

Current Events By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

WOMEN screamed and clawed at each other in an effort to view the remains of Rudolph Valentino...

RATHER thoughtful of John Doe to bring his co-makers along when he repaired to a Pittsburgh, Pa. bank to make a two-thousand-dollar touch...

HE dropped the black bag in which the bomb rested on the floor, then gave it a vicious kick. The rest is history. So are the borrower and a special policeman.

THIS great city of ours, which we must like whether we like it or not, is becoming famous for the grand manner. A Briton who has been visiting this country decided to augment his income by reflecting in print on our comportment.

I NEVER needed a whiff of ammonia so badly as after reading: "Behind the Scenes of the Great Strike" by Hamilton Fyfe, editor of the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Trade Union Congress.

THE august editor's anger can be imagined better than described. Here was the first number of the first exclusively official organ ever published by the British government.

YET this intellectual potboy shut the door on the worker and went back to bed cursing his disturber. To quote Mr. Fyfe: "I suppose it was all done out of enthusiasm for the cause, but the ASS might have given us credit for knowing about the Gazette and making preparations to oppose it."

CHICAGO TO HEAR STORY OF SEVEN-YEAR COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party will tell the story of the organization and the seven years' struggle of the Communist Party in the United States in a speech at Freiheit Singing Society Hall, 3337 West Roosevelt Rd., Wednesday, September 1, the seventh anniversary of the organization of the Communist Party.

What Pres. Green Saw at Plattsburg

A. F. OF L. HEAD SEES AND LAUDS SCHOOL FOR WAR

C.M.T.C. Makes Troops and Strikebreakers

By T. P. LEWIS.

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Aug. 26.—When President Green and other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor visited Plattsburg, N. Y., a week ago for a five-day stay at the invitation of the secretary of war, they saw a military camp in which hundreds of lads between 17 and 24 years old were being drilled in regular army style with regular equipment and under the command of regular army officers.

At least that is what the writer is seeing today and he is at the moment of writing looking out on a city of army tents exactly like that at Plattsburg Camp. The guns are the same, there is the same martial air about the environment, the same sharp commands ring out and there is the same tramping of hundreds of rooky feet shod for the first time in heavy army boots.

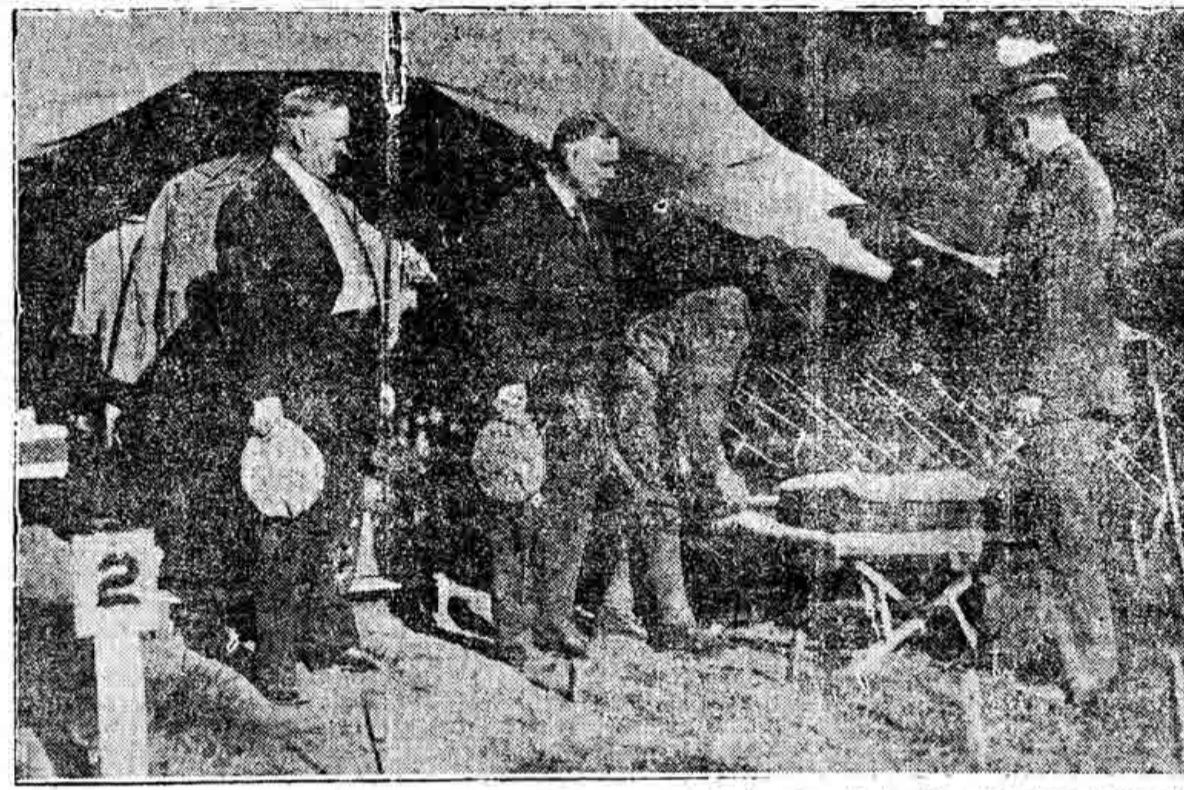
Like Lost War Days. They are nothing less than that. It was strange indeed that President Green after being conducted on several tours of inspection at Plattsburg by Major General Summerall himself (he may succeed Gen. Hines as chief of staff of the army) overlooked this fact. Perhaps it was concealed or perhaps the brother was momentarily blind.

There are 1,668 lads in training at Fort Sheridan. They are supposed to be over 17 years old. I saw dozens of boys with guns on their shoulders today who were certainly younger than that. I got the impression that the vast majority of the so-called "citizen soldiers" are not citizens, that is, they are not yet at the voting age.

There are various classes. It depends on how many summers you have attended camp which company you are assigned to. And the amount of special military training you get also depends on this. There are four classes, Basic, Red, White and Blue, corresponding to consecutive years of the four-year course.

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Green and Colleagues Inspecting Plattsburg



Here we see from left to right, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, James Wilson, seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L. and president of the Pattern Makers' Union, and Major Peter J. Brady, an officer in the New York national guard and former president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York...

Learn the Truth About Mexico Tonight

MEXICAN CONSUL TO ANSWER POPE AT TURNER HALL

Labor Party Congress Will Defy Rome

Chicago workers will tonight hear from the lips of President Calles' consular representative in this city the answer of the Mexican government to the latest papal letter calling upon Catholics in Mexico to continue the rebellion.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street, where the Mexican consul will speak to a Hands-Off Mexico mass meeting under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperial League, will open its doors at 7 p. m.

Consul Luis Lupian gives the lie newspaper reports that President Calles has in any way conceded the demands of the church.

"The clergy knows it is defeated," says Senator Lupian. "That is the meaning of its recent maneuvers: President Calles, however, merely told the clericals that there were no terms to be had for them but unconditional surrender. He told them they must obey the law and that all they could do about it was to appeal to the Mexican congress for an amendment to the revolutionary constitution of 1917, under which the anti-clerical regulations have been issued."

The make-up of the Mexican congress to which any petition for amendment of the constitution would have to be submitted is not generally appreciated in the United States. Elections to the lower and upper house were held a few months ago with the result that the labor party and its allies scored an overwhelming victory. Inasmuch as these elements, dominant now in the Mexican congress, have proclaimed themselves solidly against the church in the present struggle there is not the slightest likelihood that there will be any change in the constitution.

A representative of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League declared yesterday that the conference between Secretary of State Kellogg and Ambassador James R. Sheffield, recently returned from Mexico, gives particular significance to tonight's Hands-Off Mexico mass meeting.

"Unless," he declared, "American workers are alive to the multiform dangers of the situation they may soon find their country in diplomatic controversy again with Mexico—a controversy which could be nothing else but a direct assault against the sovereignty of our Latin neighbor."

On the platform tonight with Senator Lupian will be Murray E. King, managing editor of the American Appeal; Carl Haessler, director of the Federated Press, and William F. Dunne, editor of THE DAILY WORKER. Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section) will be chairman.

PRESIDENT GREEN'S HOST AT PLATTSBURG MAY BE NEW ARMY CHIEF-OF-STAFF



Major-General Chas. E. Summerall.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor and members of the executive council of that body were the guests of Major General Summerall of the United States Army when they visited Plattsburg training camp to inspect the Citizens' Military Training Camp in operation there. He is mentioned to succeed General Hines as chief-of-staff of the United States Army when the latter retires soon.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26.—Four Los Angeles newsboys today must pay a fine of \$100 for selling a San Diego newspaper containing an allegedly obscene editorial dealing with the disappearance of Almee Semple McPherson and her story of having been kidnapped for \$500,000 ransom.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Ferrel liner Espagne, bound from Havana to Havre, which went on the rocks off Corunna, Spain, today and lost a propeller is now being towed to dry dock. None of 1,000 passengers aboard suffered injury.

CANTONESE ARMY CLOSE TO WU PEI-FU'S BASE AND PRESSING ONWARD

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the Cantonese armies of national liberation are making continuous progress against the allied army of Wu Pei-fu who is being closely pressed in the Yangtze valley. The Cantonese, commanded by Tang Seng-chi, has captured Yochow and is advancing on Wuchang, on the southern bank of the Yangtze river across from Hankow, the military headquarters of Wu Pei-fu.

W. K. BILLINGS GREETES I. L. D. 2ND CONFERENCE

Mooney's Partner Sends Message from Prison

The first letter of greetings to the coming second annual conference of International Labor Defense to be held in this city on September 5 and 6 has just been received from a world known class war prisoner, Warren K. Billings.

Billings was framed up originally with Tom and Rena Mooney and Israel Weinberg following the San Francisco preparedness day parade bombing, and he and Tom Mooney are now serving life sentences for a crime of which the civilized world today recognizes they are completely guiltless.

Billings writes from prison in Redwood, Calif.:

"The organization a year ago of America's first representative Labor Defense body fulfilled a need that many of us have felt for some time and when I read in THE DAILY WORKER of the resolutions that had been passed at that conference I knew that the organization that a few of us had visualized had at last been launched. The year's work and the results achieved have more than convinced me that International Labor Defense is the organization that labor has always needed and now that we have the organization it is only necessary to continue to live up to the resolutions to which we are already dedicated and to perfect our organization to its utmost utility."

"To do this it is necessary that we should have the entire and solid support of the organized labor and liberal movements and it is my belief that it is toward this end that we should constantly strive during the coming year. Every labor union and organized body of the proletariat should be kept informed of the work of International Labor Defense and should be invited to participate in the work and to be duly represented in the organization and every liberal thinker, of no matter what philosophy, should be invited to become an individual member and an active worker in the cause."

"Those of us who are unfortunately in prison and thus restrained from active participation in the work appreciate the efforts of International Labor Defense more than I can tell you in these few lines. "Fraternal yours, (Signed) "Warren K. Billings."

SYRIAN REBELS OPEN NEW DRIVE AGAINST FRENCH; HAVE NEW LEADER

BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 26.—The Syrian rebels have opened a new campaign against the French protectorate which appears to have widespread ramifications. The leader of the new revolt is Sultan Atrash. He has called to his colors all Syrian tribesmen over twenty years old.

COAL MINERS URGE NEGOTIATIONS AS STRIKE-BREAKING BY BRITISH MINE OWNERS SUFFERS COLLAPSE

LONDON, August 26.—The striking coal miners' executive, thru A. J. Cook, secretary, has sent a request to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, minister of labor in charge of the coal strike situation in the absence of Premier Baldwin, to bring the mine owners and the miners' executive together in new negotiations.

Sir Arthur is in Scotland, but is expected to reach London in a few hours and arrange a meeting at once. The government, however, is reported to have taken the stand of the mine owners and will demand that the miners' union bring in concrete proposals for settlement which will compromise their previous stand against the longer day and reduced wages.

