, where the rank and file of miners unanimously adopted resolutions against all compromise, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, and other miners' leaders, declare that they have paralyzed the agitation of the mine owners who were trying to incite a return to work on compromise terms designed to undermine the solidarity of the union.

It is clear that only a small percentage even in the districts most affected in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, have tried to return to work as individuals against the will of the great mass of their fellow workers.

Clash With Police.

Pickets in great armies block the entrance to the pitheads and clash with the police who attempt to convey scabs to work in motor cars speeded thru the mass of pickets. It is apparent that the scabs are unpopular, when they disguise themselves in street clothes in order to approach the pits, concealing their overalls underneath. While some pits are reported "working," very little coal reaches the surface, and not enough to affect the issue of the strike.

The government is lending all aid to the mine owners' attempt to break the strike, sending additional police into the zone of mass picketing and arresting many strikers.

King George is summoning the privy council to Balmeral castle to extend the period of "emergency" under which the government is proceeding to fight the strikers with governmental force.

The mine owners hope by mining even a little coal to break the morale of the miners and then press on to break the union. The miners' executive says that the owners are concentrating on breaking the strike in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, but such efforts have failed to have any decisive effect.

CHICAGO VOTES TALLIED AGAIN, RECOUNT WRONG

A sudden demand by Municipal Judge William L. Morgan of Chicago that the election commission order counted again the recount of votes in the recent primaries of the 23rd precinct of the 4th ward disclosed that ballot frauds can be complicated, but not prevented by investigation in this city.

As a result County Judge Jarecki has suspended the tallyman, Jacob Voigtlander, 1444 West 69th St., and Stephen Superczynski of 3305 South Morgan St., the caller, on one team of recounters. Both men were placed under bonds of $1,500.

The recount itself shows considerable inaccuracy. Whether the recount of the recount will become a regular feature from now on is hard to say. The special grand jury has taken a recess.

RUMOR FIEND IS AT WORK; POISONS, SHOOTS VALENTINO

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 24.—Wild rumors that Rudolph Valentino had been poisoned and that he had been shot by a woman were branded as false by every one connected with the case. The rumors were answered by the death certificate filed with the board of health in which "ruptured gastric ulcer and general peritonitus" was given as the direct cause of death, with septic pneumonia and septic endocarditis as contributing factors.

At the undertaking parlors it was said the very best of embalming preparations were used to preserve the body. The body, it was stated, will be preserved in excellent condition for from ten to fifteen years at least.

The crowd outside the chapel grew as the afternoon wore on and became so unmanageable that it was necessary to call still more police to maintain order. Those inside the chapel were unable to get out, so dense was the crowd around the place.

BRITISH MINERS' DELEGATION CALLS FOR FUNDS TO SUPPORT TWO MILLION HUNGRY CHILDREN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, MASS, Aug. 24.—Joseph Jones, secretary of the British Miners' Relief delegation to the United States has issued a statement to the press detailing the purposes of the mission. The Boston Central Labor Union sends with it a circular letter calling on all its affiliated locals to respond quickly and generously to the appeal for funds. Jones' statement is as follows:

Statement

The delegation represents the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, and the women's committee for the relief of miners' wives and children.

The accredited delegates are:

For the Miners' Federation of Great Britain: Joseph Jones, general secretary Yorkshire Miners' Association, and executive member, Miners' Federation; James Robson, J. P., president Durham Miners' Federation; Paul McKenna, J. P., agent Scottish Miners and executive committee member of the Miners' Federation; Oliver Harris, treasurer, South Wales Miners' Federation.

For the British Trades Union Congress: Ben Tillett, member of the general council.

For the Women's Relief Committee: Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. A. M. P., chairman.

The object of the delegation is the raising of money for the relief of the miners' wives and families, who are suffering terrible hardships because of the long continued lockout of the miners. To give some idea of the problem, the dispute involves approximately one million men, who, with their dependents constitute nearly one tenth of the British population. There are at least two million children in immediate want. Trade union funds to the extent of forty million dollars have been absorbed in connection with the stoppage. The low wages of the British miners, coupled with short time and unemployment for the past five years have given no chance of saving to meet such crisis.

The defeat of the British mineworkers would have an international reflex upon all national wages and conditions. It will be agreed that the miners' families should not be faced with starvation, loss of home, in short the crucification of the innocent victims of an industrial upheaval over which the women and children have no control.

The British workers have done their best to help, but loss of wages due to increasing unemployment and short time, and also the considerable reductions in wages which have taken place have limited the extent to which they can render further assistance.

International Aid.

The delegation hopes to appeal to the ever-generous help of the American workers, and all sections of the American public, who have always responded to the call of suffering childhood. The British Trades Union Congress and the British Miners' Federation have placed their representatives under the guidance and direction of the American Federation of Labor together with the United Mine Workers of America.

CHICAGO DRESS SHOPS CENTER OF INTENSIFIED ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY OF GARMENT WORKERS

The campaign to organize one hundred per cent the ladies' garment industry of Chicago is speeding up. Organizer I. L. Davidson declared in an interview with The DAILY WORKER that during the present season there is a practical certainty of getting many more new shops signed than have already been organized during the four months since the drive started.

The campaign did not move as rapidly when it was first embarked upon during the spring as many expected. One reason was that it started too late in the season, and the other was that the attorneys of the employers brot every possible pressure to have sentenced to jail the scores of pickets arrested during the strike of 1924.

Bosses Used The Jail.

They were successful in putting behind the bars forty-six good members of the union for varying periods, and this naturally interfered with union activities.

But now everything works together to make the drive a success. The fall season is opening. A good deal of preliminary work has already been done. During the last four months, in spite of everything, thirty-six more shops have signed contracts with the union, and several hundred workers in shops that have not signed have joined the union. The standard of wages and conditions has been raised directly in all union shops, and indirectly in non-union shops. Some of the workers in non-union shops are now getting twice as much pay as before the drive started.

A large number of non-union shops were found in the cloak industry some time ago, and still more shops were discovered in which supposedly union conditions prevailed, but actually the contracts were evaded, especially in the matter of working more than the legal eight hours per week overtime. All this has been stopped. The cloak

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A MASS

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

of the

I. L. G. W. U.

TODAY, August 25th

7:30 P. M.

at

Shoenhofen Hall,

Milwaukee and Ashland

To Decide How to Help New York Strikers.

Leaders of the New York Strike Will Speak!

MEXICO'S CONSUL WILL SPEAK AT MASS MEETING

Will Present Position of Calles Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Presenting the point of view of the Calles government regarding the Catholic rebellion that has challenged Mexico, Luis Lupian G., Mexican consul in Chicago, will address a Hands-Off-Mexico mass meeting at North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., Friday, Aug. 27, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Boycott a Failure.

Senor Lupian declares that the boycott on luxuries, initiated by wealthy Mexican leaders of the so-called League for Religious Defense, is a complete failure. The Mexican labor movement has apparently dealt a final blow to the boycott by a counter-move threatening a rent strike of all workers who are tenants of landlords involved in the Catholic rebellion. The rebellion has already failed of its object and it cannot continue much longer unless it receives stimulus from the outside.

Other speakers at the meeting will be Carl Haessler, director of the Federated Press; Murray E. King, managing editor of the American Appeal; William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section).

Note Not Yet Public.

In the announcements being sent to all labor publications, the anti-imperialist organization calls attention to the fact that the latest U. S. government note to Mexico, presented to Foreign Minister Saenz by Ambassador Sheffield before the latter's return to this country a few days ago, has not yet been made public.

Intimations from the state department are that the note makes further demands upon Mexico regarding U. S. ownership rights under the recently promulgated oil and land laws. Such demands would open up the entire controversy that was apparently concluded last spring.

Threatening Note.

"President Coolidge," points out the league's announcement, "has declared that the United States will not intervene on behalf of the Catholic church in Mexico." Nevertheless, he has sent a threatening note to the Mexican government precisely at a time when the Catholic rebellion is being crushed by the united opposition of all the national-revolutionary forces of the neighboring republic.

"This offensive against the Mexican government, however it may be disguised, must not be allowed to go any further. American workers can add their voice to the protest already heard among the Mexican people, by being present at the Hands-Off-Mexico mass meeting on Friday night."

Every reader around New York should attend the

Daily Worker Picnic

SUNDAY, SEPT. 5

Edenwald Park, New York

(No admission charge)

Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 180th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)

Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

MEXICAN CONSUL IN CHICAGO SURE CALLES DIDN'T YIELD; REACTIONARY PARTY TO FAIL

Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago, in an exclusive interview with The DAILY WORKER yesterday stated that if the press reports of an agreement between the Calles government and the catholic church are of any significance, they mean that the government has won.

The reports reaching Chicago from Mexico City were to the effect that the bishops' representatives had called on President Calles, and after having been cordially received, had been assured that the government did not wish to interfere in the conduct of the church, and regarded the registration of the priests as a purely lay matter. The bishops, on being made aware of this, signified that the registration might proceed, and the boycott be stopped, churches opened and the priests returned to their services.

"All the government has asked," said Lupian, "is that the Catholic clergy observe the law. If, as this seems to indicate, they are going to do so, the trouble is over. The government has won. It does not matter what excuses the bishops give as to their reasons for proceeding with the registration and other requirements."

Commenting on the possibility of a huge reactionary party under church domination being organized, Senor Lupian pointed out that the clergy is forbidden to take part in politics. In case it tries to subtly influence or lead a reactionary party, Lupian believes the whole plan will fail.

"Our people and our government are liberal," said the consul, "and all our history shows it. If a secret reactionary movement is started, the common people will know it intuitively on account of the experiences they have had, and will recognize reaction, whatever its disguise."

The consul stated that it did not seem reasonable to believe that any attempts would be made by private armies to enter Mexico thru the United States, as has been rumored.

Pope Fails to Force Calles Change Policy

(Continued from page 1)

declared their intention to continue the boycott.

Hits Catholics Hardest.

The boycott has only been effective in communities where the church dominates the population. But the irony of the situation is that where the boycott is most successful is in the very place where it hits the catholic merchants heaviest. Catholic business men have been bringing pressure to bear on the church to modify the boycott.

Labor Takes a Hand.

The Mexican Federation of Labor has now taken a hand in the boycott game and union printers have been instructed not to do any printing for catholic concerns, that are supporting the clerical side of the struggle.

The result of Ambassador Sheffield's report to the state department and to Coolidge is anxiously awaited by the clergy. Sheffield is bitterly anti-Mexican and it is no secret that he would be able to induce Washington to withdraw the arms embargo.

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Border is Airtight.

The most rigid enforcement of the new immigration law at the American border which has made the border virtually air-tight since the arrest of General Enrique Estrada and his alleged mercenary band near San Diego last week, has dealt the tourist traffic from the United States a severe blow.

Another Vatican Denial.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The Vatican today issued a denial of reports that it has entered into negotiations with President Calles of Mexico for the settlement of the religious controversy in Mexico.

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Knights Now Apologetic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The Knights of Columbus which howled for intervention in Mexico a few weeks ago now declared its position was grossly exaggerated, according to a statement issued a few days ago by James A. Flaherty, supreme grand knight of the organization.

This is a right-about face due to the failure of the K. of C. to prevail on the administration to take the desired action. Political observers consider the rebuff to the powerful catholic body the most serious reverse it has received since its inception.

Sheffield Arrives.

Ambassador Sheffield arrived here today to make his report to the state department on the differences between the two governments over the anti-alien land and oil laws.

MOSCOW PRESS HAILS RAKOSI TRIAL DEFENSE

Isvestia and the Pravda Analyse Case

(Continued from page 1)

Writers, the Authors' Union and the Union of Peasant Authors of the Soviet Union have dispatched the following telegram to the high court in Budapest: "The undersigned organizations protest energetically in the name of 6,000 authors in the Soviet Union against the process which is being carried on against the Hungarian authors Weinberger and Hajdu, whose only 'crime' is that they did not conceal their political convictions." The authors' organizations of the Soviet Union called upon the authors' organizations of other countries to join in this protest action.

* * *

Hungarian Mass Party.

MOSCOW, Russia.—An article of John Pepper in the Pravda declares: "The great process in Budapest was nothing more than a process for the legality of the Communist Party. This circumstance gives the process a great significance not only for the Hungarian proletariat but also for all the 25 sections of the Comintern which are today forced to exist in illegality.

"The Hungarian government had two aims: First of all it wishes to make the agitation and propaganda of the Hungarian Communist Party completely impossible, and secondly it wished to destroy the legal existence of the left wing socialist workers' party. The process, however, turned out in all respects exactly the opposite to the intentions of the government. The result of the process is that today the Communist idea is the central theme of discussion for the whole proletariat of Hungary. The socialist workers' party, which has previously suffered the most brutal persecutions on the part of the gendarmery, has been even recognized by the judgment of the court to be a legal party. This process opens up a new phase in the history of the Hungarian working class movement. The process showed indubitably that the Communist Party of Hungary is no longer a sect but a revolutionary party which is bound up with the broad masses of the proletariat to the death. The counter-revolutionary tribunal was transformed by Rakosi and his comrades into a revolutionary tribune. For weeks during the process the court stood in constant and direct connection with the masses. It is no longer a secret that the workers organized a secret system of reporting so that the working class received all news concerning the process on the same day. The process has clearly shown that the Communist Party of Hungary no longer consists of a group of emigrants but that it has forced its groups deep into the masses of the working class."

McKENNA KILLS CANARD ABOUT MINERS' RETURN

Deliberate Falsehood to Halt Relief

The American newspapers and Brisbane may indulge themselves in wild stories about breaks in the ranks of the English miners, but Paul McKenna, of the British Miners' Federation delegation to America does not believe one word of it.

In an exclusive interview with The DAILY WORKER yesterday, he told why. "You know what sort of people we have to fight," he said. "They hesitate at no lie intended to injure us. Look at Baldwin, how he published that there were no starving women and children in the mine fields. That was intended to cripple our relief campaign in America, and it failed.

"Now this is undoubtedly another story of the same sort. It is meant to discourage the American unionists we are asking to contribute to the feeding of the British striking miners. It will fail too."

McKenna illustrated Baldwin's duplicity further by comparing two different statements he had made, during the progress of this strike. The first was a plain announcement of neutrality, and in the course of it Baldwin said he would not fight to lower standards of living for the miners. Coming from one of the big stockholders in Baldwin's Ltd., an iron, steel and coal company, this is sufficiently worth doubting. When later, Baldwin announced that before certain negotiations could be carried out, the miners would have to undertake to accept a reduction in wages—the contradiction is obvious. And as is well known, Baldwin has jammed through Commons his eight hour act, which really provides for about nine and a half hours' work for the miners, only they will not get paid for the hour and a half used in going from the pit mouth to the working place.

McKenna quoted from the reports of the Samuels commission and the Sankey commission to show that the experts agree there should be no increase in hours of work. The chief objection from the economists' point of view is that the extra amount of coal produced would actually put out of employment at least 130,000 workers. It would make the working day for miners longer than any on the continent.

"I am confident that in spite of all the deliberate lies the enemies of the miners put out, American labor will continue its support," said McKenna. "The money collected will go thru Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. to England, where it will be allocated to the districts. Each little village and hamlet has a big soup boiler, and the workers and their families, everybody taking part in the fight will come up to get their daily rations of soup. The spirit and morale of the British miners is splendid, and I am sure their ranks are unbroken. Only starvation will force them back, and it is even then doubtful whether they will go, as the conditions are such that they would starve on the job if they did go to work without a victory."

Contradictory Reports.

The American press has been carrying news stories under London date lines stating that a number of miners, variously estimated at from eight hundred to thirteen thousand have broken away from the union and returned to work on the operators' terms.

Rudolph Valentino Was Creature of Bourgeois America As It Is Today

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FRONT page head line, full inside pages of type interspersed with pictures, and then a full page of pictures for good measure.

Thus the daily press records the passing of Rudolph Valentino as "Millions of Women Weep" for "The Greatest Lover of the Screen" as the headlines tell the story.

* * *

There is no doubt that not another death of an individual in the United States at this time would have received as much attention. Cal Coolidge, Jack Dempsey, or Babe Ruth couldn't have done as well. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, passed away almost at the same time that Valentino died, but his going was almost unnoticed. This in spite of the fact that Elliot had been one of the most widely quoted spokesmen of capitalism, and thru his writings and speeches had managed to keep continually in the public eye. But it was only the "cultured" bourgeoisie that "Five-Foot" Elliot really reached with his appeal. Elliot measured bourgeois culture by the number of inches one covered in reading his five-foot shelf of selected books.

But few workers even remember that Elliot declared, "A scab is the highest type of American citizen."

* * *

Valentino made a well-nigh all-inclusive appeal. When Valentino died no one turned to ask, "Who is Valentino?" Everybody knew him, or had heard of him, especially the millions of the working class, upon both sexes of which the screen sheik exerted an extremely soporific influence insofar as their own class interests were concerned.

Douglas Fairbanks may have gained some pleasure out of portraying the rebellious spirit of "Robin Hood." Charley Chaplin is known to have contributed to radical causes. No one ever heard that Valentino ever wavered by even the width of a sleek, jet black hair from the line that would win the greatest applause from the largest number.

The pictures in which he appeared always stressed the "sex and blood" appeal that is supposed to approach the universal. In "Monsieur Beaucaire," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "The Sainted Devil," "The Eagle," "The Sheik," "The Young Rajah," "The Son of the Sheik" and all the rest, Valentino portrays the role that, according to Ashton Stevens, the Hearst dramatic critic, "made spinsters forget their years and old women remember their youth." And again, "I have seen women stand in the rain, wet to their noses, to crash a Valentino film."

* * *

Thus the shop girl or the factory girl, touched by the "flesh and blood" of a Valentino film, forgets for the moment her drudgery and agony on the job, much as the weary worker seeks surcease from toil in drink. It thus becomes the best propaganda for the employers' interests.

Valentino, the original sheik, set the pace for whole strata of the youth of the American population. He was seriously mimicked by large numbers of the young men of the working class, who tried to ape as best they could the impression that Valentino had made upon their woman folk. This problem for the working class youth became greater and obliterated any working class problem that might engage their attention.

* * *

Stevens wrote before Valentino's death, "Men envy him with green hearts. Perhaps they tried to see themselves as Valentinos—and their imagination buckled. Man is a masquerading creature who loves to wear a fez or a badge, or a uniform . . ."

So one finds the men of the middle class, who belong to the Elks or some similar fraternal organization, strutting about in public with sheik trousers and the Valentino sideburn, trying in vain to escape from their humdrum social surroundings. But they are all Babbits still.

* * *

There will be other sheiks of the screen. Valentino's place will be filled as long as there is a demand for that sort of stuff.

The Valentino films doubtless would create but little impression in the Soviet Union. "Monsieur Beaucaire," where a noble is supposed to degrade himself by masquerading as a barber, would be hooted out of the Workers' Republic, where all nobles have been eliminated and nothing considered nobler than being a worker.

Labor realizing its own interests in time in the United States will demand something better from the screen, leaving the hogwash of "sex and blood" to a decaying bourgeoisie. There will be a greater demand for the films coming out of the Union of Soviet Republics that Douglas Fairbanks praised so highly during his recent visit there.

Now, with Valentino the sheik of the screen, the American movie censors bar "Potemkin," the Soviet film that was recently given a private showing and privately lauded for its excellence in New York City. It was never allowed a public showing. No protest came from the American working class. It never knew, except that section of it that reads the Communist press.

* * *

The early trials of Valentino hunting jobs in New York City almost parallel similar experiences of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, another Italian. They both went hungry on the streets of the great city.

Valentino, however, won his way into the good graces of the class that rules, that lionized him and now slobbers over his memory. Vanzetti took the hard road. He fought for his class against the class that rules, that sought as a result to crush him. While Valentino was in the limelight, Vanzetti was hidden away in his prison cell, forced to await the workings of the death sentence meted out to him. There he sits still.

* * *

Valentino, the hero of the social order that is passing, won his temporary applause. He disappears with the yesterdays. He has typified the days in which we now live in these United States.

Vanzetti, with Nicola Sacco, condemned with him, as heralds of the new social order, will live even in death as the standard bearers of labor's struggle. They will not be forgotten down thru the years. They are of the tomorrows.

Organize Workers in Dress Shops

(Continued from page 1)

making industry in Chicago is now thoroly unionized. The present campaign is to unionize the dress making shops.

Thousands in Industry.

There are hundreds of small non-union shops in Chicago in which most of the 8,000 dress makers work. There are, however, a few outstanding large open shops, chief of which are: M. Mitchel, at Adams and Market; Francin Frock Co., at Wells and Adams; Arthur Weiss, at Franklin and Adams; Riback's, at Market and Jackson; and Lipson Bros., at 225 Adams street.

Lipson Bros. is perhaps the worst of the lot. It is there that the institution known as the "immigration floor" is used. The shop is on three floors, one of which is the "immigration floor," reserved for learners, kickers, and a few old, reliable company men. There is a very high turnover here.

Besides this arrangement by floors, the workers are divided into departments: men, white female and colored female. The employer decides which garments should be priced well and which should be priced badly. The men get the money making garments, the white women are favored next and the colored get whatever is hardest and cheapest paid. In the same way the "immigration floor" is discriminated against.

It is possible for men to make from $30 to $40 a week, for white women to make from $25 to $32 (mostly the lower figure) and for colored women to make from $12 to $18 (with a very few getting as much as $30). The "immigrants" get as low as $8 per week. The power is on at Lipson's from 7:30 a. m. right thru to 9 p. m., and all are encouraged to work without stopping. The company serves hot coffee; the workers say they are paid so little they cannot afford to buy pie to eat with the coffee.

Union Scale Best.

The union scale calls for a minimum of 90 cents per hour and a 44-hour week. This makes it possible to earn from $42 to $44 for ordinary skilled work. Union cutters get from $45 to $55 per week, non-union cutters get usually about $34 or $36, very few as much as $45.

The union demands the right to settle the pricing of a garment by conference thru the union price committee, and will not let the employer decide by himself. The situation where a worker raises a kick because of the low wage paid for any particular garment and is answered by the boss that hereafter a better garment will be offered, some other worker getting the badly priced one, is impossible in a union shop. There no grades, or discrimination is allowed.

The union also prevents arbitrary discharge of workers. If the worker is not producing rapidly enough to suit the boss, he has to come directly to the union and is not allowed to personally reprimand the worker.

Union Stops Child Slavery.

There is always some child labor in non-union shops. The union puts a stop to that. Tuberculosis is a scourge in the ladies' garment industry; and especially under non-union conditions with longer exposure to coloring matters, longer herding together of workers in close rooms, etc.

In fact, the advantage of unionism are so apparent that Organizer David-son and the committee of five hundred representing each shop have little doubt of success. They are busily engaged in circulating interesting, illustrated leaflets among the unorganized, and in personal talks with them. In the near future a bulletin will appear periodically, under the editorship of the joint board, and will be devoted largely to the organization campaign.

Mass Meeting Soon.

All members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are supposed to be at a mass meeting to be held August 25 for the principle purpose of discussing the strike in New York, and of voting on the resolution adopted at the meeting of all shop chairmen held last week. The resolution endorses the recommendation of the Chicago joint board that every worker contribute a day's pay to the 40,000 Ladies Garment Workers on strike in New York.

Faces Charge of Killing Two.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—Joseph Rotonda, 34, formerly of Camden, N. J., was arrested here today on murder charges growing out of the deaths of Mrs. Catherine Audio, 47, and her seven-year-old son, John, in Camden a year ago. The mother and child were hacked to death with an axe.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Plan First Communist Speech in Lincoln Co., Wisconsin, This Week

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will speak at two meetings this week-end in Wisconsin, Friday night in Arcadia Hall, at Merrill, and Saturday night at the Town of Schley Hall, at Bloomville. Both of these places are in Lincoln county.

At Merrill, Engdahl will talk on the question, "Will the United States Government Solve the Farmer-Labor Question?" while at Bloomville he will discuss, "Why Farmers and Workers Are Natural Allies." The population of the county is made up of stump farmers, paper mill workers and lumberjacks, large numbers of whom are expected to turn out to these meetings, which are being held by the local organizations of the Workers Party. This is the first time that a Communist meeting has been held in the county.

CANTON, O., Aug. 24.—A $100,000 damage suit will be filed this afternoon by Mrs. Florence Mellett, widow of Don R. Mellett, slain Canton publisher, in Cleveland federal court against three of the alleged conspirators in her husband's death.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!

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SATURDAY, AUG. 28

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with statements of the American leaders and art work by the leading proletarian artists.