Strikers Do Not Return. LONDON, Aug. 26.—In spite of the full assistance of the government, which has rushed hundreds of special police to Nottingham and Derbyshire districts, the mine owners admit that no miners have returned to work. The police are rushing about looking for "violence," but can find but little remotely resembling a sign of what is known in the capitalist mind as "disorders."

The miners' union has been doing a thoro job of peaceful mass demonstrations by both men and women, mass picketing of all exits and entrances, and a methodic house to house canvassing to educate the stragglers that the trick compromise move of the mine owners means no ultimate good to the miners, whose only hope lies in solidly standing together.

Government as Strike-Breaker. The only violence reported is that of the police, who club isolated pickets and intimidate small groups of strikers without regard to what the miners are doing or not doing. It is plainly a case of strike-breaking by the government. Yesterday six strikers were clubbed by those police at Slapton. Similar police violence took place at Warsop.

In some instances the deserters are made to understand the odium in which they are held by their fellow-workers—"A scab lives here," and similar signs. Sometimes a rope is tied to the scab's front door and the other end tied firmly to the doorknob of the adjoining neighbor's door, so that the scab finds he has to go out the window if his dark hovel affords such a luxury, or stay inside until someone lets him out.

A. F. OF L. CHIEFS COLD TO WATSON-PARKER BILL

Oppose Its Spread to Other Industries

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Organized labor favors a reduction of working hours and is opposed to the extension of the principles of the Railroad Labor Board, with indirect government supervision over strikes and labor disputes, according to the leaders who had luncheon with President Coolidge a few days ago.

They came from Plattsburg, where they had been inspecting the Students' Military Training Camp preparatory to going to a meeting of the council of the American Federation of Labor in Montreal.

The administration has advocated the application of the same principles to the anthracite coal industry and to all other industries dealing with public necessities.

William Green, president of the Federation, while declining to oppose directly the principle for the adjustment of disputes in other industries, declared "it is not practicable to extend the system to other industries." Others in the party asserted that labor was opposed to the plan chiefly because of the government supervision thru the board, which had power to exert public pressure on the employes.

If organized labor continued in this attitude, it was pointed out, there might be no agreement reached by the operators and miners for the formation of a plan similar to the Railroad Board to settle wages and other disputes in the hard coal industry.

SPEED UP EFFORT TO RENEW SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

8 U. S. Firms Have Been Given Concessions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Soviet Union has launched a new campaign to speed up trade relations with the United States for the purpose, it is said, of convincing business interests they should support a future plea for American recognition.

The Soviet concessions committee, according to information received here today, has announced that negotiations are under way to persuade the Aluminum Company of America, in which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is heavily interested, to build an aluminum factory in Russia and develop bauxite deposits.

Eight American firms have been granted concessions in Soviet Russia. American manufacturers also are being warned thru the Russia information bureau that Russian industries are in the hands of a few great state trusts and the foreign firms which establish a market while these trusts are young will reap the benefit of future expansion.

The Soviet Union also is conducting a campaign among South American republics for recognition and has already obtained it from Uruguay.

Reports that Soviet officials would soon inform the United States the Kerensky regime debt will be recognized are regarded as without foundation here. Instead, officials here believe, Russia is looking forward to the time when growing commercial relations will lead to a mutual desire to resume diplomatic relations.

JOSEPH MANLEY EXPIRES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN FALL FROM BUILDING

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Joseph Manley, former member of the Workers (Communist) Party, died yesterday as the result of internal injuries sustained in a fall from a building in Brooklyn August 24, upon which he was employed as an iron worker.

Manley, a former organizer for the Iron Workers' Union, was secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party organized in Chicago in 1923 and for a time was eastern district organizer of the Trade Union Educational League. He leaves a wife, Sylvia, and a daughter, Beatrice, 5. The funeral will be held on Saturday, August 28, at 3 p. m. from the Daniel McLean funeral parlors at 57th street and Lexington avenue.

FASCIST GUARD WITHDRAWN FROM VALENTINO BIER

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—No longer able to continue with their publicity stunt, New York fascists have been forced to withdraw the so-called guard of honor that they chose to watch at the bier of Rudolph Valentino, ostensibly on instructions from the fascist council in Italy. The withdrawal of the black-shirted watchers who stood next to the body all day yesterday came after protests poured into the office of George Tillman, Valentino's manager who is handling the arrangements for the funeral.

Rudy Was Anti-Fascist. It is known that Valentino was decidedly anti-fascist, particularly after demonstrations staged against him by



# A. F. OF L. HEAD SEES AND LAUDS SCHOOL FOR WAR

## C.M.T.C. Makes Troops and Strikebreakers

(Continued from page 1)  
finished your course you become a part of the reserve forces of the United States army.

This, by the way, renders you liable to call in emergencies. It is not infrequently that "emergencies" mean strikes. The same lads that I am watching today and that President Green and his colleagues saw at Plattsburg may, in the not far distant future be called on "in emergency" and commanded to fire on strikers organized in the American Federation of Labor.

Learning To Shoot.  
And in four years' time with thirty days every summer of the kind of training they get they will be able to shoot with enough accuracy to decimate a picket line in short order. As I passed a tent today I overheard a conversation. Several lads were sitting on their bunks talking over the target practice they had this morning. One of them boasted, "I made a forty on the slow and a twenty-two on the rapid fire today, not bad, eh?" He was not more than sixteen years of age.

Here comes a squad. They are first year men. They march a little unsteadily and their guns are not comfortable on the shoulders. They approach a sentry. He presents arms. The "officer," a student perhaps in his second or third year, salutes and steps up to him with a clicking of heels. He gives the command in sharp tones. As the sentry falls into line another lad takes his place and the squad passes on with the "officer" feeling very important and the other lads trying to make themselves feel like real soldiers. And in time they will succeed. For the first year or so they play at being soldiers. When they finish the course they are disciplined troops.

A Discenter.  
Not that all the lads are taken in. For example, a half hour ago I stopped to chat with a "sentry." He was a slender kid who said he worked in a garage. It is hot today. "This is a — of a — of a job," he said. "Up and down, up and down. I want to go swimming." He rather hinted he might not come to the camp next year.

But most of the boys are not like that. And the fact is, the plans of the War Department call for enough sport and sufficient ease of discipline the first year to get as many as possible of them to come again. It is very easy to see the difference in routine and command between the "basic" recruits and the "red" or the "white."

The Army Game.  
The bugle blows evening inspection. "First platoon out," cries a rooky non-com. His call is echoed down the "street" and the boys roll out of their bunks, grab their rifles and fall in. The company officer trues the lines, assisted by several rookies. He looks

**Don't Miss The Special 7th Anniversary**  
(of the American Communist movement)

**Issue Of The DAILY WORKER**  
WITH UNUSUAL ART WORK AND SPECIAL FEATURES IN

**The New Magazine Supplement**

**SATURDAY, AUG. 28**

ORDER NOW a bundle of the Special Labor Day Issue—Sept. 4th, at 3½ cents a copy.

# QUEEN OF ROUMANIA MAY HAVE TO BUM HER WAY ON UNITED STATES TOUR

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Queen Marie of Roumania will be shown all the courtesy due the head of a friendly state during her proposed tour of the United States, but she will pay her own way.

Officials who have considered just now the royal visitor should be treated were said today to have decided that no obligation rests upon the government to become an official host. The Wilson administration would not treat a royal guest this way, it is pointed out, particularly a queen.

sharply at the rifles. It is getting near the end of the thirty days and they are supposed to have mastered the art of cleaning the weapons. With their left hands they take the magazines out of the guns. The officer, a second lieutenant, passes down the back of the line and looks sharply into the bore of each gun—for dirt. The regular army game from start to finish.

I learn that for the past week the "soldiers" have been rehearsing for a rousing field day on next Saturday the principle feature of which will be a sham battle. Howitzers will roar, trench mortars will spit fire, and the rat-a-tat of machine guns will sound in chorus with volleys from 1668 rifles in the hands of boys. There will be an "enemy," the post cavalry and artillery companies will co-operate and the regulars will show the rookies how. Airplanes will fly overhead to direct the artillery fire and silver sabered officers will plot the battle and direct the lines as in Flanders.

Heating Them Up.  
This event will serve two purposes. It will heat up the blood of the lads and it is good publicity. It is important not to forget that the Citizens' Military Training Camps are still in their infancy. They are only six years old. The program of the War Department is far more ambitious than this year's enrollment of only fifty odd thousand "citizen soldiers" for the entire nine army corps areas would indicate. The appropriations from congress are getting bigger every year and the enrollments and graduations into the reserve forces will get bigger every year. This program needs publicity therefore.

On a bulletin board next the orderly tent of "Citizens' Company C" I saw a letter signed Capt. Patrick Henry, "publicity officer." It instructed all officers of the C. M. T. C. to themselves write to their home paper editors telling of "camp life" and to get ALL the boys to send letters to editors. But the latter must be sent to the publicity officer for forwarding. Perhaps the letters will need a little editing.

Reminiscent.  
As I leave the camp the companies are marching, four abreast, aluminum mess-kits in hand, to their places at the long tables to eat army fare for the third time today. The most outstanding impression I take away with me is my inability to separate the scenes I saw from memories of the time, in 1917, when I witnessed companies of raw recruits being whipped hastily into shape for shipment to the big imperialist slaughter.

President Green said the camps make men. I am more than ever convinced that they make only soldiers.

# Protests Force Black Shirts to Quit Watch

(Continued from page 1)  
and boycotting of his pictures authorized by fascists when it became known in Italy that he intended to take out United States naturalization papers, which he did last year.

The reason for closing the mortuary where Valentino's body lay was given by Ullman. "I knew it would have been Valentino's wish that the public be allowed to see him in death.

Laughed and Giggled.  
"But I had no idea the public would act as they did. When I came to the chapel last night, thru the surging crowds, it struck me that the way many of the people were acting was a disgrace. Many women and girls were laughing and giggling. They even giggled as they entered the room where Valentino lay. Some of the men, you would think, were going to a picnic or a three-ringed circus. "It was a shock to me. I couldn't do anything else but stop it." The funeral services Monday, Ullman said, will be as simple as it will be possible to make them. He wants no demonstrations, if he can help it.

**DETROIT!**  
**Celebration of Seventh Anniversary**  
of the  
**WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA**  
**SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926—8 P. M.**  
Workers Hall, 1343 E. Ferry Avenue  
Speakers:  
Jay Lovestone, of Chicago  
Musical Program  
R. Baker, of Philadelphia  
Admission 10c

# LANDIS CROWD PLACES GUNMEN IN LOOP STRIKE

## Bricklayers Continue; Steel Work Stopped

The strike on the twenty-two story office building at 100 West Monroe St. shows that there is not sufficient solidarity and co-operation on the part of some of the building trades workers to thoroughly prevent work on jobs which the Chicago Building Trades Council desires to strike.

The structural and ornamental iron workers, the electricians, steam fitters and elevator workers are off solid. No steel is going up at all. All building laborers belonging to the union are striking, but there are a couple of dozen non-union laborers observable, trucking material about on the ground floor, and cleaning up, under the "protection" of almost as many police and special guards.

The Bricklayers & Stone Masons' Union is not striking. Union bricklayers are slowly raising the walls, which are now a little above the fifth floor.

Strike Over Plumbers.  
The carpenters are working but they were not union men to start with. The building was struck not so much on account of the presence of non-union carpenters as because the union plumbers were forced to work alongside of non-union plumbers. There do not seem to be any plumbers at work today; building workers watching the activity of the bricklayers opined that the plumbers' work was up to the rest of the construction, and further in stallment of plumbing awaited further raising of the walls and interior.

The use of non-union plumbers along with union plumbers is even a violation of the Landis award model contract, which prohibits strikes in any trade because of the use of non-union men in another trade on the same construction, but does not allow the mixing of non-union and union men except under special circumstances, and then on working cards of the union.