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READY TO CROSS BULGAR BORDER; TENSION GROWS

Only Bulgarian Speech Allowed in Sofia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 24.—The Roumanian minister at Sofia has communicated to his government the fact that the Bulgarian rulers are much worried over the present exchange of notes between Bulgaria on the one hand and Greece, Roumania and Jugo Slavia on the other. The Bulgarian reply to the allies' demands that raiding across the border by irregular armed bodies of Bulgarians and Macedonians must stop, will probably admit the raids but disavow responsibility on the grounds that the treaty of peace and the league of nations do not permit Bulgaria sufficient armed troops to guard the frontier. The Roumanian minister claims that the Bulgarian government itself is afraid this excuse will sound rather stale.

Talk Bulgarian or Nothing.

It is reported that the Bulgarian government has forbidden all use in public of any but the native language, and gives other evidence of nervousness.

The Belgrade newspapers say that if the Bulgarian raids do not come the Balkan allies will pursue raiders over the border. This is certain to result in war, either declared or not declared.

There is still some talk of bringing in the league of nations to settle the quarrel, but the opinion gains ground that Greece, Roumania and Jugo Slavia know their ground, and that the league will, as usual, side with the stronger. The affair may result in some further friction in the league, as it is certain now that there is contemplated a matrimonial alliance between the ruling houses of Italy and Bulgaria, and there are always hard feelings between Italy and Jugo Slavia.

Roumania is opposing, diplomatically, the "humanitarian" loan from the league to Bulgaria, on the grounds that some of the money might be used to build strategic military railways under the pretense of opening up new land for settlement of refugees.

Americans Attacked in France.

NICE, France, Aug. 24.—Police rescued Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wills and Mrs. Alice Oler of Philadelphia from a threatening mob today. The taxicab in which the Americans were riding ran down a cyclist. The cyclist was not injured and he got up and attacked the chauffeur. A crowd collected and threatened the Americans.

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—Harry Anderson, tenor; Pierson Thal, 14-year-old boy pianist; WCFL Ensemble.

8:30 to 10:00—Hallelujah Boys: Rudy Winter, harmony and character songs; Billy Schafer; Al Scott's Hawaiian Trio; Arthur Billquist, popular songs.

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

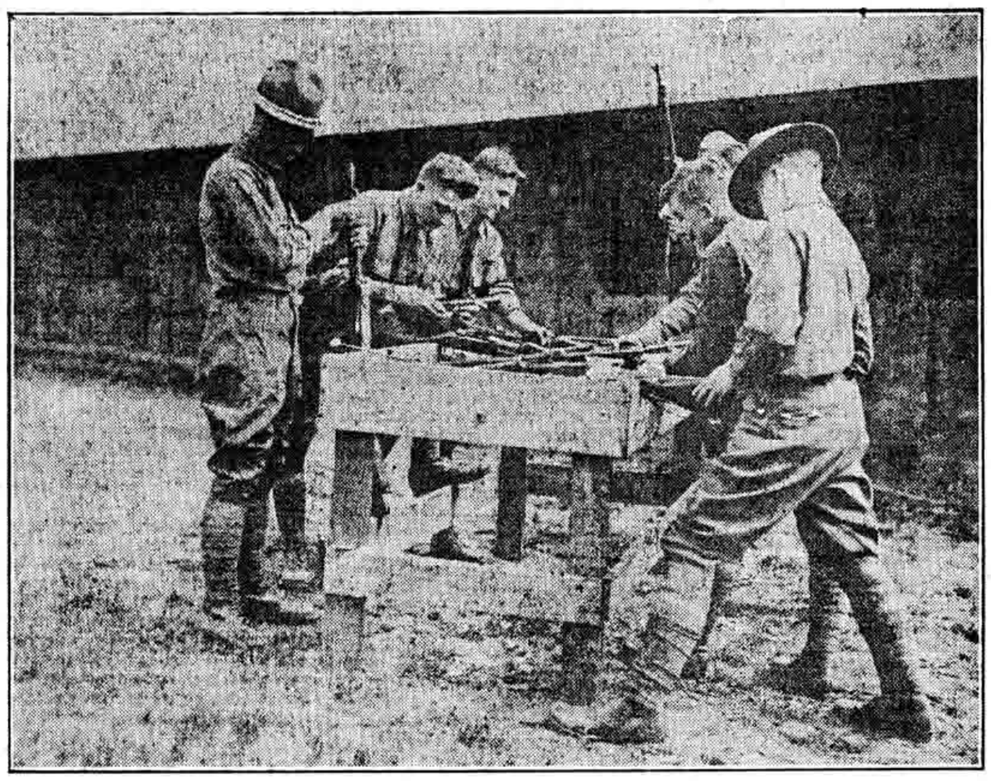
What Is the R. O. T. C.?

Beginning of Scholastic Military Training—Manufacturing Officers for Cannon Fodder—Subsidies by the War Department—Compulsory Training.

By THURBER LEWIS.

Third Article of Series

Practically every large university and college in the country and many high and preparatory schools give military training to students above 14 years of age. In 83 of these institutions the training is compulsory and in others things are made very disagreeable for the lad who refuses to take the drill. On top of this all sorts of inducements are held out to students such as monetary subsidies from the War Department, clothes, etc., not to speak of alluring publicity featuring sports and recreations that turn out to be the hardest kind of military routine. The War Department is of course aided in this program by the steel trust, the money trust, the packers and all the great combinations of capital whose subsidies find their way into the colleges and universities and who profit by military training.



Students get familiar with weapons at an early age thru the medium of the War Department vehicle for giving military training to the school-going youth of the country. Lads of 14 years of age are permitted to enlist in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to take the regular army drill and military instruction with rifles, machine guns and all the other deadly paraphernalia used to carry on war and break strikes.

SIDE by side with the general propaganda and military activity involved in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, the colleges, universities and high schools of the country are being converted into veritable barracks. The extent of military training in schools and colleges in the United States is not generally known. But the work of the War Department and its jingo civilian assistants goes systematically and quietly forward on practically every campus in the country.

The medium thru which the War Department operates in its work is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Like the C. M. T. C., the R. O. T. C was founded by act of congress in 1920. The particular bill was an amendment to the National Defense Act of 1916 authorizing the president to establish and maintain "civil educational institutions."

But scholastic military training started in this country before that. As long ago as 1862 there was passed in congress the Morrill Land Act that gave land to colleges on condition that they devote their teaching particularly to agriculture and mechanics. The act also required that these colleges give military training. However, until the war, the law was not taken very seriously and the military training taught in these so-called "Land Grant Colleges" was generally of an inocuous kind.

Government Requirements.

THE R. O. T. C. is entirely different. It consists of serious and scientific military training. No unit is set up in any school unless there is one or more officers of the regular army to direct the course. In the larger schools a "military staff" is installed composed of as many as 20 regular army officers. This is the case at the Universities of Ohio and Illinois. The War Department assigns the military faculties at the head of which is a "professor of military science and tactics." Unless the school agrees to maintain a two years' course and that such a course shall be obligatory upon every student over 14 years of age, the War Department will not give the institution its attention.

During the school season 1924-25 there were 226 educational institutions giving military instruction in the United States. For these R. O. T. C. units, congress set aside almost $4,000,000. The total number of students taking military training was over 125,000.

The War Department assigned 768 officers and 1,064 enlisted men whose salaries were paid by the department, to devote their entire time as members of the military faculties of these 226 schools. 124 of which were colleges, 63 high schools and 39 military academies.

Make Them Officers.

THE course in the R. O. T. C. is divided into junior and senior divisions. In the junior division in preparatory and high schools, a student is required to take at least three hours per week in drill and military instruction and in the senior division, five hours is required. This division of time is established by the Defense Act. A student is required to agree to continue the course for at least two years. Upon completing the seven years of the course, in which a considerable amount of time must also be devoted to summer camp training, the student is eligible for admission to the Reserve Officers' Corps. But before entering the latter he must sign an oath to bind himself to reserve service in the army for at least five years.

In the school year of 1924 no less than 3,392 youths were made second lieutenants in the United States Army as the result of their training in the R. O. T. C. Since the activity of the War Department is increasing year by year in this direction, altho no figures are available for the succeeding years, it is plain that the officers commissioned in this way is increasing.

All the big universities and colleges are on the list in which military training is given, high schools in eight cities of the first class give military instruction, where often boys of 14 are given regular instruction in the use of arms.

ALTHO only 83 educational institutions make military drill compulsory, (actually it is not compulsory according to law) it is not necessary, what with the funds appropriated and the propaganda spread, to force a student to take up the instruction. We will let Winthrop D. Lane, to whose researches we are indebted for much of the material about the R. O. T. C., tell us about subsidizing the student:

"But even," says Lane, "if compulsion were to go—and it is at present increasing not lessening—there would still be the factor of War Department propaganda. Backed by an annual appropriation such as the $3,818,020 given by congress for R. O. T. C. expenses in 1925, the military officials are able to make money talk to students. Under the terms of the National Defense Act students in the junior division and those taking the basic course in the senior division receive uniforms to wear while they are undergoing training. Those in the basic course receive, also, travel allowance to and from a summer camp, if they elect to attend one; they receive subsistence while there. Students in the advanced course of the senior division get more. They are not only given uniforms, but a subsidy in cash. This payment is issued to them at the rate of 30 cents a day for 312 days and thus amounts to $93.60 for each year or $187.20 for the two years, a sum sufficient to help many a poor lad thru school. In addition while in camp they received wages at the lowest rate in the regular army, or 70 cents a day. This adds $29.40 to their receipts, bringing the total in actual cash up to $216.00."

The Publicity Agents.

IN addition to these material offers that are often enticing to a youth that has to struggle his way thru school, the army publicity agents work the game for all it is worth in propagandizing the lads. They appeal to the school spirit of the boys, they make no secret of talking about the money and clothes advantages of the course, they hold out offers of "polo games with cavalry teams" and talk of getting "training in managing men." The colleges give credit to the students that engage in military drill and this too is not overlooked by the catalogue writers. Every possible inducement is held out and mention of the strictly military side of the training is of course, very much subdued.

When the student falls for the salve and signs up with the R. O. T. C. it dies not take him long to discover that he has not only pledged himself to a serious contract with the government to engage in military service that involves much embarrassment for him in his school to withdraw from, but that the bunk peddled about sports and citizenship resolves itself into good hard training in regular army style. Into his ears is dinned the most vicious sort of militarist talk and the "members of the military faculty" are forever attempting to arouse an exalted sense of patriotism on the one hand and enmity and hatred for foreign nations on the other.

The Subsidizers Profit.

IT is important not to forget that the greater part of the higher educational institutions in this country are subsidized. There is not an important university in the land that does not receive donations from some millionaire or corporation or group of wealthy capitalists. Do you suppose these subsidizers, most of them warmongers and jingoes forever clamoring about intervention in Mexico or "defending the national honor," object to the War Department moving into the schools with its rifles and drill sergeants? Of course not. These very subsidizers have themselves invested too much money abroad, they own too many mines and factories in which at any minute a strike might break out, to be oblivious to the advantages that the activity of the War Department in extending the military power holds for them.

In what places can the militarists find better officers for the command of the millions of conscriptable cannon fodder in this country than in the schools and colleges? The basis of an imperialist war machine of untold magnitude is being laid each year as the thousands of officers graduated from the R. O. T. C. units don their uniforms and admire their newly acquired golden shoulder bars. Give the War Department the officers and it will draft the men for them to command. That sums up the purpose of the R. O. T. C.

(Tomorrow, Who Is Behind Military Training?)

LLOYD GEORGE IN FOXY MOVE TO WIN LABOR

Pushes MacDonald Out of Leading Position

That the crafty Welsh politician, David Lloyd George, is pushing Ramsay MacDonald, right wing leader of the British Labor Party and ex-premier, off the stage as a spokesman for labor, is apparent in Lloyd George's vigorous defense of the British miners published in the Hearst press.

Following the message sent by Premier Baldwin to America declaring that there was no suffering in the coal miners' families and trying to prevent financial relief being sent the British miners, A. J. Cook, miners' secretary, stated that Ramsay MacDonald had refused to write a letter to America refuting Baldwin's lies, but that Lloyd George had promised to do so.

A Fine "Labor Leader."