Landis Award Faking.  
The entire Landis award program is largely bluff, according to information of workers for small contractors, sub-contractors, etc. If a special part of the construction work is sub-contracted, the lesser contractor may operate under the Landis award, whereupon the citizens' Landis Award committee promptly labels the entire building "Landis Award," and places all its forces at the disposal of any employer in case of strikers there. The citizens' committee now claims to have control of five percent of the building construction now going on in Chicago, but union men say that if due consideration is given to this trick of the committee, the percentage will be even much less.

Citizens' Committee Guards.  
Thomas E. Donnelly, chairman of the citizens' committee, is boasting in a statement to the press that the job at 100 West Monroe St. will be finished on scheduled time, April 1, and the committee already has its troop of private detectives in all entrances to the building. One large stomachached guard admitted to a representative of THE DAILY WORKER that he was directly employed by the citizens' committee to see that no outsiders talked to the workers on the building, whether union or non-union. He claimed to be a deputy sheriff, but would not show his badge.

# NEW GOVERNMENT DECREE WINDFALL FOR INFORMERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The federal government has no intention of establishing a paid army of "volunteer spies" to help enforce the prohibition law, it was announced officially at the treasury department today, although it was admitted bonuses will be paid to persons "tipping off" the government to liquor smugglers.

The bonus will apply only to violations of the custom law, which includes illegal importation of hard liquors, it was stated at the treasury, but no attempt will be made to apply it to local violations of the dry law. The law itself provides no authority for general bonus payments, it was added, except for information leading to the conviction of smugglers.

Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

# CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

strike developed into a general calamity with such profound imbecilities occupying commanding positions? Traitors rather than imbeciles!

WHAT may be termed a spiritual demise took place when two brothers were drowned in a seventy-five-barrel vat in a secret moonshine plant on the northern boundary of Benton Harbor. There is good reason to believe that a considerable chunk of the American population would not turn down such a happy ending for their fate. Right next to this news item was a story of another fatality, this time of an evangelist, who became interested, none too spiritually in his brother-in-law's wife. The "unwritten law" pleads guilty. As the puzzles say: Find the killer.

THAT diplomatic relations between nations help commercial transactions is proven by the jump in trade between Germany and the Soviet Union since last year. This year Russian purchases in the United States are only 67 per cent of what they were last year. This decline is in sharp contrast to the rapid rise in imports from Germany. The capitalists of the Teutonic nation do not like the idea of workers' rule any better than our own parasites, but they need the business, so they grasp the hated proletariat by the hand and do business with him.

MUCH bunk has flowed thru the columns of the capitalist press since news of the recent differences among leaders of the Russian Communist Party developed. Rumors of revolts, assassinations and other amusements were rife. Our policy was to take an occasional satirical jibe at the fable mongers and let it go at that. Now that the liars had their wild night of prevarication, some of them are taking the cure. Which means they are getting as near the truth as is possible for them.

THE differences in the party were deep and important. The International Press Correspondence gives both sides. Zinoviev, Kameneff, and others took the position that socialist economy could not be developed in Russia without a world revolution. Coupled with this was their policy of breaking the alliance between the workers, the poor peasants and the middle peasants. The middle peasants would be thrown into the arms of the Kulaks or rich peasants, thus disturbing the equilibrium of the foundation on which the dictatorship was based. The demand for the legalization of fractions in the party, about completed the list of errors espoused by Zinoviev and his supporters.

WHEN a vote was taken at a joint meeting of the central committee and the Central Control Commission, Zinoviev's position received only 18 votes while well over 200 were cast for the position of the central committee. The committee holds that a socialist economy can be built up in the Soviet Union even though the revolution on a world scale is postponed. It's a tough job and promises to be tougher in the near future, but it can be accomplished. There is a lot more to it and the DAILY WORKER will give the story in full. What I would like to call your attention to is the fact that Zinoviev's defeat in the controversy did not produce a ripple on the surface of political life in Russia and that some of the foreign correspondents now stationed in Moscow admit that the government was never stronger among the masses than it is now. Moral: Take your news about Russia in the boss press with a pinch of snuff.

WHILE the textile workers of Passaic, New Jersey, are struggling gallantly against tremendous odds, against the greedy mill barons, with the support of thinking trade unionists everywhere, the executive council of the A. F. of L., that denounced the strike as a Communist adventure is running a scab advertisement from the Botany Mills in the Federationist, its official organ. What do you think of that? The average trade unionist is not a revolutionist, but he hates a scab's guts. If this isn't scabbery, what the devil is it?

# New York Bankers Bid for Chicago Car Lines

Juicier pickings for politicians are foreshadowed in the proposal from a group of New York bankers, thru their spokesman, John Maynard Harlan, to take over the street car properties of Chicago on a 20-year franchise when the present franchise expires next January.

The proposed combination would operate buses in addition to street cars. The present managers of the surface lines claim that they cannot float the necessary paper for refinancing the lines, on a 20-year franchise.

Lillian Herstein Withdraws.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 26.—Lillian Herstein today notified Secretary of State Emmerson of her withdrawal as progressive candidate for the state legislature from the nineteenth senatorial district, Cook county.

# LaGuardia Now Regular Republican After His 1924 Election as Socialist

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

REPRESENTATIVE Fiorello H. La Guardia, the republican socialist member of congress, who proclaimed to the world that, "It is better to be right than regular," has finally decided to be "regular" once more.

The republican county committee in New York has again received LaGuardia to its bosom and he will get the party nomination in the 20th congressional district unopposed. His re-election is predicted as a "regular republican" without any socialist label.

This is another concrete instance of the workings of the Coolidge-Mellon-Butler administration policy of roping the "progressives" and tying them in a knot much as the cowboys and the cowgirls do their stunts at the rodeo.

The cowpunchers take on all comers, for the delectation of the city folk. It does not matter whether the animals to be roped are full grown or calves, short horn or long horn. Similarly the national republican congressional campaign committee, in Chicago, has announced that it is going to treat all republican candidates alike, whether it is senatorial candidate, Smith W. Brookhart, in Iowa; the LaFollette-Blaine outfit in Wisconsin, or last but not least, LaGuardia in New York City.

They are all "regulars" now. If it was "right" for them to break with the republican party in 1924 and join in the LaFollette "third party" campaign, then the righteousness of that cause has been thrown overboard. It lies mouldering in the grave of the late LaFollette, food for the same worms.

LaGuardia was a typical republican "progressive" in one of those sections of New York City where radicalism is strong. The socialists developed the greatest opposition to LaGuardia in the days before, during and immediately after the war. LaGuardia's patriotism had surpassed that of the socialists in that he had gone abroad as major in the Aviation Corps during the world war. Part of his duty as aviator was going thru Italy making speeches propagandizing the workers to stay in the war and fight for their masters.

It was this super-war patriot, radical capitalist politician and clever phrase monger, who made every political wind fill the sails of his ambitions, that the socialists ac-

# EXPECT BATTLE AT CONGRESS OF BRITISH UNIONS

## More Power or Less to General Council

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Fierce discussion is expected when the general Trade Union Congress opens its annual convention on September 6 over the question of whether or not to grant wider powers to the General Council in calling general strikes.

More Power to General Council.

The General Council has tried and may be successful in sidetracking the discussion desired by the progressive element on the betrayal of the general strike by the General Council.

The progressives, however, insist that the General Council be given even wider powers than at present in calling a general strike in defense of vital principles and wish the council to be empowered to give all aid possible to local trades councils in carrying out functions of control in such instances.

Reaction Seeks to Cripple Council.

This view is supported by the engineers (machinists), the laundry and furnishing trades among others. The conservatives and all reactionary leaders are working feverishly to restrict the powers of the General Council for curtailing its powers by providing that referendums and like obstacles be put in the way before the council can act in defense of any section of the labor movement attacked by the combined forces of the employers and government.

Havelock Wilson, known as the "Gomper" of England, and reactionary head of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, supports this view, as does the Plasterers', Granolithic and Cement Workers' Association heads.

**NEW NOVEL**  
By Upton Sinclair  
Read it today on page 5.

cepted as their own in 1924, placing him upon their own ticket as part of their "duty" to the LaFollette campaign. LaGuardia had tried but failed to get the republican nomination and political fortunes are not served well by running "independent." So LaGuardia was really elected as a socialist, the capitalist press called him a socialist, he was listed as a socialist in congress, altho he made vehement denial that he was a socialist.

This is the kind of politics played by the Hillquit-Cahan-Oneal socialists in New York City in the name of independent political action for the working class. It was their way of campaigning for the labor party on the one hand, while attacking the Communists on the other.

It will be interesting to read what the socialists, especially the editors of the New Leader, will have to say about this latest maneuver of their late political bedfellow. It may be taken for granted that The New York Times states the situation correctly when it says:

"Assurances were given at this meeting (of members of the republican county committee) that LaGuardia had said that he would actively support Senator Wadsworth for re-election, and also would support the Coolidge administration and Speaker Nicholas Longworth as member of the house."

This is the LaGuardia, who now supports the favorite kept politicians of Wall Street, that the socialists would have used as material with which to build a labor party, claiming that this could be done better by catering to it not winning over a few leaders prominent in the old political parties. The socialists failed to join in an appeal to the masses of workers and farmers. They remained away from the Farmer-Labor gatherings in Chicago and St. Paul, in 1923 and 1924. They fawned upon the heads of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, who did yeomen service for capitalism by betraying the Farmer-Labor movement into the LaFollette camp that has now been surrounded and completely captured by the regular republican organization.

It is upon this record of absolute political bankruptcy that the socialists come before the workers and farmers seeking support. The workers will reply, with the words of a popular saying, "Once, but not twice."

# PRESIDENT COOLIDGE REVIEWS BOY SOLDIERS AT PLATTSBURG CAMP

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Six thousand "citizen soldiers," whose guests of honor last week were the heads of the American Federation of Labor, were today reviewed by President Coolidge, who drove over from the summer White House to watch the lads play the game of war.

Sweeping past the reviewing stand containing the official party, the boys, most of them in their teens, presented a military picture almost indistinguishable from an array of regular troops.

# HONEST WARDEN WANTED IN COOK COUNTY JAIL

## Strange Things May Happen If He Is Found

It is rumored that an out-of-town man may be given the position of warden in the county jail. Who he is has not yet been revealed. It is almost as difficult to secure a capable candidate for the position of warden in the county jail as it is to pick a man honest enough to resist the blandishments of bootleggers in the prohibition enforcement business.

Military Men in Bad Odor.

A military man was at first suggested, but in view of the mess made in Philadelphia by Smedley Butler, "the devil-dog," the stocks of the military have fallen considerably.

If a warden can be secured who will not allow himself to be dominated by the Cook county politician—our smoke nuisance will be abated, rape will become a memory and prohibition agents will arrest anybody offering them a bribe. Likewise the police will begin to pay restaurateurs for their lunches.

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

# MEXICO CLERGY IS RETURNING TO CHURCHES

## Government to Slap New Gyves on Bishops

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—The Mexico City municipal government today announced that the churches Professa and San Hipolito have been returned to the custody of the priests who formerly were in charge. The action, the announcement asserted, was taken after the priests had declared their submission and obedience to the government's religious regulations.

More Hostile Attitude.  
While both sides at this time last week were issuing conciliatory statements, the situation now appears to have taken a more non-conciliatory turn.

According to reports from reliable sources the government is determined not only to enforce the existing religious regulations but also proposes to submit supplementary regulations to congress, which would curb the influence of the church in temporal affairs.

Most of Churches Open.  
Foreign Minister Saenz, who has just returned from a visit in the United States, declares that the religious controversy is not attracting wide attention there and that influential radical newspapers are publishing impartial accounts of the state of affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secretary of State Kellogg today denied reports that Ambassador Sheffield would resign from his post in Mexico.

"Mr. Sheffield is going back to Mexico at the expiration of his leave," Kellogg said.

The decision of the administration not to interfere in the religio-political squabble in the southern republic does not indicate a reversal of the hostile policy hitherto followed by the government in badgering Mexico in the interests of the oil barons and mining magnates of the United States.