MacDonald, who had gone so far in support of British capitalism that he even wrote articles for the American press attacking the British general strike, has been losing labor support rapidly. With Lloyd George aiming to take his place, MacDonald was forced to act. So he declared that he had written a letter to Ellen Wilkinson, now in America, to refute Baldwin's claims, but his letter was lost!

MacDonald's letter finally appeared, with a weak defense of the miners' strike and an even weaker criticism of Premier Baldwin. Now Lloyd George, in his article for the Hearst papers, far outstrips MacDonald in defense of the miners and lashes Baldwin in scathing terms. In defense of the striking miners Lloyd George says, in part, as follows:

Miners Case a Just One.

"It will be asked, 'Why, if there is all this suffering, do not the miners end it all by returning to work?' But surely that depends on whether their case is a just one. They are not striking for a wage increase; they are resisting an attempt to reduce wages, which are none too good when the perils of their trade are taken into consideration.

"It is the most dangerous of occupations, and the casualties to life and limb are higher than in all other vocations together. The work in older mines was particularly arduous and dangerous, but the British miner was paid, before the lockout began, not much more than one-third the wages received by Pennsylvania and Virginia miners.

Owners Tyrannical.

"The owners insist on a substantial reduction in that wage or an increase in hours. The hours are nominally seven a day. In reality they are often eight or more, because of the distances men have to travel underground to their work.

"Several royal commissions have investigated the industry, each supporting the main contention of the miners and each recommending reorganization of the industry. The mine owners are stubborn, rigid and unyielding."

More Revolts Threaten Nicaraguan Dictator

LEON, Nicarague, August 24.—Revolutions continue in this satrapy of Wall Street. The latest outbreak is directly across the country from the recently suppressed revolt at Bluefields which threatened the rule of the dictator, Chamorra. The government is mobilizing all available forces and sending them to Leon and other towns near the Honduras border where rebels have just dynamited a troop train on which there was $200,000 in cash. Only by sharp fighting were the revolutionists prevented from making off with the treasure.

Sporadic warfare is reported from other parts of the country, and the American consul at Bluefields has again asked Washington for a gunboat; the usual procedure of landing marines is expected.

President Chamorra represents the most reactionary group of landowners and the most tyrannical cliques of army officers. During his former long reign as dictator, he was a tool of American bankers. He lost his job, finally, but has recently recovered the spoils of office by a military insurrection. Though not recognized by the U. S. government which desires to maintain a general policy against rebellion in Central America, Chamorra is reported as being on increasingly friendly terms with the business interests and high officials of the United States. He is violently opposed by all the more liberal bourgeois of Nicaragua, by the labor movement of that country and even by some of its landowners.

* * *

Know Their Enemies.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—The revolt has spread into central Nicaragua and a considerable body of rebels have attacked the San Antonio headquarters of the Nicaragua Sugar Estates Co., of London, the largest sugar enterprise in this part of the country, and one of the worst of the foreign exploiters who operate under the protection of dictator Chamorra. It is reported that in the fighting Gustave Canton, the assistant superintendent of the company was killed.

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

$226,000,000 Spent by U. S. Tourists in France During 1925

PARIS, Aug. 24. — The official Journal publishes the statistics of money spent by Americans in France last year.

The number of American visitors was 220,000 who spent $226,150,000. The tourist chart shows: 2 per cent of the tourists were millionaires, spending $5,000 each; 18 per cent were of the wealthy class, spending $1,760 each; 44 per cent were business men, spending $850 each; 8 per cent were travelers for business and amusement, spending $1,500 each, and 26 per cent were teachers, students and other employes on vacation, spending $425 each.

GREAT MONOPOLY OF FRENCH IRON BEING ARRANGED

Build Biggest Trust in Period of Penance

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 24. — While the government, which is now strictly a big business affair, following the shattering of the "left bloc," makes a gesture of economy by passing a regulation that all good Frenchmen who love their country and value the franc shall eat stale bread during a so-called "period of penance," the great industrialists get to work to reap the fruits of depreciation and consolidate their gains.

The collapse of real wages thru the cheapening of the currency has placed the French manufacturers in a position to bid for the world trade in steel and iron. In addition to the recent bargain with the German trusts correspondence is now going on between all French concerns controlling mines, furnaces, steel works, foundries, rolling mills, manufacturers using iron and steel as a raw material, and all wholesalers, retailers and exporters in this industry. The object is to call in the near future a "States General of Metallurgy" and to establish the largest and most complete national monopoly of iron and steel products in the world. With its relations to the conquered German industrialists clear, the way seems open for French industry to seriously affect the world market, unless Morgan decides otherwise. The industrialists in their propaganda are making a point that the bankers are not included in the new combination, but just how much of this is true, remains to be seen.

Meanwhile the common people continue to eat stale bread and enjoy not more than two dishes per meal in restaurants.

REPORT GEN. SEMENOFF, WHITE RUSSIAN LEADER, TO LEAD SIBERIAN DRIVE

GENERAL SEMENOFF.

Reports from the far east say that the former cossack General Semenoff, now living under Japanese protection at Nagasaki, is making an attempt to organize an army for the invasion of Siberia. He hopes, it is said, to use the white Russian troops under Chang in China, notorious for their savagery, as a nucleus. But if the general was decisively beaten in the days when Soviet Russia was weak and being attacked from all sides, the exiled white guard must be given credit for great optimism in supposing he has a chance of success with the forces of the revolution consolidated as they are now.

SPANISH-ITALIAN AGREEMENT IRKS BRITISH CABINET

Suddenly Decides No Slavery in Abyssinia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 24. — French and British warships steam towards Tangier to prevent that theoretically neutral territory from being seized as a result of the new Spanish-Italian concord and turned over to Spain.

Dictators' Alliance.

The Mussolini government has declared in favor of Spanish ownership of Tangier. The treaty between Spain and Italy discusses other phases of the Mediterranean and North African situation also, and in general indicates an alliance between Mussolini and Primo de Riviera, the full extent of which can only be guessed.

Baldwin Changes Front.

One immediate effect is the brazen change of front by the Baldwin cabinet on the question of slavery in Abyssinia. While Benito and Baldwin were planning to divide the famous land of the Queen of Sheba, there was much talk of the terrible conditions of the slaves down there, and it was freely prophesied that the crusading armies of England and Italy would find it necessary to free them. Now the Abyssinians have granted the British government the right to dam Lake Tsana and provide a water supply to irrigate their newly opened cotton growing region in the Sudan. The British government has evidently decided that slavery is not in Abyssinia, at least as long as the natives there do not interfere with the water supply and at least while Mussolini persists in double-crossing the British navy by flirting with the idea of building fortifications across from Gibraltar.

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SPECIAL ISSUES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28

Seventh Anniversary Issue of the Workers (Communist) Party, a record of the American Communist Movement in special articles and art work.

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The American Trade Union Movement in articles by outstanding figures in the American labor movement—with the best work of American labor artists.

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Workers (Communist) Party

BIG ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editor DAILY WORKER on *Democracy and Corruption*	J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editor DAILY WORKER on *The Workers and the Old Parties*	BEN GITLOW Candidate for Vice-President of the U. S., 1924 elections, on *What Can the Workers Expect from the Elections?*	C. E. RUTHENBERG General Secretary Workers (Com.) Party on *What a Workers' and Farmers' Government Could Do for the Workers and Farmers*
NEW HAVEN Wednesday Sept. 1.	NEW HAVEN Wednesday Sept. 15.	NEW HAVEN Wednesday Sept. 29.	NEW HAVEN Wednesday Oct. 13.
BOSTON Thursday Sept. 2.	BOSTON Thursday Sept. 16.	BOSTON Thursday Sept. 30.	BOSTON Thursday Oct. 14.
WORCESTER Friday Sept. 3.	WORCESTER Friday Sept. 17.	WORCESTER Friday Oct. 1.	WORCESTER Friday Oct. 15.
ROCHSTER Saturday Sept. 4.	ROCHESTER Saturday Sept. 18.	ROCHESTER Saturday Oct. 2.	ROCHESTER Saturday Oct. 16.
BUFFALO Monday, Sept. 6.	BUFFALO Sunday Sept. 19.	BUFFALO Sunday Oct. 3	BUFFALO Sunday Oct. 17.
	CLEVELAND Monday Sept. 20.	CLEVELAND Monday Oct. 4.	CLEVELAND Monday Oct. 18.
DETROIT Tuesday Sept. 7.	DETROIT Tuesday Sept. 21.	DETROIT Tuesday Oct. 5.	DETROIT Tuesday Oct. 19.
CHICAGO Wednesday Sept. 8.	CHICAGO Wednesday Sept. 22.	CHICAGO Wednesday Oct. 6.	CHICAGO Wednesday Oct. 20.
MINNEAPOLIS Friday Sept. 10.	MINNEAPOLIS Friday Sept. 24.	MINNEAPOLIS Friday Oct. 8.	MINNEAPOLIS Friday Oct. 22.
ST. PAUL Saturday Sept. 11.	ST. PAUL Saturday Sept. 25.	ST. PAUL Saturday Oct. 9.	ST. PAUL Saturday Oct. 23.
MILWAUKEE Sunday Sept. 12.	MILWAUKEE Sunday Sept. 26.	MILWAUKEE Sunday Oct. 10.	MILWAUKEE Sunday Oct. 24.
TOLEDO Monday, Sept. 13. Iota Hall, Grand Hotel, Jefferson near Erie	TOLEDO Monday Sept. 27.	TOLEDO Monday Oct. 11.	TOLEDO Monday Oct. 25.
PITTSBURGH Tuesday, Sept. 14. N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio & Federal St.	PITTSBURGH Tuesday Sept. 28.	PITTSBURGH Tuesday Oct. 12.	PITTSBURGH Tuesday Oct. 26.
BALTIMORE Wednesday Sept. 15.	BALTIMORE Wednesday Sept. 29.	BALTIMORE Wednesday Oct. 13.	BALTIMOR7 Wednesday Oct. 27.
PHILADELPHIA Thursday Sept. 16.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday Sept. 30.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday Oct. 14.	PHILADELPHIA Thursday Oct. 28.

AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION, WHAT DOES ONE ISSUE OF THE DAILY WORKER REALLY CONTAIN

NOTE—Some reader will say, "There is nothing in the paper." Another will say, "There is so much in The DAILY WORKER that it took me three days to finish one issue. I read every word of it." The first reader would not be a good subscription getter. The second reader, on the other hand, would certainly be able to talk convincingly about his "Daily." The following short article was written as an answer to the question, "What Does One Issue of The DAILY WORKER Really Contain?" This article is not exhaustive. But it strives to show that the material appearing in The DAILY WORKER has a mass appeal that can be exploited to the utmost in securing new readers. This is the eighth article in a series on the development of a mass Communist press. It is as follows:

* * *

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TAKE the issue of The DAILY WORKER for Monday morning, August 23, for instance. It is well worth discussing in this struggle of ours to develop a Communist daily in the United States with a mass appeal.

This issue, like many others that could be pointed out, should prove exellent ammunition in gunning for new readers.

* * *

Two series of articles started with this issue, the revelations regarding the military encampments by Thurber Lewis, and another look at "Life and Work in the Soviet Union," by Anise, who has written much for the "Daily" in the past.

Both of these series of articles should appeal to the broadest masses. There is not a man, woman or child in the land untouched by the spectre of "The Next War." The 50,000 young men, boys almost, being prepared at 40 encampments, like so many sheep for the slaughter, constitute but a small place on the tremendous program of preparedness of growing American imperialism. The war against war is one of the great efforts in which American labor must engage ever more energetically, all the more so since its present leadership is arrayed on the side of the warmakers. These articles will help bring the masses to the proper viewpoint on this life or death issue.

* * *

On the other hand the articles by Anise (Anna Louise Strong) breathe the spirit of the New Russia, of the Union of Soviet Republics, of peaceful reconstruction, building the new social order, ushering in Communism.

It is absolutely necessary that the American masses get a correct view of the Soviet Union, during these days when the propaganda mills of the kept press grind ceaselessly, turning out their vicious falsehoods in untold quantities in an effort to blind labor in this country to the great successes achieved by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union under their own government. Against the capitalist propaganda of lies, the truthful propaganda of the workers. It is as necessary now, as at any time during the last nine years, to spread everywhere in America the truth about the Workers' Republic.

* * *

Nowhere else, only in The DAILY WORKER, is the story of the British coal miners' strike being told. I picked up a copy of The Milwaukee Leader, the socialist daily, issued on the afternoon that Paul McKenna, executive board member of the British Miners' Federation, was to appear before the local central labor body in that city to appeal for funds. Not a single word anywhere thru all its pages about the British struggle. Pages of sports, capitalist market reports, comics, ad nauseum. No wonder the appeal sent out from Washington by the American Federation of Labor for strike funds had fallen on deaf ears in Milwaukee. The Leader would certainly never arouse the workers to action on behalf of their own class.

Not only on one day, but every day The DAILY WORKER issues its new installment of the epochal mine strike story, just as it follows from day to day the struggle of the textile workers in Passaic, New Jersey, the strike of the garment workers in New York City, the clash of the Calles government, supported by the Mexican Federation of Labor, with the Roman catholic church, and on the other side of the earth the quarter-century old hope of the Filipinos for liberation from American imperialism, and the struggle of revolutionary China against all imperialists. Nowhere else, but in the pages of The DAILY WORKER, is the story so effectively told for labor.

And every day there is also another installment of "Oil," by Upton Sinclair, the latest novel of this author who is better known in Europe than in the United States. Some letters have been received indicating that Sinclair's story is developing intense interests. Such letters are invited. Tell us what the workers are saying about this story.

* * *

Others prefer reading the republication of Ernest Haeckel's "Last Words in Evolution." In fact many new readers that we know of have been won for The DAILY WORKER thru the appearance, in serial form, of these lectures delivered years ago by the famous scientist. The theories discussed arouse as much interest now as ever.

There are the several departments devoted to the co-operative movement, trade union activities, the Young Workers League, the farmers' problems; the Workers (Communist) Party; Worker Correspondence, with other regular features and special articles, and as much of the day's grind of news, as limited space will permit.

Here are surely enough talking points to get the ear of the most disinterested worker. Those who have sincerely tried to get workers interested in their "Daily" have succeeded. Join those who are sincerely trying and then write up an account of your experiences and send it in.

SMITH TOUCHED LIVE WIRE IN INSULL GIFT

Pet of Power Magnate Faces Dark Future

Illinois big business is afraid that Frank L. Smith's pollution by Samuel Insull's utility dollars will exude such a disagreeable odor in the fall elections that not only is his election rendered improbable but his retaining a seat in the senate still more unlikely in case of success at the polls.

Smith is the creature of the utility interests, and other capitalist groups are not particularly anxious to support a man who is bought body and soul by traction, gas and electric monopolists. Smith is also a cog in the Len Small machine and Small and big business have not pulled very well. The Small machine is a burglarous hold-up gang, that carries on a flourishing business in general loot. Big business would like a more respectable crew to do its dirty work. Hence the campaign of the Daily News for an independent candidate and the wavering of the Tribune.

Labor Baiter Mentioned.

The name of Mr. Glenn, head of the Illinois chamber of commerce, has been mentioned in connection with an independent candidacy. Petition blanks are being circulated, tho the notorious labor baiter has not officially declared his intention to be a candidate. Frank L. Lowden, former governor, declined the honor. Lowden is grooming himself for the presidential race next year.

Sam Will Be Served.

So far Frank L. Smith has indicated no intention to resign. Governor Small promised to work faithfully for his election and in the event of his unseating by a hostile and indignant senate to appoint a substitute to fill the vacancy. The appointee would be expected to make good Smith's bond to Insull.

President's Tummy Restless.

Calvin Coolidge has allowed the suggestion to creep out that Smith's political conduct does not sit agreeably on the president's political belly. Beyond this he would not go. It is not at all certain that Smith would withdraw, even tho Coolidge delivered an ultimatum. The Small machine is more or less at loggerheads with the Coolidge gang and has little to lose by a Coolidge blast.

Brennan a Political Donkey.

Brennan, the donkey standard-bearer, made an ass of himself, so to speak, when he accepted a trifle of $15,000 from Insull. This mere bagatelle tarnishes Brennan's political plate as effectively as half a million worth of red rust. "A proper candidate on the donkey ticket," is a remark often heard uttered jocularly around Chicago's political haunts these days.

The opposition to the Small machine in the Illinois G. O. P. is not likely to lost this opportunity to burst it up. In all probability the G. O. P. will unofficially support an independent, with the open aid of the McKinley and Deneen state committees.

New Clue Is Found in Mellet Murder Mystery

CANTON, Aug. 24. — The trail to the murders of Don R. Mellett, vice crusading publisher, waxed warmer today with the discovery that two strangers, supposedly gunmen, wheeled their way into the entertainment given by the Molly Stark Club, a newspaper social organization which the Canton publisher attended on the night he was slain.

GORKY SORROWS AT THE DEATH OF DZERZHINSKY; PRAISES HIS JUSTICE

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—In a letter to Ganetzki, Maxim Gorky writes as follows, from western Europe concerning Comrade Dzerzhinsky:

"The death of Dzerzhinsky has moved me deeply. I saw him first of all in 1919 and even at that time he left an indelible impression of spiritual purity and strength upon me. In the years 1918-20 I learned to know him very well, and often discussed with him a very delicate subject, giving him much trouble. Thanks to his fine spiritual perceptions and his sense of justice much good was accomplished. I was compelled to love and respect him. I can well appreciate and understand the tragic letter of Peshkova who writes 'A splendid man who was dear to all who knew him if no more.'

"I am very troubled without you all, dear comrades. When one lives here one can better grasp what it is you are doing and one values each one of you more highly. I am restless and my heart is heavy. The death of Dzerzhinsky was unexpected, untimely and tragic."

Notice to Party Members in Boston

All comrades are asked to report to the District Office to volunteer their services in order to secure signatures to put the party ticket on the ballot. Act at once as we have only up to September 3 to secure the required number.

BERT MILLER, District Organizer,
32 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

FASCIST RULE TALKS WAR AT FALL OF LIRA

Hints at War Against International Banks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Aug. 24. — The fall of the Italian lira is rousing the Mussolini dictatorship to bellicose utterance against the international bankers. The fascist chief has not hesitated to threaten war, and in a speech in the public square of Pesaro warned "the enemy financial powers" that fascist Italy will resist to the limit their attempts "to strangle the nation."

Hits American Bankers.

Mussolini opened up by saying that he had spoken without consulting the other heads of the fascist party, and observed that his speech would "echo across the Alps and over the ocean." The last was unquestionably aimed at the American bankers.

"I want to say that I will defend the Italian lira to my last breath and my last drop of blood. I will never impose upon the Italian people the moral shame and catastrophe of the economic failure of the lira, which as the sign of economy and symbol of our sacrifice, will be defended at all costs."

Fascism an Economic Failure.

How these bold words are to be backed up and the fascist program for saving the lira from further declines, Mussolini failed to elaborate. It is evident that the fascist program of internal repression of labor is failing to have any decisive influence in saving the national economy from collapse.

The only intimation of what Italy means to do about the situation, is contained in an article of comment on the speech, written by Il Impero, a fascist newspaper, and threatens that "this attack by a tribe of international speculators against Italy may be suppressed by arms."

Resents Colonial Status.

Another fascist paper, Il Tevere, declares, "We will resist at all costs the attacks by international bankers. Italy is the exception in the terrible colonization of continental Europe by the international plutocracy."

Meanwhile, the foreign office thru undersecretary Grandi, announces that Italy will back the claim of Germany to a permanent seat in the league of nations council.

15 Million Bale Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A United States cotton crop of 15,248,000 bales this year is indicated by a condition of 63.5 per cent of normal on August 16, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture announced today. The area in cultivation on June 25 was estimated at 48,898,000 acres.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

International Youth Day is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

International Youth Day was first set aside as a day of demonstration against the imperialist war and the growing pauperization of the young workers by the Berne Conference of the working youth organization in 1915. This day will be celebrated by the Young Workers League by fitting demonstrations thruout the country. The following are some of the meeting which all militants are urged to attend:

International Youth Day, 1926.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at Workers' Hall, corner Electric and North Ave. No speaker announced.

WAUKEGAN, Ill.—Sept. 1, Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz avenue. Nat Kaplan, speaker.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sept. 3, at Northwest Hall, 517 Helmholz avenue. Nat Speakers, Shachtman and Engdahl.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sept. 10, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. Speakers: Lovestone, Stachel, B. Gold, Don, Frankfeldt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sept. 3, at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Speakers, Ogino and Oehler.

SUPERIO, Wis.—Sept. 5. Speakers: Elsie Beck and A. J. Hayes.

OULA, Wis.—Sept. 3. Speaker, Elsie Beck.

MASS, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BAI DE WASSAI, Mich.—Sept. 3. Speaker: T. Tenhunen.

EBEN JUNCTION, Mich.—Sept. 3. No speaker announced.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sept. 26, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Speakers: Jack Stachel, N. Kay and others.

New Haven Forms Youth Conference

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An enthusiastic relief conference was held in this city by delegates representing several important youth organizations.

The conference was called to order last Saturday evening at the Machinists' Hall. A permanent conference was organized, with Philip Horowitz, Young Workers League, president; Sophie Huplebank, secretary-treasurer, the Pioneers. A member of the Plumbers' Helpers' Club was elected vice-president.

The conference will gather funds as long after the strike as necessary for the care of the anaemic and underweight children of the strikers. Meal and milk books are now in circulation. An affair is planned to raise money for relief.

The organizations sending delegates were: The Pioneers, the Plumbers' Helpers' Club, the Young Workers League, the Self-Education Club, and the Hebrew American Club.

Other youth organizations will be visited and urged to join.

Worcester League Starts Activity

By PAUL MARTY.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Young Workers League here held a meeting on Thursday, Aug. 19, after a rather long vacation.

We started with a new vigor and intend to start the real work of the Y. W. L. At Thursday's meeting we had nine members, most of whom were girls. Comrade Nat Kay, the district organizer of District 1, was here to help the league get started. After the officers were elected we discussed many points brought up by Comrade Kay and others.

It was decided that we would devote our time to a membership drive at first. Then this time and energy should be transferred to education and sports.

We have with us two students from the District 1 courses and one from the Waino courses in District 9. This insures a good education to the rest of the comrades.

British Miners' Youth Dance

In order to raise moral and financial support for the British miners who have been on strike now for over three months, from young workers who will not be reached by the efforts of the British Trade Union delegation, i. e., thru trade unions, the Young Workers' League has been successful in organizing a youth relief committee composed of various clubs.

As one of the first activities of this committee is the organization of a dance to be held on Saturday, August 28, at the Douglas Park Refectory. Admission is 50 cents. All proceeds are to go to the striking British miners.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Monday, August 23, at 8 p. m. at 2444 West Division street, Chicago. All working-class youth organizations are invited to participate.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

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

VORONSKY BED-MAKING CO-OPERATIVE

We receive many letters of inquiry about our bed-making co-operative asking for more information. How will such a co-operative work in Soviet Russia? We will try to explain briefly:

The name of the co-operative is the Vorovsky Bed-Making Co-operative.

1. This co-operative will have a minimum of 100 workers, each paying $750 besides his fare to Soviet Russia. For this money—amounting to $75,000—we will buy the most modern machinery needed for such a factory.

2. The place we are going to is Leningrad.

3. All members of this factory will have to be workers. Every member will have to work at the bench.

4. The factory will consist of the following departments, ten in all: (a) tube making department; (b) bending department; (c) bed making department; (d) assembling department; (e) welding department; (f) painting department; (g) tool and die department; (h) spring making department; (i) mattress making department; (j) shipping department. With such a factory we will be in a position to produce from three to four thousand beds, springs and mattresses a week at low prices.

All those who see the importance of industrializing Soviet Russia are asked to put their shoulders to the wheel. Everybody working in the line can become a member—machinists, bed makers, assemblers, welders, painters, grainers, spring makers, mattress makers, tinsmiths and all others working in the metal industries. For more information or for membership applications write to Jack Gordon, 2228 Douglass St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

All this work is under the supervision of the Society for the Technical Aid to the U. S. S. R., 799 Broadway, New York City.

Finns Manage Own Credit Banks.

The Finnish people, whether in their native Finland or in America, have shown themselves to be sturdy co-operators whose accomplishments have been equalled only by the British, Danish and Russian peoples. In co-operative credit, however, they can take undisputed first rank, for in 23 years they have built a great system embracing 1,041 societies, 78,000 members and deposits of nearly $30,000,000—a most remarkable record for a country whose population is less than Michigan's.