Shake-up Threatened.

General Francisco Serrano, governor of the federal district, will become minister of the interior on September 1 as the first move in a general cabinet shake-up, it was rumored in political circles here today.

Colonel Adalberto Tejeda, present minister of the interior, is said to be desirous of resigning in order to make an extended trip to Europe.



# ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

## The General Strike and the General Betrayal

By John Pepper.

A brilliant and most complete book on the great British strike, its background and history. An interesting and important publication.

25 Cents

# The British Strike—Its Background, Its Lessons

By Wm. F. Dunne.

A brief record of the strike and the events leading to it—informative and simply but splendidly written.

10 Cents

# British Labor Bids for Power

By Scott Nearing.

A record of the historic Scarborough Conference preceding the general strike. An excellent booklet.

10 Cents



MEXICAN CHURCH WANTS TO CEASE LOSING STRUGGLE

Consul Says Clergy Have Slight Hold

"I am convinced that the catholic hierarchy in Mexico meant to give up their attempt to prevent the enforcement against them of the national constitution a few days ago," said Luis G. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago, to a representative of The DAILY WORKER.

"The bishops in Mexico know now," said Senor Lupian, "that they have made a mistake. The refusal of the priests to perform the services in the churches is causing the population of the country to get out of the habit of going to church. Most of the people in the country have gone to church merely as a custom. The churches are supported largely by contributions and donations. Without the services they will begin to lose."

"The churches of Mexico are, many of them, adorned with precious metals. But there is no way in which the clergy can use this wealth, preserved there since the time of Spanish domination to finance their fight."

Senor Lupian stated that in his opinion not more than 10 per cent of the population of the rural districts was seriously concerned or worried about the ending of the services. The people of even the country villages easily give up their religious practices when they come to the United States and fall into a different environment. The church has no real grip on them, and as it continues to make blunders in its struggle with the Mexican government it will continue to lose prestige.

The consul does not believe that the so-called "League of Religious Tolerance" in Mexico has any mass support. It is certainly not powerful, and its reported activity in distributing millions of pro-church leaflets is probably largely imaginary.

Marx Chides Germans for Lack of Respect for State Authority

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Censure against those who "lack real democratic spirit" marked the address of Chancellor Marx at the Catholic congress at Breslau, where the chancellor acts as chairman. A reflection of the decay of state authority is given in his words.

"How little we find of the spirit of real citizenship among our people. The spirit of individualism reigns too much among our people—individualism which stifles and kills all sense of collaboration. Enemies of the republic persistently and mockingly criticize and slander the existing authority, but refuse to put their hands to work restoring state authority."

Party Anniversary Detroit Meeting to Be Held Saturday

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—Jay Lovestone, the author of "The Government Strikebreaker" and the organization secretary of the Workers Communist Party, will be the main speaker at the big Detroit meeting in celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the organization of the Communist Party of America. The meeting will be held on Saturday, August 28, 1926, 8 p. m., at Workers Hall, 1343 E. Ferry St. Besides Jay Lovestone, there will be R. Baker of Philadelphia and a musical program. The admission is only 10c.

CHINESE LIBERATION MOVEMENT SWEEPING NORTHWARD TO OUST IMPERIALISM'S NATIVE AGENTS

CANTON, China, August 26.—A full week's holiday has been declared by the Canton government in celebration of the start of actual fighting between the northward marching Cantonese army and the troops of Wu Pei-fu, who is allied with Sun Chuan-fang to prevent the Cantonese wiping out the northern militarists. The holiday is also serving the purpose of reinforcing the boycott against the British, and particularly against the British settlement at Hong-kong.

Part of Anti-Imperialist Movement. The campaign against Wu Pei-fu and the swarm of lesser northern militarists, is declared by Cantonese to be merely a part of the anti-imperialist drive of the liberation forces against British and Japanese imperialisms which subsidize the militarists to uphold their special interests.

Heavy fighting is reported between the Cantonese armies and the troops of Wu Pei-fu in northern Hunan province, where the Canton troops are forcing their way toward Hankow, the headquarters of Marshall Wu. This reactionary general is hastening reinforcements southward along the Peking-Hankow railway. Serious defections among Wu's troops and former supporters are reported. The soldiery in Szechwan are turning from Wu to support of Canton's liberation armies.

Wu In Shaky Position. On the lower Yangtze, Sun Chuan-fang, who has held a measure of control in the Shanghai area, is commanding ships to transport troops to Kiangsu province to stop the northward drive of the Cantonese and aid the perilous position of Wu Pei-fu, whose alliance with Chang Tso-lin for joint control of the Peking government is becoming ever more shaky, and the government at Peking wholly ignored by everyone both foreign and Chinese.

An interesting example of how the United States continues to support the mythical Peking government and refuses to recognize the strongest power in China, the Canton government, is seen in the letters exchanged between the American Consul General at Canton, and the Canton government's minister of foreign affairs.

The consul had need to make some request of the Canton government concerning some American hospital property, but in his note stated specifically that it was not to be understood that the note constituted any sort of recognition of the Canton government.

It was answered by Eugene Chen of the Canton government, Chen being an able Chinese liberationist who had recently been imprisoned at Tientsin by the northern militarists. Chen comes back at the American imperialist representative as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 30 in which you explain—what has already

been quite clear and obvious to me—that recognition is not implied in your dispatch of June 16, acknowledging my note of June 4, notifying you of the abolition of the office of commissioner of foreign affairs, and the decision of the ministry of foreign affairs to deal with all international cases in the future."

It should be understood that at each important point of contact with foreign nations the Peking government has an official termed commissioner of foreign affairs, who is the local intermediary for foreign relations. It is that representative of the Peking government in Canton to whom Mr. Chen refers. Chen's note continues:

"Though in ordinary circumstances your letter might call for no specific reply, I believe the best interests of the American people and of the Chinese people, as represented by my government, would be served if I make a categorical statement that while my government (which has stabilized an independent political regime founded here nearly ten years ago and has unified a group of territories larger in area than France and Italy combined, with a population of 60,000,000) demands that it be treated with respect, it neither desires nor expects from America and other foreign powers the sort of recognition which even considerations of political realism and international dignity have not prevented them from granting to phantom governments successively set up in Peking by mandarin squееzers, military plunderers and ex-bandit chiefs."

"The foreign powers have not yet realized that it is today but an organ of exploitation and plunder in the hands of the mandarins and northern militarists. As long as this fundamental fact remains ungrasped by the foreign powers the state of China must necessarily become worse and some of the ominous possibilities of the situation may become realities."

Mr. Chen's reference to the Peking government's status as an "organ of exploitation" is not yet being "realized" by foreign powers, can be taken as a diplomatic euphemism, since the basic reason why these foreign imperialists continue to deal with Peking is exactly because they do realize it represents an organ of exploitation, with these foreign governments being the exploiters.

PORTO RICAN CIGAR MAKERS IN WALKOUT

Demand American Trust Increase Wages

By J. NAVARES SAGER Secretary All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Porto Rican Section.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 12.—(By Mail).—Eighteen hundred cigar makers are out on strike thruout the island against the American Tobacco company, the trust which is one of the principal beneficiaries of American imperialist rule in Porto Rico. The workers are demanding wage agreements and recognition of shop committees.

Leadership of the strike is in the hands of the shop committees. Although the members of these committees are nearly all members of the Cigar Makers' Union and the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, these organizations are apparently taking no part in the struggle.

Santiago Iglesias, head of the Porto Rican Federation of Labor, has not indicated in any way that he will back the strike. (Iglesias is an official of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor and the right-hand man of the A. F. of L. in Latin-America.) Nevertheless, spontaneous support for the strike is manifesting itself in many of the unions affiliated with the Federation which are demanding that the Federation take official action.

Pointing out the imperialist role of the American Tobacco company in Porto Rico, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (Porto Rican section), is giving full support to the strikers. The San Juan sub-section of the league has issued a manifesto, published in "La Democracia" which has aroused much comment among the strikers.

CLEANERS AND DYERS STRIKE IN GARY, IND.

Demand 8-Hour Day and Uniform Wage Scale

By B. BORISOFF. (Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Aug. 26.—Members of the Cleaners and Dyers' Union number 17868 comprising Lake county, Ind. have been on strike since Wednesday morning 10:30 at which time the Master Cleaners and Dyers' Association refused to give recognition to wage and hour demands made by the union.

100% Walk-Out. Brother McKendrick, president of the union declared the strike was 100 per cent thruout Lake county which includes, Whiting, Hammond, Gary, Indiana Harbor and South Chicago. He said the demands of the union were for an 8-hour day, a 44-hour week and a uniform wage-scale.

Regarding the future of the struggle, President McKendrick only said, "We are ready to negotiate." To date, however, the masters' association has refused to talk to the union about a settlement. The struggle is therefore reminiscent of the recent fight of the cleaners and dyers of Los Angeles, who, however, won their strike hands down after several weeks of picketing.

Try For Open Shop. It is plain that the Master Cleaners and Dyers' Association are intent upon smashing the union and declaring an open shop in their establishments in Lake county. But the workers in the union are determined to stand out against this attack and to force the employers association not only to recognize the union but to grant their demands as well.

Land Jumper Charged with Indian Death Is Favored by Deadlock

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 26.—The jury which has considered evidence submitted at the trial of W. K. Hale, "King of the Osage Hills," and John Ramsey, his cohort, since last Friday was dismissed here today by federal Judge John J. Cotterell.

The dismissal came at the request of Roy St. Lewis, U. S. attorney. St. Lewis charged in open court that some of the jurymen were "friends of Bill Hale" and there seems to be no chance for them to agree. Hale and Ramsey were tried for the death of Henry Roan, rich osage Indian.

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.

Poland--The Land of Systematic White Terror

1. The Methods of the Terror.

UNDOUBTEDLY Poland is that country which more than any other country has made its white terror a system and does not shock us by temporary sensational outbursts of bloody terror but by the permanence and machine-like routine work of its hangmen. White terror in Poland can be compared with a gradually spreading epidemic which demands innumerable victims, but towards which public opinion remains indifferent.

The Communist Party of Poland Completely Illegal.

THE main object against which the persecutions of the all-powerful political police, the so-called "Defensive" are directed, is naturally the Communist Party of Poland. It is quite illegal and a person who joins it is guilty of high treason and sentenced to long terms of hard labor.

As a proof of membership to the Communist Party a Communist leaflet, found in the house, a denunciation, the statement of a spy or agent provocateur are sufficient.

The Communist Party has no right to participate in elections. The present Communist fraction in parliament was formed by two Communists who were elected on the list of the legal organization, "League of the Proletariat in Town and Village"; for further members of the Communist fraction were former members of the Ukrainian socialist party and developed into Communists only after their election and joined the fraction.

Also the alleged parliamentary immunity does not protect the Communist members of parliament from persecutions. Under the shiniest pretenses they are delivered to the courts and sentenced for high treason to long terms of imprisonment. This was the fate in 1922 of Comrade Dombal and in 1925 of Comrade Lanuzki. The latter was sentenced for "incitement to class hatred" in two trials to six years hard labor and at present a new trial is being prepared against him for an appeal which he signed in 1923.

The Old Imperial Codes Are Applied. FOR the persecution of the labor movement the Polish bourgeoisie uses the old imperial codes of the Russian, German and Austrian pre-war rule. These reactionary penal codes which in their old form are at present in use neither in Germany nor in Austria—not to mention Russia!—are fully applied in present-day Poland, they have even been still intensified!

Paragraphs on high treason which were no more applied before the war (as for instance the Austrian paragraph 58, which provides only death sentence) are again in force.

The material gathered in this series of eight articles on the barbarous white terror in Poland is sent to THE DAILY WORKER from a committee composed of workers' organizations in that militaristic and blood-stained land. The suppression of trade unions, the shooting down of unemployed, the torture of imprisoned workers told in this account is enough to rouse the indignation of even those unsympathetic to the workers' cause.

Thus it happened that a young comrade for the transport of illegal literature was sentenced to death in Lemberg and another comrade for posting up stickers on sentenced to ten years hard labor.

The police acts according to the principle that all elements suspected of Communism must be locked up; if also many "innocent" persons, i. e., persons who have nothing to do with Communism, are robbed of their freedom, maltreated, sentenced and tortured to death, one has to put up with it.

In the time from April 1925 to February 1926, 11,000 persons were arrested on suspicion of Communism. During the time from June 1925 to February 1926, 1,400 political trials took place in which sentences totalling 3,000 years of hard labor were passed.

Terror Against Trade Unions and Cultural Organizations.

THE proletarian trade unions and cultural organizations are under the permanent pressure of terror. Every attempt to develop an independent proletarian activity, every attempt of liberation from the guardianship of social-democracy (Polish socialist party) which apart from the nationalist labor parties has the monopoly (granted by the state) for "defense of the workers," is punished by brutal suppression.

All labor organizations which are politically not as mild as the Polish government wants it, are declared "Communist" and delivered to the "Defensive." The organizations are disbanded, their property and localities confiscated, their offices transformed into police stations and the "responsible persons" arrested.

The list of the trade unions, cultural organizations, labor colleges, etc., which were destroyed like this, is immensely long. We mention here some prohibited organizations, arranging them in the succession in which the prohibitions took place:

- On the Suppression List. 1. Council of the Class Trade Unions in Warsaw.

- 2. Trade Union of the Workers in the Sugar Industry.
- 3. Trade Union of the Wood Workers.
- 4. Trade Union of the Glass Workers.
- 5. Trade Unions of the Tobacco Workers.
- 6. Trade Union of the Domestic Workers in Warsaw.
- 7. Warsaw Branch of the Jewish Union of Leather Workers.
- 8. Trade Union of the Building Workers in Warsaw.
- 9. Trade Union of Leather Workers in Warsaw.
- 10. Trade Union of Chemical Workers in Warsaw.
- 11. Trade Union of Wood Workers in Lodz.
- 12. Trade Union of Leather Workers in Lodz.
- 13. Lemberg Branch of the Food Workers' Union.
- 14. Lodz Branch of the Metal Workers' Union.
- 15. Jewish Unions of the Bakers in Warsaw.
- 16. Jewish Unions of the Paper Workers in Warsaw.
- 17. Trade Union of the Tobacco Workers in Warsaw.
- 18. Trade Union of the Leather Workers in Warsaw.
- 19. Trade Unions of the Unqualified Workers in Warsaw.
- 20. Trade Union of the Building Workers in Warsaw.
- 21. Trade Union of the Office and Commerce Employes.
- 22. Jewish Wood Workers' Union in Warsaw.
- 23. Union of Metal Workers in Warsaw.
- 24. Union of Textile Workers in Warsaw.
- 25. Union of Leather Workers in Warsaw.
- 26. The Branches of the Clothing Workers' Union in Baranovica, Barczew, Kovel.
- 27. The Trade Union Federation in Radom with all its affiliated unions.
- 28. The Branches of the Railwaymen's Union in Lublin, Bialystok, etc.
- 29. The Union of the Building Workers in Warsaw, etc., etc., etc.

This is only an attempt to make a summary for one year. By far the greatest number of prohibitions in the provinces are missing. Besides, the cases mentioned only refer to direct disbandment of unions. Far more frequent than those are arrests of the responsible leaders and secretaries, closing of the union halls, their confiscation for "needs of the authorities," arrests of whole trade union meetings, etc.

The suppression of the trade union movement does not only damage the economic interests of the working class. It has also a very serious effect on the cultural life of the workers, because it hinders or prevents completely the cultural work which is supported as far as possible by the trade unions.

Besides the authorities carry on a continuous struggle against the purely cultural organizations of the working class, which even before in Poland were not very numerous. A number of labor colleges in Warsaw, Posen, Lodz, Plotzk, etc., were closed; proletarian cultural and enlightenment organizations, libraries and reading halls are hardly any more existing in Poland at present.

(Continued tomorrow.)

N. Y. FEDERATION OF LABOR BEGINS ITS CONVENTION

By HERBERT BENJAMIN (Special to The Daily Worker)

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 26.—The New York State Federation of Labor convention opened here with the usual ceremonies and invocations. President Sullivan's report made no effort to analyze the conditions of organized and unorganized workers of the state, but was devoted to a very apparent effort to jockey the convention into the Tammany Tiger's den.

The report shows that the republicans have betrayed their pre-election pledges, and proposes the organization of "local non-partisan committees for the election of friends and defeat of enemies of labor."

Very Few "Friends"

"An appended record of votes cast in legislature this year on labor bills shows that of fifty-one senators only nine voted in favor of all the measures supported by labor, thirty-seven of one hundred and fifty in the lower house. Quite a number who voted for some bills were conveniently absent when their vote was needed to decide the fate of a measure.

The report speaks in the most laudatory manner of the work of the executives and administrators of state departments and paves the road for an endorsement of Tammany candidates.

Fight For Office.

A fight is expected for the presidency of the federation. John Sullivan the present incumbent, succeeded to the office after Mayor Walker presented Jas. P. Holland with a soft job that gave more promise of easy money. The struggle will be between three groups who have as yet maintained a judicious silence.

Where "Friendship" Pays.

An interesting section of the president's report is the section dealing with labor banks. After boosting the Federation Bank of New York, the report sounds a warning against efforts along the same line being made elsewhere. The Federation Bank should be no criterion because the success of that institution is due to the wide range of acquaintanceship in the financial and business world and if they could not obtain their advice and assistance, conditions would not be so prosperous.

MINE GUARDS BEAT UP PA. UNION MINER

By a Worker Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 26.—Mine guards in District 5 of the United Mine Workers are aiding in the open shop drive by clubbing union miners. John Pernaby, a union mine blacksmith, while passing by the Bulger Block Coal Company's mine, asked one of the mine guards how many scabs were working.

Beat Up Union Miner.

The guard's reply was an order to "Move on or get arrested and beaten up." Pernaby's answer was that he had been a union man all his life and thought that no one should help the coal operators to break up the United Mine Workers.

The mine guards then arrested Pernaby and beat him up, breaking two ribs and beating him so brutally on the head and back that he became unconscious.

While in this condition the guards drove him to Midway, two miles away, secured the keys to the borough jail from the wife of the justice of the peace, and threw Pernaby in jail, locked him up and drove away, regardless of his condition.

Pernaby's screams being heard by a man named Gillis, a butcher of Midway, Gillis called the people of Midway together and they broke the jail doors down, finding Pernaby unconscious and covered with blood. They secured a doctor for him and thus probably saved his life.

The United Mine Workers has obtained an attorney for Pernaby, who was taken to Washington, Pennsylvania, to be tried for "abusing the guards." The company guards know where to take a union miner to get the kind of a verdict they want. So the open shop drive against the union goes on, with no powerful labor party yet formed to check the abuses and violence of capitalists.

Plan Welcome for "Trudy."

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A welcome home demonstration will greet Gertrude Ederle, when she arrives on the Berengaria on Friday. To the shriek of whistles in the harbor and a "water salute" from a battery of fire boats, "Trudy" will be escorted ashore by a mayor's committee of welcome and paraded proudly up Broadway to city hall to be officially greeted and felicitated by Mayor Walker.

"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.



BOOKS ABOUT RUSSIA

Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926

By WM. Z. FOSTER. The latest and most interesting account of a trip from which the author has just returned. 26 cents.

Glimpses of the Soviet Republic

By SCOTT NEARING. Another birds-eye view of Russia on a recent trip. 10 cents.

Russia Turns East

By SCOTT NEARING. What Russia is doing in Asia. A record of a new diplomacy. 10 cents.

Russia Today

Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. The standard of all information on the first workers' government as it is today. Durofex Bound. \$1.25.

The Romance of New Russia

By MAGDALEINE MARX. A most colorful account of the life in Russia by the well-known French novelist. Cloth. 60 cents.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION! MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE AND SYMPHONY CONCERT Proceeds go to buy MILK AND BREAD for the children of the Passaic textile strikers. Wagner-Tchaikowsky Program David Mendoza, of Capitol Theatre, Conductor. Famous Scheherazade by Rimsky-Korsakoff Directed by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera. CHORUS OF 250 VOICES led by Jacob Schaefer. SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 28, 8 P. M. at CONEY ISLAND STADIUM Surf Ave. and W. 6th St. General Admission \$1.00 Reserved Seats \$2.00 Tickets for sale at the Daily Worker Office and 799 Broadway, Room 512.



CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK VOTERS

(EACH POINT SECURED IS A VOTE)



FOR CANDIDATE TO MOSCOW

This check-up on all workers securing points in the last subscription campaign for The DAILY WORKER, shows number of points which will be credited as votes for each voters' choice candidate.

DISTRICT 13

WINNER OF THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL SUB CAMPAIGN

Table listing voters and their points for District 13 across various cities like Berkeley, Eureka, Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco.

DISTRICT 2

SECURED OVER 80,000 POINTS AND WINNING PRIZE OF A TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR 2 CANDIDATES

Table listing voters and their points for District 2 across various cities like Astoria, Bridgeport, Corona, Hartford, Hoboken, and Jersey City.

Main table listing voters and their points for District 13 across various cities like Berkeley, Eureka, Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco.



William Green and the Citizens' Military Training Camps

A Statement by the Young Workers' League of America. THE daily press reports that William Green, who, together with seven members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor...

When Green knows, as well and better than most people, that part of the training at the camps consists in an attempt to inculcate in the minds of the recruits the idea that all workers are "agents of Moscow" who should be suppressed or deported...

What are Green and his colleagues of the executive council of the A. F. of L. doing hobnobbing with Major General Sumnerall, one of the most ardent and vicious propagandists for a big militarism program in the United States...

Does Not Speak for Rank and File. WHEN Green endorses the C. M. T. C. he is, whether he knows it or not, doing the work of the bankers and industrial magnates of America...

THE Citizen's Military Training Camps are a part of the huge militarization program of American imperialism. And Green follows the lead of the imperialists in endorsing this program.

The answer of workers everywhere to the declaration of William Green must be a firm opposition to the C. M. T. C. and the entire militarism program of American imperialism.

At a time when the government is being conducted more and more openly by direct representatives of the capitalists of this country, when members of the House of Morgan and other Wall Street interests are brazenly appointed to leading positions in the war department...