Loans, made to members out of the fund established by the societies and reinforced by non-interest bearing government loans, must be for productive purposes only. More than a quarter of the loans are made for land reclamation and improvement, but purchase of agricultural supplies and building on new settlements are also big ends being attained thru co-operative credit. The government is naturally anxious to help its own people finance improvements which mean added wealth, but the bureaucratic evils of directly subsidizing producers is avoided by offering aid to those who already have shown their determination to work out their economic salvation by rearing their own co-operative societies.

Co-operative Central Exchange.

The sales of the Co-operative Central Exchange, co-operative wholesale formed by the co-operative stores of the northwestern states, are increasing every month. The aim, million dollar sales in 1926, seems to be assured, because the first six months already showed sales of $522,785.24. The sales for the corresponding period in 1925 were $407,439.52. Increase over 1925 sales was $115,345.72, or 28 per cent.

July sales were $90,840.33; July, 1925, $77,099.61, and July, 1924, $53,744.72.

Farm Co-ops Make Huge Purchases.

Twenty-one farmers' co-operative purchasing associations bought farm supplies to the value of $41,100,000 during 1925. Three associations made purchases of over $5,000,000 each, and eight associations reported purchases between one and five millions each, while ten associations purchased less than one million each. These associations were located in 19 different states.

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

Western Canadian Farmers Build Huge Co-Operative Societies

The report of the farmers' co-operatives in the province of Saskatchewan for the past year has just been published by the provincial government, showing over 260 successful local co-operatives in this one province with a paid-up capital of half a million dollars, a total business of approximately $4,000,000, and a net profit of more than $91,000,000 to the farmers.

In addition the farmers own a dozen big co-operative marketing unions, such as the Co-operative Wheat Producers, Co-operative Poultry Producers' Union, Dairy and Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association, Co-operative Grain Elevators, the Co-operative Wool Growers, and other similar associations to market the farmers' crops. These co-ops do a business amounting to staggering totals.

Last year the 50,000 farmers belonging to the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Ltd., received approximately $77,000,000 in cash from this co-operative association in return for their wheat crop, handled so efficiently that it cost the farmers but 1 cent a bushel to market it.

Washington Gardeners Beat Middle Men to Profits.

Near the city of Walla Walla, Washington, a group of 100 vegetable gardeners complained because the commission men "got all the gravy" from the sale of their produce after they had toiled early and late to grow it. One bright farmer suggested that they try co-operation as a means of stopping this graft and securing a fair return for their labor. These farmers put up $25 each, formed the Walla Walla Gardeners' Association and started to deal directly with the market.

Today these Washington co-operators are doing a business of half a million dollars a year, own their own railroad spur warehouse and cold storage plant, and have a good bank balance behind them. The achievement of these farmers is all the more noteworthy because they were all men of small means with little farms of from five to twenty acres, and were practically all of Italian origin.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

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

Bosses Make No Offer of Settlement, Union Reply of Accusation

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 24.—Louis Hyman, chairman of the Cloakmakers' General Strike Committee, characterizes charges made by Henry H. Finder, president of the manufacturers' Association, that strike leaders were taking dictation from Soviet Russia or other Communist sources as "too absurd to dignify by a reply."

Finder, in a statement, had complained that the leadership were "merely figureheads" and "seemed to be without authority to make a settlement." To this Hyman replied:

No Offer of Settlement.

"While I have no authority to settle a strike in which 40,000 men and women are vitally affected, I am empowered to bring to the attention of our organization any offer of settlement made by a manufacturer which I consider has merit. As yet, none has been forthcoming from the industrial council of the manufacturers."

Ten more settlements with independent manufacturers were made yesterday by the union's settlement committee, bringing total settlements to date with independents, jobbers and members of the industrial council to 151.

Two concerts on behalf of striking cloakmakers were given Monday at one p. m. at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, and Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave. Artists included Rose Dreeben, Hyman Pestun, the Freiheit choir, David Shapiro and Bertha Gerston.

British Young Miners Stand By Coal Strike

LONDON, England.—There were 28 delegates present at a Young Miners' Conference, called last week by the Taylorstown Lodge, South Wales Miners' Federation. J. Mardy Evans, chairman of the lodge, presided.

Messages of greetings were received from the executive committee of the Young Communist League, the National Minority Movement and the Youth Delegation Campaign Committee.

After adopting a program for the young miners, which was in accord with the program of the Young Communist League, a committee was elected to carry on the work. The conference expressed itself in wholehearted opposition to the bishops' proposals for the settlement of the coal strike.

Theatrical Union Asks Forty Percent Raise

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Theatrical Protective Union No. 1 is demanding an increase of 40 per cent in wages from all legitimate theaters in this city. A negotiations committee under the chairmanship of Samuel Goldfarb has been in communication with the managers' representatives.

Union Charges Embezzlement.

SHREVEPORT, La., —(FP)—After a years' absence as a fugitive from justice C. L. Brooks, who for nine years served as treasurer of the street carmen's union has been returned to answer a charge of embezzlement of $2,327 of the union's funds.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

COMPANY "UNION" SHAM EXPOSED.

The strike of workers on New York subways is a revolt from the company "union."

The strike has crippled that city's underground transportation system, but the public is not told of the company "union" failure or that the strikers seceded from the "union" and formed an independent organization.

Wages are low and hours are long, but the subway management believed conditions could be maintained by organizing a "union."

Following the usual custom, company favorites and straw bosses were placed in key positions of the "union." The lid appeared to be tightly clamped.

The company was too sure of its ground. A considerable number of the workers awakened to the sham and ceased work.

This incident is occurring every week in sections of the nation's coal area, where operators have also formed "unions" after they broke their agreement with the Miners' Union.

Workers have no present or future in the company "union." It is a lure. It is intended to drug and deceive. This mirage of a promised land is placed before employes, who believe honeyed words and growing promises.

The purpose of the company "union" is seen in the New York subway strike and similar movements in the bituminous coal fields.

The company "union" does more than defend low wages and long hours. Its deadening effect on faculties, inherent in every manly man is its greatest and most lasting evil.

Generally speaking, the company "union" member is a social cipher. Without ideal or hope, he takes no part in the civic, industrial or political affairs of life. He is submissive. He is blind to injustice.

He has a childlike faith that someone, somehow and sometime will come, like the good fairy, to improve his lot in life.

He is applauded by his employer, and by a press that echoes the latters's views, but his voice is never raised in protest against wrongs organized labor combats.

From the standpoint of both principle and practice the company "union" is indefensible. It solves no problem in industry, nor does it improve work conditions.

It brings but a narcotic peace that with rare exceptions develops helots and flunkeys on the industrial and political fields.

This type of worker is desirable for the employer whose one goal is production and profit, but it has no place in American citizenry.

—The Industrial Weekly, Syracuse, N. Y.

Open Aid to Labor's Enemies

NO trade union official has done greater disservice to the cause of labor than has President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in his public statement praising Citizens' Military Training Camps.

It is true that President Green is well within his technical rights. The American Federation of Labor endorsed this militarist institution at its El Paso convention and President Green is giving a practical application to this endorsement.

BUT such conscious and militant organs of capitalism as The Chicago Tribune give intelligent workers a corrupt appreciation of this united front between labor officialdom and American capitalism. The C. M. T. C.'s are endorsed and supported by the worst labor-hating open shop corporations in the United States—by the steel trust, by the Rockefeller interests, by the Pennsylvania railroad, by the Morgan banks, by a collection of the most powerful capitalists. The list of supporters of the C. M. T. C. can be found in another section of The DAILY WORKER

PRESIDENT GREEN and the American Federation of Labor leadership therefore are linked up in support of this militarist activity with the open and avowed enemies of the labor movement. The full text of President Green's statement is as follows:

I can scarcely hope to convey in words the deep impression made by this visit. We have been much interested in the great movement represented here. I can truthfully say there has been a wrong impression in some quarters as to the purposes and objectives of the military training camp. I think the American Federation of Labor, thru its organization and its officers, can do much to acquaint the public mind with what is being done here toward the development of young men, mentally, morally, and physically.

PRESIDENT GREEN not only parrots the militarist propagandists who try to conceal the deadly purpose of the military training camps by stressing their alleged "development of young men, mentally, morally and physically," but puts the A. F. of L. machinery at the disposal of the militarists.

President Green is a member and former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, a union which prohibits its members under pain of expulsion from joining the national guard or militia, a union which has had its best organizers and fighters butchered by national guardsmen in strikes from Colorado to Kentucky. If anyone should know that the armed forces of the state and national governments are used against workers it is President Green.

DOES President Green actually believe what The Chicago Tribune says in its comment on his speech?

The camps, as Mr. Green discovered, are dedicated to the task of making America a better and safer place to live in.

Does President Green think that when the United Mine Workers of America begins, as it must, a campaign to organize the coal miners in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, that the military forces of which the "students" of the C. M. T. C. are a part will be protecting union men from the gunmen of the coal companies, aiding in the organization of the non-union mines, guarding the tent colonies that will have to be established?

OR will the militia, with its quota of C. M. T. C. students, be asked for by the coal owners, sent in by the state or national government and used against the miners and their unions?

To ask this question is to answer it—the armed forces, no matter what they are called, are part of the machinery of government, that machinery is organized—as bitter and bloody experience has shown—to protect the profits of the capitalists.

THE miners know this if President Green does not.

But President Green does know this and if he boosts an institution which is designed solely to perfect the military power of the capitalist class it must be because he favors the bosses as against the workers.

Like The Chicago Tribune, he favors "making America a better and safer place to live in"—for the exploiters of labor.

This is the purpose of the C. M. T. C.—to make America safer for Wall Street and all it represents and to make it more unsafe for strikes, strikers and unions.

In addition to this purpose there is of course the preparation for protection of the investments abroad of the big bankers.

What has American labor in common with either of these two sinister purposes?

Will President Green explain how endorsing the pet scheme of the enemies of labor helps the labor movement?

—W. F. D.

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

Lewis Substitutes a Freight Rate Fight for Unionizing Drive

The Interstate Commerce Commission had before it today a petition from John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, asking it to reverse the findings of its examiner, William Disque, of New York, which led to the commission's recent refusal to recommend readjustment of freight rates on Indiana and Illinois coal. Disque's findings held that the rates were not unfair and were based on high wages received by Illinois and Indiana miners.

Lewis, in his petition, held the decision to be "an amazing and gratuitous attack" on the wages and living standards of union miners. He fails to disclose that a strong union in the present unorganized fields would completely remedy this situation. The present inequality could be corrected by complete unionization and no freight rate change would have any effect on the miners.

Milwaukee Sends Delegate to A. F. of L. Detroit Convention

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 24. — Frank J. Weber was chosen as the delegate from the Milwaukee Central Trades and Labor Assembly, to the American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit. James P. Sheehan was elected alternate. This is the first time the Milwaukee central labor body has sent a delegate in several years.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

LACK OF CREDIT SURE TO COMPEL FRANCE TO SIGN

Coolidge Is Pleased with Kellogg's Policy

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 24. — Following conversations between Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg, the president expressed his satisfaction with Kellogg's handling of international affairs, particularly on the matter of Mexico and the French debt situation.

Coolidge is quite satisfied that France will finally ratify the Mellon-Berenger agreement, because French credit is suffering from the credit embargo which is forcing acceptance of the debt agreement in order to save the franc from complete collapse.

As to Mexico, the president upholds the viewpoint that the Mexican government, in carrying out its anti-clerical decrees, has not violated any rights of American citizens. For this reason, it is claimed, the administration refuses to lift the embargo on arms so they may be sent to Mexican civilians.

Subway Construction Soon in Chicago; Maybe

A subway advisory commission headed by Russel Tyson of Aldis & Co. and including among its members the manager of Edison and Chicago Trust Bldgs., various theater and hotel owners and downtown business men of Chicago, has evolved a plan for improvements in the "worst transportation system in the world" to be largely financed, so they say, by voluntary assessments of the loop business men and others located in districts most benefited by better communications.

The plan is for a three level subway in and near the loop, one level for fast express trains, another for trolley cars, and a mezzanine walk under the street but above the tracks for pedestrians. Extension of the "L" service is also contemplated. The cost of immediate construction is set at $36,400,000.

Hit at Vile Conditions in Passaic

(Continued from page 1)

population of Passaic is the largest among the working class in that city. Says the bulletin:

"In most cases Polish-born mothers had young children. Over three-fourths of these breadwinning mothers had children under 5 years of age; nearly a third had children of 5 and 6 years of age at home, and 10 per cent had children of those ages at school.