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent? John Zaskolicky, Shelton 30 NEW JERSEY— Axel Bjorken, Arlington 100 S. Ravenna, Bayonne 45 Daniel Ungar, Bergenfield 100 Henry Sarnak, Clifton 100 John Nagy, Ford 45 James Szepesy, Ford 20 Rose Schuch, Garfield 20 John Lambert, Hilton 230 William Dyke, Irvington 10 Sam Zhukofsky, Irvington 20 B. Bucher, Linden 75 H. Stern, Linden 20 Dora J. Dow, Mendham 100 Otto Kalsan, Millington 100 Anton Gold, Murray Hill 100 Bertalan Skapinetz, Perth Amboy 100 Waino Kanto, Plainfield 45 O. Olson, Ridgely 30 S. Olson, Ridgely 45 N. Lifshutz, Rutherford 100 Peter Momo, Union City 45 George P. Poropof, Union City 100 G. Hoffman, Verona 100

Associated Silk Workers 100 Oscar Dittrich 100 Chas. Kondia 100 A. Lapinski 65 B. Leib 20 Seymour Raskin 45 Abram Waka 90 STAMFORD, CONN.— E. A. Furman 30 A. A. Sockol 845 Isador Wofsy 45 Peter A. Vasilieff 20 W. Vergun 75 Francis Vondras 100 Sonya Walday 100 Aranka Waldner 30 Isabel Waldner 30 Marie Walker 20 Wm. Weinstein 110 Mr. Weisberg 20 Ida Weiss 45 J. Weiss 100 Benjamin Weisberg 45 Bella Weisman 20 August Wexler 100 J. White 50 Sarah Wildhorn 100 John Williams 100 Sonia Winett 65 Charles Wiseman 20 W. Wolf 30 Bert Wolf 100 Elizabeth Woods 50

Waterbury, Conn.— A. Boyus 20 WEST NEW YORK, N. J.— Peter Cibula 30 G. Manicardi 20 Geo. Zimmerman 40 YONKERS, N. Y.— O. A. Krampetz 100 MISCELLANEOUS— CONNECTICUT: Treskunoff Studio, Ansonia 30 Herman Cade, Branford 20 H. G. Ahlgren, Collinsville 80 C. M. Smith, Cos Cob 100 S. R. Cohen, New Britain 100 P. H. Shea, New Britain 100 A. P. Szczepanski, New Britain 45 John Tomaino, New London 20 S. J. Pyndusa, Norwalk 20 Richard E. Addison, Plainsfield 30

NEW YORK— Kiyoshi Yambe, Babylon 55 S. Weinrit, Beacon 20 H. D. Deutsch, Belmar 45 M. Martinson, College Point 100 Theodore Henky, Crestwood 30 Chas. Silverman, E. Nassau 100 Pauline Berzon, Edgemoor 65 F. Gruemberg, Flushing 20 Mrs. F. Madinich, Garden City 10 M. Lahti, Inwood 20 M. R. Cohen, New Britain 20 Hannah Sato, Inwood 20 Lempji Oja, Jamaica 75 David J. Saposs, Katonah 100 H. Park, Liberty 20 F. Crotty, Malverne 20 M. Michalowski, Maspeth 20 Otto Kalsan, Midland Beach 20 J. S. Weiner, Newburgh 100 Alfred Baum, Ozone Park 20 M. Gerst, Peekskill 20 V. Kaminsky, Peekskill 100 Joachim Kotchmar, Watervliet 245 M. Karavasil, White Plains 30 P. Artola, Woodhaven 20 H. Beck, Woodside 45 E. R. Saengor, Woodside 40

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent? Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

Jewish Fraction Meeting All the Jewish Party members are urgently requested to attend the Jewish party fraction meeting coming Friday, Aug. 27, at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd. Comrade Max Bedacht and Rubin Salzman will take up very important problems.



# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.)

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

## The Capitalist Press and Stoolpigeons.

A very superficial observation of the local gang of stoolpigeons of the capitalist class, reveals at once that they are very crude and brazen in their operations in the local labor movement, if indeed it can be called such. However, they imagine that they are clever. But they possess the cleverness of an elephant plowing thru a snowbank. Of our 20 years experience in the labor movement, we can honestly say that we have never seen a more cumbersome set of lieutenants of the capitalists, than those who operate in Great Falls. They are whitened sepulchers of dishonesty and corruption. And when sometimes the air is pregnant with foul and nauseating odors, it is because these creatures in human sin are about.

It is well for the honest rank and file of labor to know what constitutes the earmarks of the stoolpigeon element within its ranks. Once the workers know the line that separates the honest from the dishonest leaders of labor, it will have no difficulty in taking care of its interests.

For instance, the element that works in close co-operation with the two local organs of the Copper Company, the Tribune and the Leader, is an element that receives its orders from the Anaconda Copper Company. Every worker who is conscious of the fact that he lives, knows that the Tribune which waxes fat on county printing contracts, is the official morning handbill of the Copper Company, while the Leader is the official afternoon handbill of the same trust. Both of these capitalist sheets are as spiritual as a hog at the corn trough. For a cigaret and a glass of wine they are prepared to sell the nation, the state, its inhabitants and wealth, both natural and created, to their god, the Anaconda Copper Company. Every time that they yelp at the honest elements in the labor movement, and back the plots of the stoolpigeons' elements, the whole world sees their spotted tongues lined with copper. But while these sheets have not organized the workers into labor organizations, they have, as every intelligent worker knows, put out streams of propaganda against the unity of labor, thru the instrumentality of the shady elements within the ranks of organized labor.

That is the very purpose of their existence; to promote dishonesty in our political and industrial life as a people. They never have a word to say in the upholding of honesty anywhere.

Therefore, workers, beware of that element which uses the capitalist press within your ranks, to advance the plans and plots of the capitalist class. It is a sure sign that it is not too honest with labor, as that two and two make four.

There will always be more or less differences between groups in the labor movement, as to economics and policies. How could it be otherwise? Since labor all over the world is becoming rapidly the dominant actor in the political and industrial life of the nations, it stands to reason that there is bound to be conflicting opinions on some important questions affecting policy and tactics. Perhaps that is as it should be. Everything that is alive is in a process of agitation. Only the dead are dead.

And as workers, it is our duty to study the various labor ideas, in order that we may be in a position to fight effectively in the class struggle. If it is in the interest of our class, we shall adopt it.

But there cannot be any difference of opinion among the workers of all shades of labor opinion, as to the sociological fact, that any element or individual who works with the agencies of capitalism, such as the capitalist press, is a stoolpigeon of the capitalist class, either conscious or unconscious. Again we say, guard yourselves against them.

—Great Falls, Mont., Town Topics.

## PAINTERS' UNION GETS RAISE FOR CHICAGO MEMBERS; BOOM IN BUILDING MAKES IT EASY

As a result of the 85% organization of painters and glaziers in Chicago, some 17,000 members of that union will receive an increase in wages on Sept. 13 from the present dollar and a half an hour to \$1.62½, or thirteen dollars a day.

The fact that union conditions prevail has had a good effect on the employment situation. Work is plentiful in the territory over which the Painters' District Council of Chicago has jurisdiction, and which includes everything between Lake Michigan on the east and the county line on the west, between North Chicago and the Indiana line.

Painting is one of the dangerous trades, on account of the prevalence of lead poisoning. The danger increases directly as the length of the day increases, and as the wages are lowered, for this means longer exposure, insufficient recreation, and lack of hygienic facilities. In the old days before the union organization was strong "painters' colic" or lead poisoning was a greater thing. There is still too much of it, but organization and union conditions have reduced it remarkably.

The spraying machines are also used now for the cheaper work as fine even coats of paint are not yet possible by this method. The Painters' union is one of the largest of the building trades department to reject the Lands award. The open shop drive culminating in the decision of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis several years ago brought chaos into the building industry, and some of the unions which had formerly co-operated well with each other signed the award. Others did not.

The open shop drive was smashed largely by the building boom and while there is plenty of construction going on, individual unions can, by organization activity, raise their wages. However, when the building boom ends, there may be another story to tell. Then the need of close relationships between the various unions of the building industry will be very apparent, the left wing members point out, and the old clauses for sympathetic strikes will have to go back into the contracts, and machinery will have to be created for some common action.

The left wing in the Painters' union also is emphasizing now that a thorough discussion by the membership of the proposition for amalgamation of building trades union with departmentalization, as outlined by the 1913 Building Trades Department Convention is more necessary than ever.

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

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

## LIVE UNION OF LABORERS IN WORCESTER

### Wage Demand Pending May Bring Strike

By SYDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—Without the blare of trumpets the work of organization has been going on steadily in this city, known thru-out the land as the "mother of the open shop" until today, a lusty young union of laborers marches proudly with its more than 600 members to challenge the dictatorial rule of the most militant open shop labor-hating outfit known as the Building Trades Employers' Association of Worcester.

#### A Live Local.

The Laborers' Union, Local 620, is affiliated with the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, and bids fair to set the pace in reactionary New England for militancy and progress. A young militant and class-conscious element is at the helm and its special meeting held at Victory Hall, Shrewsbury street, which was attended by the bulk of the membership, making it more like a mass meeting than an ordinary business meeting, bears eloquent testimony to its ability to fight and win.

The union demands a straight 60 cents per hour for all laborers. This and other demands are now before the employers' association, who have persistently tried to avoid the issues with all sorts of lame excuses, among which a few are: that the union is not yet six months in existence; that they did not hear of such a union being organized (despite the fact that all employers received our letters informing them of the organization and existence of the Laborers' Union, etc.).

#### Bosses Fight Standard Wage.

One of the large contractors declared that they are paying a scale ranging from 40 to 70 cents an hour, and because of the great difference in quality of workmen in this particular line, this contractor said, they had refused to consider setting a standard wage. Of course the declaration of this contractor is sheer bunk.

In the first place, no laborer is at the present time getting 70 cents an hour, this exaggerated statement was meant to show thru the local papers which carried his statement that the boss was even paying more than the union is asking for, if the laborer deserves it. This statement was intended to show how "good" the boss is to "deserve" workers, and thus creating in the public mind the idea that those who do not get 70 cents an hour don't deserve it, thus paving the road for prejudicing the public mind in the event of a strike, when the contractors will try to show that the union is asking for unjust demands, etc.

#### All Driven Alike.

Secondly, the scale averages about 45 cents an hour, and regardless of the claims as to the "quality" of workmen, every man on the job knows that he is not out on a picnic. The straw boss attends to the driving of the men, regardless of "quality." A stronger man probably endures the driving a little better than a weaker man, but they all do the same work.

The union is going thru with its demands and a strike will tie up every big construction job here if the bosses don't sober up. Negotiations with the Employers' Association are carried on thru William L. Allen, secretary of that association, which will meet to decide upon our demands, and the executive committee of the Laborers' Union will meet on the following night, when a reply from the bosses will be had.

#### Support Passaic.

At the special meeting of the union the principle speaker was Brother Kula of Springfield, Mass., who spoke in Italian. The meeting also unanimously voted to assess each member 40 cents for the following purposes: 15 cents for the Passaic, N. J., textile strikers and 25 cents each for the purchase of a banner with the union emblem for use in the Labor Day parade.

The union will turn out 100 per cent strong in the Labor Day parade and before joining the main parade of the other local unions, we will start from our hall with a band and parade past the headquarters of the Employers' Association to show them that we are in business to stay. It was also decided that every member in line will carry a placard with militant and labor-rousing slogans. The parade will be utilized for arousing the labor movement in this city to the needs of a huge campaign for organizing the unorganized.

#### Will Give to British.

When Joseph Jones, the British miners' delegate, comes to this city the laborers will be on deck not merely with a rousing welcome, but with substantial cash for the heroic striking miners in England.

## PAINTERS SOLD OUT IN STRIKE AT CLEVELAND

### Unity Needed in the Building Trades

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—After the painters had been out on strike since March 1, the strike committee about ten days ago demanded from the meeting of the painters full power to act. The contractors declared that they could not deal with a committee that had constantly to report back to the membership and get their approval altho this plan had been satisfactory to the unions and the strike committee till that time.

More significant was the demand of the strike committee when it was stated by the "Citizens' Committee" representing the contractors and the open shoppers generally, that there would be no compromise, that "the train had left." This was clear. The contractors had a fund of \$5,000,000 to fight the painters and glaziers. In addition, "vandilism" was raising hell in Cleveland. It was simple for the contractors to find men who would engage in breaking windows, setting bombs, etc. That is a simple and general practice, when men are striking. So all the accompaniments of a strike in which the employers go the limit were in motion. To give the strike committee full power under these circumstances was a serious mistake.

Several weeks ago the contractors offered the painters \$1.30 an hour, 5½-day week, which was overwhelmingly rejected. What must have been the surprise of the painters today when they read that their committee did not get \$1.37½ an hour, 6-day week, but gave in to the demands of the employers, viz., the conditions that the workers had when they went out on strike, that is \$1.25 an hour, 5½-day week. In other words, the workers won nothing, but have lost everything. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost in wages and the union has been decidedly weakened.

"Public Interest" the Excuse. This is the accomplishment of the strike committee with full powers. According to the papers, "public interest, the growth and prosperity of the city of Cleveland, the continued expansion of facilities for the housing of new industries, seem in the opinion of the officers of these organizations and the business agents of their district council, to make it desirable that the men return to their jobs at the old rate of wages."