Children Forced to Mills.

Not only must the mother work herself to help keep the small children alive, but as early as possible these chidren must go to work themselves. Miss De Lima read from the bulletin again: "Another striking feature is the tendency . . . to send the child to work as soon as the law permits."

Why? Not because the parents don't want the child to get an education. Nor because the child just naturally likes to work in a mill. No. Simply because the father and the mother together do not make enough to keep the economic wolf from the door.

Women's Double Burdens.

Again from the bulletin of the department of labor:

"Over four-fifths of the breadwinning women who were or had been married were maintaining homes and hence were carrying the double burden of household duties and gaining employment."

Imagine the mill owners' wives or daughters in such a predicament! They don't even cook and make their beds in their own homes. Let alone going to work in a mill days or nights. They keep cool in the mountains or by day in the home and by night in the mill.

And when the mill mothers go to work in the mills what happens to the little ones—and most of their children are little ones—at home? The department of labor tells us that:

Children Without Care.

"The important facts disclosed by the field inquiry as to the provision for care of children in the absence of working mothers were that over one-fifth of the mothers worked at night when husbands or other adults were at home to look after the children, that one-tenth left their children to husbands who were night workers and at home in the day time."

Still others left their children with neighbors, boarders or landladies. And many of them "had to leave the children virtually without any care except such as could be given when there were other children, altho in none of these cities were the children as much as 14 years of age."

It must be remembered that the figures and percentages just given are for all women who earn their bread in mills of all kinds in Passaic. The percentage of night working mothers is much higher among the woolen workers so that the situation as applied to these mothers is really much worse than even these figures would indicate and they are bad enough.

Inadequate Wages.

As Miss De Lima pointed out in her address the important fact is that the women who work in the mills are not so much the young unmarried folk but the married women who are living with breadwinning husbands. **This shows clearly the inadequacy of the wage of the men workers.** And yet the citizens' (strikebreaker) committee is still trying to tell the public that the Passaic textile workers are receiving fine wages.

Fine wages for what? Fine wages to drive mothers into the mills at night. Fine wages to make them leave their babies and small children at home in charge of other small children or landladies? Fine wages for starvation, sickness and general destitution.

Worse Than Jacksonville!

Let the citizens' committee read this report on four cities and their breadwinning mothers. They will find that Passaic is in far worse condition than the other cities—even worse than Jacksonville, Fla., where thousands of Negro mothers have to earn their living by working for a living at home. But the Passaic women workers go out of the home and into the mills leaving their children behind them.

What kind of citizenship can be produced under conditions such as the bulletin describes:

"The findings prove that the care of young children left in the home (in Passaic) was frequently inadequate and casual; that scarcely more than one-fifth of the breadwinning mothers of young children had any help in the performance of household duties; that the help came chiefly from the older children, relatives or lodgers, and that over one-fifth of the mothers worked at night, caring for the children in the intervals between indispensable rest taken during the day."

All in Passaic.

And remember, this is for all Passaic. The conditions of the mothers in the woolen mills is much worse than the average.

Let us set down some of the conclusions of this government report:

Fight For Adequate Wage.

"It is obvious that many of the problems connected with breadwinning wives and mothers would be dissipated **if the husbands and fathers were to receive a wage adequate for the family needs.**

"The coupling of economic responsibilities and domestic duties for women tends to menace the health of women and the happiness of the home.

"The failure of men to secure a living wage for the family necessitates the entrance of wives and mothers into breadwinning activities.

"Better wages for men would frequently mean withdrawal of a large group of wives and mothers from breadwinning activities."

And again:

"The disastrous effects resulting from neglect of the urgent problems related to breadwinning women undermine each community where harmful **conditions are allowed to exist and in the final analysis weaken the strength and prosperity of the nation."**

(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." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over. The boy is now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now grown to 14 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks his Dad some embarrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers. In the meantime war with Germany looms and at the the same time the men in the oil field under the inspiration of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, named Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages.

• • • •

Bunny was appalled; for he had thought of his father as one of the richest men in the state, and one of the most independent. "Why, Dad, we don't own our own business! We don't even own our souls!"

That started the other on one of his stock themes. Business was business, and not the same as a tea-party. Property was hard to get, and, as he had told his son many times, there was always people trying to take it away from you. If there was going to be any security for wealth, there had to be discipline, and men of wealth had to stand together. It might seem harsh, if you didn't understand, but it was the way of life. Look at that war over there in Europe; it was a horrible thing—jist made you sick to think about it; but there it was, and if you was in it, you was in, and you had to fight. It was exactly the same with the business game; there was no safety for you, unless you stood with the group that had power. If you stepped out of the reservation, the wolves would tear you to pieces in short order.

But Bunny was not satisfied with general principles; he wanted the details of this situation. "Please tell me, Dad, just who are these men we have to work with?"

Dad answered: they were a group, it was hard to define them, you might say the "open shop crowd"; they were the big business men who ran Angel City, and the territory which lived upon the city, or supported the city, according as you looked at it. They had several organizations, not merely the Petroleum Employers' Federation, but the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Bankers' Club. They were interlocked, and a little group ran them all—Fred Naumann could call a dozen men on the telephone, and turn you into an outcast from business society; no bank would lend you a dollar, and none of the leading merchants would give you credit, some would refuse to do business with you even for cash.

To the hour of his death, the elder Ross never really understood this strange son of his. He was always being surprised by the intensity with which Bunny took things, which to the father were part of the nature of life. The father kept two compartments in his mind, one for things that were right, and the other for things that existed, and which you had to allow to exist, and to defend, in a queer half-hearted, but stubborn way. But here was this new phenomenon, a boy's mind which was all one compartment; things ought to be right, and if they were not right, you ought to make them right, or else what was the use of having any right—you were only fooling yourself about it.

"Listen, Dad," the boy pleaded: "isn't there some way we could break that combination? Couldn't you stop your new developments, and put everything on a cash basis, and go slow? You know, that might be better, in a way; you're trying to do too much, and you need a rest badly."

The other could not help smiling, in spite of the pain he read in Bunny's face. "Son," he answered, "if I set out to buck that game, I'd never have another hour's rest, till you buried me up there on the hill beside Joe Gundha."

"But you've got the oil, and if you settle with the men, it will go on flowing. It will be the only oil from this whole district!"

"Yes, son, but oil ain't cash; it has got to be sold."

"You mean they wouldn't take it from you?"

"I can't say, son; I've never known such a case, and I don't know jist what they'd do. All I say is this—they wouldn't let me lose their strike for them! They'd find some way to get me, jist as sure as tomorrow's sunrise!"

IV

Dad went back to the field and got the representatives of his men together. He did not tell them the whole story, of course, but said that he had tried his best to bring the employers to his views, and had failed. He was bound by agreements that he could not break, but he would be very glad to meet the men's terms if the Federation would do so. If there was a strike, he would make no attempt to work his properties for the present. It would mean heavy losses to him, the shutting down of his best paying wells, but he would try to stick it out and his men might consider they were taking a vacation, and come back to him when the strike was over. Meantime, he would not turn them out, they might continue to occupy the bunk-house, provided they would keep order, and not injury the property. That was of course a very unusual concession, and he hoped the men would appreciate it. The committee answered that the men undoubtedly would do so; they were deeply grateful to Mr. Ross for his attitude. The members of the committee were embarrassed, and very respectful; you see, it is hard for humble workingmen to confront their employer, a "big" man, and armed with the magic power of money.

The strike was called for noon on Wednesday, and the men all marched out singing songs. Not more than ten percent had joined the union, but they quit to a man—the few who might have liked to stay were not enough to work the wells, anyhow. They shut off the flow, and left everything in good order, and marched into Paradise, where they held a mass meeing. There were nearly three thousand workers in this field, and they all came, and most of the town's people, and a number of the ranchers; the sympathy of the community appeared to be all with the workers.

(To be continued)

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Jailing British Miners Under E. P. A.

Details of the methods by which the British government is trying to break the spirit of the striking miners are available in increasing numbers and not even the most credulous believer in British democracy can fail to see that the miners are in a life and death struggle with British capitalism and its government.

We have referred to the emergency powers act, conferring extraordinary powers on police and judges, depriving the accused workers of trial by jury, and making them liable to severe prison sentences for actions and utterances which without the E. P. A. would violate no law.

Heber Blankenhorn, now in England, in an article on the strike in *The Railroad Telegrapher* for August states:

First starvation . . . . . On top of this came the concentrated propaganda of the coal owners, and intimidation. SOME OF THIS HAS GONE LENGTHS I NEVER SAW IN OUR OWN COALFIELDS.

It operates under "E. P. A.," the emergency powers act, put on during the general strike, and now renewed from month to month by the tory parliament. Police order the Warwickshire villagers into their houses as scabs go by. A miner was stopped from clapping his hands derisively in his own doorway. If you say good-day to scabs, plainclothesmen rush up to them saying, "What did he say, what did he say?" . . . . .

But E. P. A. is not stiff enough. Miners near Tamworth found themselves charged with intimidation, which failed, then with "watching and besetting." Even the bench was surprised but the police produced a law of 1725 about watching and besetting. . . . . They were fined for "watching and besetting."

Dr. Robert Dunstan, writing in the August *Communist Review*, says:

Needless to say there is no place for trial by jury under this act. Summary jurisdiction is given to the police courts under the regulations and in the majority of cases the prisoners were brought before an ordinary bench of magistrates. In the past the "Great Unpaid" (these magistrates serve voluntarily—it is an "honorable" office—Ed.) have been notorious for their severity and partiality where the rights to property have been in question, but in the prosecutions under E. P. A. INNUMERABLE WORKING CLASS DEFENDANTS have been "tried," insulted, fined and imprisoned by their class enemies in a way which will be long remembered by the masses.

The *Workers Weekly* for August 13 tells of the arrest of a woman 69 years old for shouting "blackleg" at a scab.

Arrests in the coalfields are taking on a mass character and sentences of one, two and three months at hard labor, quite often accompanied by a stiff fine, are the usual procedure.

These facts, and others showing the warlike methods of British capitalism should be emphasized in all meetings held for collection of relief for the British miners and used to stir the American labor movement to maximum activity in support of these workers who are bearing the whole brunt of the struggle of the British working class against wage cuts and for the life of the labor movement.

Mexican Church Awaits Orders from the Vatican

The latest dispatches from Mexico picture the catholic prelates in a defiant attitude, but the boycott appears to have lost what effectiveness it may have had for the reason that catholic businessmen were the chief sufferers and have lost enthusiasm for a measure which ruins them.

The catholic prelates reached an agreement with President Calles but when they discovered that they could not claim a victory after the official statement that "if the priests return to the temples they must do so subject to the laws," they are once more breathing threats of hell and damnation for all who oppose their reactionary demands.

No resumption of religious services is contemplated according to the catholic spokesmen. It is interesting to note that the vatican actually is directing the struggle of the church in Mexico as we learn from the following statement by Archbishop Jose y del Rio:

The catholics well know that to take such a transcendently important step as the suspension of religious services REQUIRED THE NOTIFICATION OF THE POPE. Now no resolution for the resumption of religious services CAN BE TAKEN WITHOUT THE APPROBATION OF THE POPE.

That the government has liquidated the crisis is shown by the release of those arrested in connection with the church-landlord conspiracy and the lack of mass support is indicated by the fact that society women are the only ones who are distributing the catholic protest circulars.

It is probable that the church wants to keep up its struggle in some form until Ambassador Sheffield has had an opportunity to make an open or covert attack on Mexico during his visit to the United States.

PREVENT COAL SHIPMENTS AND INCREASE FUNDS, ASKS R. I. L. U.

MOSCOW, August 11—(By Mail.)—The executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has addressed the following appeal to the workers of all countries:

"The struggle of the British miners is now in an extremely critical stage. The bourgeoisie and its government is staking everything upon an unconditional capitulation of the strikers.

The British bourgeoisie wished to destroy the Miners' Union, to abolis' the seven-hour day and to force the miners to accept wages which mea hunger for them and for their families. Do not permit this! Don't leav the British miners who are heroically carrying on a gigantic struggle, in th lurch! Their cause is your cause! Their defeat will also be your defeat

Show that despite the sabotage of the General Council, of the International Federation of Trade Unions and of the International Miners' Federation the term proletarian solidarity is no empty phrase by preventing th transport of coal to Great Britain and increasing your financial assistance. Your support is more necessary now than ever before. All workers must come to the assistance of the British miners!