This is what was said in the case of the building laborers, who after several months of strike had to return on the original terms. Next year the carpenters intend to make their demands. It is high time for the rank and file of the building workers in Cleveland to take matters into their own hands and organize properly. As already stated in these columns, they must see to it that:

#### What to Do.

1. All agreements of the building trades terminate at the same time, May 1.
2. No agreement should be for more than one year.
3. The two building trades councils must be merged without delay. The existence of the two councils—both affiliated to the A. F. of L. but only one belonging to the Cleveland Federation of Labor—is a menace to the workers.
4. A grievance of one union must be regarded as a grievance of all unions—a stoppage of work by one must immediately be followed by stoppage by all.

## Workers and Farmers Urged to Hear Engdahl Speak in Wisconsin

Serious unrest is sweeping over the farming and laboring population of the country as some of the recent primary election results show. Does the government at Washington want to solve the problems of the workers and farmers of this country? CAN the American government solve them? These are the questions of the day and exactly these questions will form the subject of the speech by J. LOUIS ENGDahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who is going to Merrill, Wis., to speak on the subject: "Can the American Government Solve the Problems of the Workers and the Farmers?" The meeting will be on Friday, August 27, 8 p. m. at Arcadia Hall.

The rich bankers are trying to convince the farmers that the source of all their troubles is the high wages of the city workers. Is this true? Are the workers and farmers enemies or friends? Engdahl will answer this question in his speech, "Why the Workers and Farmers Are Natural Allies" at Bloomville, Wis., Saturday, August 28, 8 p. m., sharp. The meeting will be held at the Town Hall.

Refugees Flee Gulf Hurricane. PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Aug. 26.—Refugees from nearby towns who had fled from the coast to highland places prepared today to return to their homes when the gulf hurricane, which spent most of its fury around New Orleans failed to strike the West Gulf Coast.



(Copyright, 1928, 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 quiet hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose 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 firing 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 under control. 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 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. Dad attends a meeting of the association and realizes he has no chance to buck up against the huge combine he faces there in attempting to advance the interests of the men. The strike is called and Dad, along with the rest of the operators, takes the thugs and guards supplied by the association to "protect property."

Paul had gone with the strikers, so Bunny learned. Mr. Ross had offered to keep him on, for there was some building that needed to be done, and the carpenters were not on strike. But Paul had thought it over and decided that his duty lay with the oil workers; they hadn't many educated men among them—that was one of the burdens the twelve hour day put upon them; so Mr. Ross would have to accept Paul's resignation, permanently or temporarily, as he might think best. Dad had said there would be no hard feelings, and Paul might come back when the strike was over.

Bunny went up to the Rascum place to see Ruth and ask her about it. The "Superintendent of Horticultural Operations" had gone on strike with the boss carpenter, but they were still occupying the bungalow, and Ruth did the work for Dad, whenever he occupied the cabin. Ruth said that Paul couldn't get out here any more, he was sleeping on some sacks of straw in the union headquarters, where he worked about twenty hours a day. So Meelle was staying with her sister, and they spent all their spare time baking things, and old Mr. Watkins came with the same old horse hitched to the same old wagon, and carried the things to Paradise, where they were sold to the strikers. They had closed up their stand at the Watkins tract, because there wasn't nobody there but guards, and they wouldn't feed no guards, not if they starved. So spoke Meelle, who was a little chatter-box; and Ruth looked at Bunny with some embarrassment, thinking that wasn't proper talk before him. But Bunny said he wasn't strong for guards himself, it had made him sort of sick to see them on the place that was supposed to be his. And Meelle said the man that was in charge at their place wasn't a bad fellow, he had been a forester and fireguard; but some of them others was awful men, and Pap was a scairt for the girls to go on the road at night, they cussed something fierce, and they had liquor all the time.

There was an alluring odor of hot gingerbread in the kitchen, and Bunny had not yet had his lunch; so the girls set the little table, and the three sat down, and had a meal of scrambled eggs and potatoes, and bread and butter, and goat's milk and gingerbread and strawberries—for the plants which Paul had set out had been diligently tended by Ruth, who couldn't bear to let lying things suffer, even green ones. Ruth was now a young lady of almost eighteen, the same age as Bunny, but she felt a lot older, as girls do. Her fair hair was done up on the top of her head, and you saw her bare legs no longer. She always looked nice working in the kitchen, because then her cheeks were rosy; she was competent in her own domain, and told you to sit down and not mess things up trying to help. She had the bright blue eyes of all the Watkins family; in her case they went with a candid, quiet gaze that seemed to go to the depths of you, and make both deception and unkindness impossible.

Bunny at this time was just beginning an intense experience back at home—his first serious love affair, about which we shall be told before long. Eunice Hoyt was a rich girl, and complicated; to know her was sometimes pleasure and sometimes torment. But Ruth was a poor girl, and simple; her presence was soothing, calm and still like a Sabbath morning. Paul was a great and good man. Now Paul had given up his ten dollar a day job to help the strikers, and Ruth was baking food for the strikers, and while they had money she would sell it to them, and when they had no more money she would give it to them.

Meelle, likewise, was delighted to bake for the men, but that was not her only interest in them. The coming of oil to the Watkins tract had meant vast changes in Meelle's life, she was no longer to be recognized as a goat-herd, but had blossomed out, acquiring sophistication and conversation, and a bright colored ribbon in her hair and a necklace of yellow beads about her neck. Meelle had been to town the evening before, and it had been so exciting! Eli was a full-fledged preacher now, with a church of his own, and was holding services every evening for the glory of the Lord, and great numbers of the strikers had come, and grace had been abounding; and in between the pentecostal manifestations, Meelle had picked up news of the strike—there had been a fight on Main Street because a drunken guard had been rude to Mamie Parsons; and Paul had been one of a committee to see the sheriff and demand that he take either the liquor or the guns away from his deputies; and tomorrow Meelle was going to church again—there would be three services all through the day; and it was said that on Monday the operators were going to bring in strike-breakers, and start the wells flowing on Excelsior Pete; and the men were getting ready to stop that if they could—it would be terrible!

(To be continued)

The Biggest Event of the Picnic Season in Chicago

T. U. E. L. PICNIC

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Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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

## CARPENTERS 376 ASKS LOCALS TO CHECK OFFICIALS

### Hutcheson Persecution Basis of Appeal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Local No. 376 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is appealing to the other locals of the union to take action against the arbitrary regime of President William L. Hutcheson of the general organization.

#### Expels His Opposers.

Under the pretext of technical violations of the union constitution, Hutcheson has punished all who oppose his policy by a whole series of suspensions, expulsions and charter revocations. Local No. 376 has had its charter revoked because its recording secretary, Nathan Rosen, was the candidate against Hutcheson on a progressive program in the last election.

Each local union is receiving from Local No. 376 a letter explaining its appeal to the general organization, a resolution for consideration by the local receiving it, and a small booklet setting forth in detail the conflict between Hutcheson and the progressives in the union. An appeal is made to all local unions to defend the constitutional rights of the members and locals and stop Hutcheson's persecution of all progressive opposition to his autocratic rule.

#### A Progressive Program.

The progressive program proposes measures to strengthen the union organization, give the carpenters job control and the forty-hour, five-day week. Amalgamation of the building trades upon a departmental basis is included, in the demands, along with uniform agreements, expiring at the same time and to be ratified by the rank and file.

#### WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## WCFL Radio Program

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

#### TONIGHT.

- 8:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solo.
- 7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
- 7:30 to 8:30—Vella Cook, contralto; WCFL Ensemble; Clarence Theders, baritone.
- 8:30 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, gleam choir; Al Scott Hawaiian Trio; Cook Sisters, harmony songs.

## Features of Next Saturday's Issue of the New Magazine Supplement

by

- V. F. CALVERTON
  - T. J. O'FLAHERTY
  - MANUEL GOMEZ
  - JESSICA SMITH
  - HARRY GANNES
- and all the leading figures in the American Communist movement.

## ART WORK AND CARTOONS

by

- FRED ELLIS
  - K. A. SUVANTO
  - HAY BALES
  - A. JERGER
  - VOSE
- and Others

## Poems - Movie Reviews and other features

Be Sure to Get the Issue of Saturday, August 28th



THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months By mail (outside of Chicago): \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

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J. LOUIS ENGDALH } Editors WILLIAM F. DUNNE } MORITZ J. LOEB } Business Manager

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

Our Estimate of the Philippine Situation Confirmed

We were slightly too optimistic yesterday when we inferred that the imperialists supporting the Bacon bill had failed to organize a Moro demonstration in its favor, or even a substantial demonstration in favor of continued American rule for the benefit of Colonel Carmi Thompson and the American press.

A later dispatch to the New York Times states: A delegation of Moros headed Colonel Thompson a list of Datos, or feudal chiefs, "who want the American people to govern Lanao Province." They wrote in Arabic . . . The list named 400 Datos, claiming 70,000 followers.

Inasmuch as there are 500,000 Moros, the numerical following of the chiefs who want perpetual American rule, even if genuine, is not very impressive, but there has been an appeal for the imperialist press to play up. The Times gives it a headline, "Moros Demand American Rule."

But more important than this feeble popular support for the Bacon bill and the rubber interests is a statement immediately preceding the sentences we quote and reading as follows:

Some Americans of Mindanao, as elsewhere in the Philippines, realizing the danger of the situation, the possibilities of a flare-up over the independence and Bacon bill issues, IF THE AGITATION GETS OUT OF THE LEADERS' HANDS AND BECOMES A REAL ANTI-AMERICAN CAMPAIGN, recommend the appointment of a congressional commission . . . (Emphasis ours.)

In the concluding article on the Philippine situation published on this page today we make certain criticisms of the leadership of the independence movement which this dispatch confirms. The failure of this leadership to organize the workers and peasants as the mass base of the movement, their catering to American respectability and the playing down of the importance of the Philippine labor movement, has prevented the struggle for national liberation developing the definitely anti-American capitalist character it must have to be effective in consolidating itself.

As usual, when such struggles sharpen, the imperialists are looking to the middle class leadership to check its development and divert it into channels where its energy will be exhausted in fruitless endeavor.

Expressions like that which we quote, coming from the enemies of the Philippine liberation movement, should serve as a warning to its present leaders and convince them of the most exploited and therefore the most determined section of the population—the workers and peasants.

Important Developments in the Trade Union Movement

A wide difference of opinion has developed with the leadership of A. F. of L. unions on the question of how far the worker-employer co-operation theory and practice of the Watson-Parker bill is to be extended by legislation if the report of the views expressed by President Green during the conference of the A. F. of L. executive council with President Coolidge is correct.

The New York Times reports the position of the A. F. of L. official as follows:

Organized labor is opposed . . . to the extension of the principles of the railroad labor board, with indirect government supervision of strikes and labor disputes, according to the leaders who had luncheon with President Coolidge today. . . .

William Green . . . while declining to oppose directly the principle for the adjustment of disputes in other industries, declared, "IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO EXTEND THE SYSTEM IN OTHER INDUSTRIES."

Others in the party asserted that LABOR WAS OPPOSED TO THE PLAN CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION THRU THE BOARD which had power to exert public pressure on the employes as well as capital.

It appears from the report that the objection is not to the principle of "identity of interest" between labor and capital, but to the enactment of legislation which creates a government agency especially for the handling of disputes. It is probable that the tremendous power wielded by the present completely reactionary mediation board, appointed by Coolidge in accord with the provisions of the Watson-Parker bill, and the agitation for the extension of this legislation to other industries, particularly coal mining, coupled with the fact that a powerful opposition has been organized in the United Mine Workers' Union as a result of the rank and file and the lower circle of officials seeing the danger of just such proposals, endangering the very life of the union, have forced the A. F. of L. leaders to give some serious thought to the danger of a mass revolt once the workers of other unions become aware of the direction in which they are being led.

We must await further information before we are able to estimate the full significance of the statements made to Coolidge, but one thing is certain: It is that pressure from below, as yet not strong and well organized and clear, is being felt by the official sponsors of worker-employer co-operation.

The pressure must and will be increased.