Union Leadership in Great Britain

The Future Leadership of the Trade Unions.

By TOM MANN (London).

(Chairman of the Minority Movement.)

THE miners' fight is being carried on at the time of writing with as much vigor as at the beginning of the struggle fourteen weeks ago. The total number returned to work apart from safety men and outcrop workers does not exceed one thousand, out of a grand total of one million three hundred thousand.

The government is reducing the customary allowance to persons who obtain relief from the Poor Law Guardians to bring pressure upon the miners and their wives to close the dispute. It is a fine compliment to the determined spirit actuating these men and women that altho the economic pressure is increasing week by week there is no flinching and the women are quite as pugnacious as the men, and are making light of the privations they are subjected to, being fully alive to the fact that it is a vital matter that the fight shall be kept up and won to prevent a further serious drop in their normal conditions.

THE subscriptions from workers in this country are not as high as they should be, but it is necessary to realize that the miners with their families number five millions of people, whose income has been cut off for fourteen weeks to date, whilst three hundred thousand of these had been out of work for quite a long time prior to the present dispute.

Also another two million are unemployed besides the miners because of the lack of coal, therefore, their power to contribute to the miners' assistance is cut off and another million are on short time as a consequence of the lock out.

But great credit is due to many who have regularly subscribed a steady five per cent of their wages. Of course we all hope that the delegation sent by the general council of the T. U. C. to the United States to collect funds for the miners will meet with good measure of success.

AT the end of August the annual conference of the National Minority Conference will be held, and here there will be a full and frank declaration of the serious lack of militancy as shown by the behavior of the general council at the time of the partial general strike. It is fully admitted by those who can sense the situation that the leadership of the British trade unions is deficient in clearness of vision.

The pitiable exhibition of some prominent trade union officials in advising their members to accept conditions of a humiliating character imposed by the bosses, and finding excuses for the bosses instead of standing up manfully against them and on behalf of the men, has caused such a revulsion of feeling that it is now a settled thing that definite steps will be taken to change the personnel of the leadership as soon as may be.

THIS, however, cannot be very quickly because of the tangled up methods of election carefully provided by an astute lot of office holders, still, whether it takes a relatively long or short time, action certainly will be taken to clear out officials whose methods are those of collaboration with the bosses. Militancy towards the boss class will be an essential in the future. Also there will be demanded of them that they shall actively support every movement making for the elimination of sectionalism. We have still over eleven hundred unions when less than thirty are required.

The machinists (engineers) are occupying a most unenviable position. Considerably over two years have passed since they commenced negotiations with the bosses for a raise in wages and so far the result is nil. The seagoing men are also in pitiable plight and the only stuff handed out to them by their union officials is to keep on friendly terms with the bosses.

THE delegates at the minority conference will certainly strike a very different attitude and prepare the way for action that will make for bettering of the workers' position now and aim definitely at the full control of industry by the workers in the not far away future.

Political affairs are such that they cannot be ignored. We know for a certainty that there are four or five members of the British government working unmistakeably to bring about another big war for the purpose of checkmating the growth of Soviet Russia. I take this opportunity of saying that I am convinced the workers here will not stand for it.

The machinists (engineers) are suffering most seriously for lack of employment which in pre-war days came to this country from Russia. These men are idle and some of them have had no work for several years, yet Russia stands in need of more products formerly supplied by this country and would willingly give the orders to this country but for the hostile attitude of the government.

IT is too late, there is no government or combination of governments that will be able to overthrow Soviet Russia, tho they may seriously retard her development, and in doing so inflict most serious hardships upon the workers generally and certainly upon the workers of Britain.

Another instance of capitalistic governmental fear of the workers showing solidarity is seen in the announcement just made by Winston Churchill on behalf of the government—that the government has carefully investigated the situation and is fully agreed that it is not in the general interest that workers in the civil service should belong to organizations connected with the Trade Union Congress, and that legislation will be introduced to deal with this. This means that it will be declared an illegal act if the Unions of Public Servants join up with the T. U. C.

Life and Work in the Soviet Union

3. How to Tell a Soviet Town.

By ANISE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HEREWITH is published the third of a series of stories being sent specially to The DAILY WORKER by Anna Louise Strong, who is at this time in the Soviet Union making a thoro study of conditions there. Miss Strong, whose pen-name is "Anise" is a credited authority on the Soviet Union having spent the better part of the past five years in that country. She is the author of a book, "First Time in History" and numerous magazine and newspaper stories on the Soviet Union.

SAMARA, July 22.—I had only an hour and a half in Samara while the boat was loading. I rode across town and back again in a street car and talked with no one. Yet for all that, I could have known, easily, without mistake, that I was in a Soviet city. I would have known it if I were a traveller newly come from Mars. It is unmistakable. Soviet cities, even in outward signs, are different from all others.

Samara is the city where five years ago I lay in delirium with typhus, while around me men and women were dropping dead in the streets from starvation. The railroad station to which I went today looked strangely deserted. For I remember it when ten thousand people were camped in its courtyard, sleeping, hungering, dying, trying to get away. And the trains could not carry half of them.

Not Beautiful.

IT is not a beautiful city, Samara. A long time will pass before it will be either beautiful or clean. True, from a distance along the river, the church domes rise golden and picturesquely to heaven. Even the ugliest, drabbest Russian village has its church dome, lofty, overtowering the low thatched huts, remnant of the age when the life and development of the common man was nothing, but the symbols of the czar-ruled church were commanding and regardless of cost; was not the cost borne always by the patient peasant.

A nearer view of Samara discloses chiefly a more expanded squalor of the Russian village. Shores deep in mire from a river slowly retreating in the summer's heat. You climb a steep, cobblestoned path for many blocks till you come to the city proper, safe on its height from the varying floods of the great river. Only on such heights have cities been able to maintain their hold and grow. Here on top there are better buildings, solid in brick and stone. But here too is the dilapidation of the Asiatic market-booth, the peddlers crying their wares, the beggars asking alms. Here too, are still the ravages of civil war, buildings burned out and not yet repaired, since three of the past five years have been bad harvest years.

None of these signs marked out Samara as a Soviet city. And in truth, if I were hunting a typical Soviet city I would look elsewhere, at the rapidly growing Novo-Sibirsk, the Chicago of Siberia, or some of the towns where normal life, unhindered by famine, came back quickly and creatively after the civil war. Yet even in the slowly recovering Samara, were signs of the new life.

"Red Army Street."

I DO not allude to the street signs nor to the red flags; tho it is true that the street I first passed thru was labeled "Red Army Street;" and the next one had changed its name of "Trinity Street" to an unpronounceable revolutionary hero of more modern date than the Trinity. And all thru the city hung red flags, draped with black, for the sudden death of Dzerzhinsky.

But these were surface signs. The real signs were deeper. Half a block up from the dock I pass a warehouse labelled: "Farm Implements. Government Warehouse No. 23." A little farther up a sausage shop, conspicuously clean and spacious after the ancient market booths along the waterfront, bears the sign: "The Toiling Collective of War Invalids, Sausage Shop No. 4."

On the next corner is a building occupying half a block: "Labor Temple, Building Workers of Samara." Anyone who knows how labor unions were forbidden under the czar does not need to be told that here has been a revolution. Across the street a hotel bears the name of the Third International Hotel. Farther down comes the "Club Hall, Tailors Union."—another sign of labor's omnipresence.

Here, as a change, is a newly painted factory, announcing that it has been especially organized "for making over weights and measures to the metric system in conformance with government standards." Around the corner from it an enormous stone building bears the name "Agricultural Bank: Samara Branch;" so I know this is the distributing center for peasant credits from the nation's canty treasury. Not far away a smaller building labelled "Sam-Kredsoyus" is puzzled out easily to mean Samara Credit Union, the smaller, more intimation co-operative which draws its funds from the Big Agricultural Bank and parcels them out to members.

The Co-operatives.

MORE and more government and co-operative stores. Scattered between them are many private booths and shops, dingy, forlorn, fighting a losing fight. The big, clean, inviting places are government or co-operative, practically without exception. And every decent building in town seems to be either a labor union hall or some government enterprise or other.

Samara Provincial Co-operative Union is everywhere seen. Here is its Store 32, devoted to books and printing; here is its big department store; here, eating their way into the old market place, are a dozen newer, cleaner booths belonging to the co-operative. Many also, are the stores of the War Invalids, which I pass on this single trip. Bakery No. 9 of their organization stands across the street from Coffee-house No. 8. A whole department store, visible down a side street, also bears their sign.

Then more trade union houses: the Workers in People's Food and Lodging have a corner building, across from the State Medical Stores, Drug Store No. 7, run by the Department of Health. Beyond comes more government stores, this time from far away Moscow: "All Union Leather Syndicate, Samara Section."

Children's Garden.

AS we near the railroad station I see a little archway between two buildings bearing the words: "City Garden, for children of railway workers." And I know that here is a kindergarten and playground maintained by the railway workers' union. It is this union that is the strongest single force in Samara. And the sign of it is plain. Across from the station in whose courtyard 10,000 hungry wanderers camped only five years ago, rises a new lofty stone structure, not yet finished, with high domes crowning its four stories.

"It is the new railroad building," says the conductor. But dominating that beautifully planned construction, a frieze of sculptured forms runs between the pillars of the upper story, as the Greeks also once sculptured figures of the activities they loved to honor on their temples. These figures show men lifting timbers, laying ties, hewing stone, building the railroads of a continent. Not even a railway office building, it seems, can go up in a Soviet town, without in its architecture paying tribute to labor.

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WITH THE STAFF

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

CALIFORNIA'S TALLEST PEAK

Los Angeles, Calif.—A crowd of tourists from the East was seen standing on a street corner the other day talking. One of their number asked the others: "What is the name of the biggest mountain in California, anyway?"

Before anyone else had a chance to answer, a well-informed newsboy—busily engaged in selling the July 29 issue of a San Diego paper at an enormous price—said: "Aimee's Bluff."

* * *

Strike Sufferers.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, minister of labor, has abandoned all hope of a holiday until the coal strike ends. It is now inevitable that parliament must interrupt its holiday to meet a week from now in order to continue the Emergency Regulations, which, if trouble should develop between the strikers and the men returning to work, will be doubly necessary. As for Premier Baldwin, he will probably manage to get away on a real holiday. Those close to him have become apprehensive regarding the effect which the continued strain of public affairs may have on him.—(From a news item.)

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

United States senator on the G. O. P. ticket. I think it was Samson who slaughtered hundreds of foes with the jawbone of an ass. What could he not have done with a gold-filled elephant's tusk?

EVER since Mr. Joseph Weil, alias the "Yellow Kid," left Joliet prison on parole with a bible under his arm, and announced that his reformation had taken place, and that henceforth he would walk in the ways of the lord, I have had my doubts about reformed sinners. Weil wore out the bible throwing it at the cat and continued in the path of sin. James O'Donnell Bennett of the Chicago Tribune, in his sketch of historic spots in the middle west, described the Trappist monastery near Dubuque, Iowa. Rigid rule of discipline are observed by this order. Their slogan is: "Remember death," and silence their cardinal virtue. And they shun the company of woman!

YET at one time the Trappists were gay lads, so much so that good people dreaded their visitations as much as a chicken farmer would the presence of a band of gypsies in the neighborhood. The Trappists hailed originally from a little town in Normandy, France. After a short period of good conduct the jolly monks cut loose and went the pace. They won the title of "brigands of La Trappe." Finally one of their number lost his heart to a woman, who forgot to return it. The heart(less) monk reformed, gave a spiritual purging to his followers and from then on the Trappists have held women as the most dangerous enemies of male virtue. Hence the rule in the Trappist monastery at Dubuque, that inside its walls no woman shall go. We wish the monks luck, but they should keep their payday a deep secret. Of course if they have no paydays they are reasonably safe from temptation.

War and Navy Combine with Commerce in Air

The combination of the army, navy and commerce departments of the government for co-ordination of the air service can be taken together with the proposed South American airplane flight as simply one more step in the war preparations now going on in the United States. Above is shown, left to right, W. P. McCracken of the Department of Commerce, F. Trubee Davison, of the House of Morgan, air director of the army and E. R. Warner of the Navy Department.