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CHICAGO PAINTERS' LOCAL 194 DONATES \$1,000 TO MINE STRIKE

The Chicago Painters' Union, Local 194, on Wednesday received the speakers for British miners' relief, Paul McKenna, representing the strikers directly, and Anton Johansen of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Following the addresses of these speakers, the local voted an assessment of fifty cents per member, and ordered a check drawn immediately for an amount to cover such assessment, a sum of \$875.

This is an addition to the sum of \$125 previously given and brings the donation of Local 194 to the British strikers up to an even \$1,000.

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

ARTICLE VII.

New Problems—New Methods.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

IT is clear that the struggle for national liberation in the Philippines has entered a new phase.

Up to the time that the introduction of the Bacon bill and the intensive Wall Street propaganda in support of it announced the intention of American imperialism to tighten its control of the islands, and the rubber interests began agitation for the repeal of the land laws, the Philippine independence movement for the last ten years has based itself on the promise of independence—"whenever a stable government has been established"—contained in the Jones bill.

It has been possible for the small Philippine capitalist class and the middle class to carry on a highly respectable propaganda struggle for a Philippine republic. It has been necessary only to point to the Jones bill as the expression of American government. The only controversial issue has been as to whether the Philippines had established a stable government, were organizationally efficient and in other ways were "ready for independence."

THE issue therefore became one of fact and the American propaganda of the independence movement has been devoted largely to showing that Filipino workers can and will labor just as hard and devotedly for their employers as American workers do, that tropical torpor is foreign to the Filipino masses, that Filipino intellectuals are the peer of any in the world, that Filipino capitalists are good business men, and to similar middle class idiocies.

A SAMPLE of this kind of publicity is to be found in "The Philippine Republic" for August. Speaking of the Manila daily newspapers, it says: Individually and collectively, these four newspapers will compare in every way with the American dailies of our larger cities. Indeed, sometimes we think they are better

edited and snappier, and THEY CARRY NEARLY EVERY ONE OF THE IMPORTANT SYNDICATE FEATURES THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS CARRY. . . . "WHY, THEY ARE JUST LIKE AMERICAN PAPERS," exclaimed an American. . . . like many Americans, he had been fed up on propaganda, and believed that anything Philippine must necessarily be below par. (Emphasis mine.)

WHY Filipinos should be particularly proud of the fact that their newspapers "are just like American papers" and that they carry the syndicated poison of the American press is a mystery to any intelligent worker. It can be explained only by the fact that Americanization of the island population is considered a strong argument for independence.

AS a matter of fact, this is the argument of the rubber interests and they propose an intensive Americanization by the enslavement of Filipino and Moro workers and peasants. At this point the middle class leaders of the Philippine independence movement and the American capitalists are in agreement and it is here that the weakness of the present leadership shows itself, even the some of them indulge in seemingly militant nationalist utterances. Speaking recently to a meeting of 10,000 people in the Manila opera house, Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine house of representatives, said:

We are at war. A PEACEFUL war, to be sure, but war, tremendous, exacting war just the same. We are engaged in a strenuous struggle against the rising tide of imperialism in our country. . . . Let us all, DEMOCRATS, NATIONALISTS, VETERANS or not, join forces and fight imperialism with all the force at our command. (Emphasis mine.)

ONE may pass over the reference to "peaceful" war as an oratorical euphemism, but where in the mention of the coalition of forces to fight im-

perialism is there any mention of the labor movement—the 150,000 organized Filipino workers—or to the peasant organizations, of which there are a number in the islands?

It is quite evidently a purely parliamentary struggle that the present leaders of the independence movement have in mind and one in which the working masses will be represented only thru middle-class political parties.

THIS is a fundamental mistake and it spells failure for freedom of the islands unless it is corrected. The present leadership is being tested. Much depends upon its decision as to what forces it must base itself on.

The Philippine leadership should study the Chinese national liberation movement. It will find that the militancy and vitality of the Chinese movement springs from the fact that it is based upon the labor movement first, and second, upon an alliance between the workers and the peasantry. The honest intellectuals of China, students particularly, have become organizers of the trade unions and peasant associations. The Chinese labor movement is now the leader of the struggle for national liberation as well as its principal organizing force with the peasantry giving it a mass character.

THE Philippine trade union movement in proportion to total population is immensely stronger than was the Chinese trade union movement when the Hongkong transport workers' strike marked the beginning of the rise of the labor movement to the leadership of the national liberation struggle. One hundred and fifty thousand organized workers in a population of some 11,000,000 can exert an immense influence in shaping the course of the struggle.

THERE are signs that the labor movement and the labor press are already considerably in advance of the purely nationalist movement. The annual convention of the Philippine Federation of Labor on May 4 adopted a resolution declaring that:

In case of war between the United States and any other nation bordering on the Pacific, THE WORKERS OF THE PHILIPPINES WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

The resolution made the further declaration that:

The Filipino workers HAVE NO OTHER CAUSE TO DEFEND THAN THAT OF THE LIBERATION OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY. "LA REVOLUCION," a Manila labor paper published in Spanish, in commenting on the above declaration, says:

One must stand one way or another. Let us be perfectly frank from now on. We should not hesitate to let the world know our position: we are for Filipino independence AND WE WILL ALLY OURSELVES WITH ANY POWER WILLING TO GUARANTEE US INDEPENDENCE, ALTHO THAT GUARANTEE MUST BE A MORE EFFECTIVE ONE THAN THAT GIVEN TO US IN 1898. (Emphasis mine.)

CONTRASTED with the generalities of the middle class leaders of the independence movement, these statements show an understanding and determination which no national liberation movement can fail to take full advantage of and succeed.

The organization and extension of peasant organizations, the division of estates and public lands by a commission of delegates of peasant organizations, an intensive campaign for the inclusion in the trade unions of all agricultural and industrial workers, the establishment of a firm alliance between the trade unions and the peasantry, the demand for a workers' and peasants' government—the linking up of all these demands and organizational measures with the struggle for national liberation, autonomy in internal affairs for the Moro sections desiring it—these are the minimum requirements for a successful struggle against American imperialism in the Philippines. (THE END.)

A Danger to British Labor

By EARL BROWDER.

WHEN the British parliament passed the eight-hour law (a law which, if enforced, increases the time underground of the miners to eight and one-half hours) it was completing a clever encircling movement about the miners, with the assistance of the general council, "left" as well as right wings, by means of which it expects to drive the miners to accept the coal commission report. This campaign has had wide ramifications, extending right into the labor unions, some points of which are plainly visible to indicate those which are hidden.

The eight-hour law is organically connected with the campaign against Soviet Russia. Both reflect a deep desire of the bourgeoisie who wish longer hours for labor and wish to crush the workers' republic, but the immediate purpose is to enable the treacherous right-wing leaders of the trade unions and labor party, Thomas, MacDonald & Co., to pose before the masses in a militant attitude of defiance of the government; for them to regain some of the lost hold upon the workers; to demoralize the broad opposition aroused at the surrender of the general strike by calling for a "united front" against the eight-hour law and for Soviet Russia (a "united front" with Thomas, MacDonald & Co.); and under cover of all this elaborate smoke-screen, the miners, their months gaged by a "united front" agreement, their support demoralized, can be driven to accept the Samuel memorandum under threats of worse to come if they refuse.

IT is a very critical situation for the miners, and therefore for the world's labor movement. Cook himself fell into the trap when he agreed to withdraw his pamphlet on the betrayal of the general strike and agreed to the cancellation of the June 25 conference of the union executives. What a tremendous triumph this was for the traitor, Thomas, is reflected in the convention of the National Union of Railway Men, where the opposition, thrown into confusion by the sudden unity of Cook with Thomas, was completely demoralized.

How deep that opposition was in its potentialities was shown on the first day, when a majority of the delegates overruled Thomas and his pleas, to eject from the hall the bourgeois newspaper representatives. The opposition sentiment was there, but it had been deprived of its lead, of its point of orientation—it had been belated.

THE role of the so-called "left wing" in the general council (Purcell, Hicks, et al) in the latest developments continue to be what it was since the calling of the general strike and its surrender—that of lackeys to Thomas and the right wing. In equivocal public statements and speeches they have attempted to direct away from themselves the mass indignation at the surrender of the general strike, but their actions continue to help Thomas carry thru new treachery.

It is the camouflage of new "help for the miners" that made it possible to postpone the meeting of the executives, together with the pretense of uniting to defend Russia, and it is this

false "united front" which is pledged to no action whatever that is dissolving the basis for a real advance of the workers—the basis of a mass movement for new leadership.

IT is exceedingly painful to note that even some of the revolutionary workers have been confused by the new maneuvers of reaction. This is the more unfortunate since the minority movement and the Communist Party made such a brilliant record, before and during the strike, and gave the working masses such a clear, militant leadership. All the more necessary it is, then, for us to say clearly that the tendency observable among the revolutionary workers to silence their criticism of the general council leaders (both right and "left") at this moment is the most dangerous thing for the whole movement that could happen.

When the Glasgow Worker, organ of the minority movement, issued the slogan on June 25 of "Action first, criticism afterward," it was objectively falling into the same trap into which Cook fell, and thus falling effectively to expose and block this huge treason, this monstrous strategy of all the forces of the British bourgeoisie directed against the miners, and thru the miners against the whole working class.

THRU the whole experience of the British working class since the last days of April, the bright yellow thread of bankrupt reformism is intertwined; this thread choked the magnificent general strike; and now, after it had been so splendidly cast off by the miners in their brilliant struggle, it is again about their necks.

The first duty of revolutionists everywhere is to cry a warning to the miners and to call for action and struggle which will break thru this ring of governmental forces and reformist treachery. Such action requires criticism, constant and continuous criticism, of all the misleaders of the British workers. Only thus can the new hours-law be defeated, together with the whole capitalist offensive.

Coolidge States U. S. Will Not Revise Its World Court Position

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 26.—President Coolidge is "disturbed" by the rumors from Europe that the countries which constitute the world court are intending to induce the United States to revise its reservations and ask for various trades on tariff regulations.

The "spokesman," who always speaks for the president, asserts that the United States will go into the world court on the reservations adopted by the senate or will not go in at all. This is the ultimatum handed in advance to the league powers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 26.—Four men were killed, one is dying and two others are in critical condition in a hospital here as the result of an automobile crash here early today.

Are Demands of Miners Unfair?

By MAX BEDACHT.

THE British general strike raised many issues for the workers that need careful consideration. One of these issues is that the strike was fought in support of the struggle of the British Miners' Federation for the maintenance of their standard of wages and hours against the mine owners who claim that the coal mining industry can no longer maintain decent wages and hours and still pay profits. The mine owners maintain that it is manifestly unfair of the workers to demand "more than the industry can pay." The issue of capitalism itself is thus raised.

The capitalist "invests" money only because he expects profits. Organization of production is carried on on that basis. No profit—no production. As against this there is the interest of society as a whole and of the worker in particular. No production—no eats.

The Contradiction.

HERE is for capitalism the insoluble contradiction between the profit interests of the capitalist owners of industry and the very life interests of society. It is here where the principle of the American Federation of Labor, "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay," suffers its Waterloo. A fair day's work for the boss can be only one guaranteeing good profits, irrespective of whether the workers eat or not. A fair day's wage for the workers, on the other hand, can only be one which guarantees sufficient means of living, irrespective of whether the boss gets any profits on his investment or not.

The British struggle is establishing for themselves the principle that the concern of the workers and unions is only a "fair day's pay." It is in the

nature of capitalism that in these struggles for a fair day's pay the workers will run up against a situation when industries conducted on the basis of capitalism can no longer guarantee a "fair day's pay" and a "fair profit." At this moment the struggle of the workers must direct itself against profit, against capitalism itself. The workers cannot starve themselves merely to guarantee profits to their bosses. And when the bosses, when the private ownership of industry can no longer keep the workers alive then the workers will abolish the bosses, abolish the private ownership of industry which stands in their way.

The Alternative.

THIS is a revolutionary perspective. It is true. But this perspective is not manufactured by the terrible Bolsheviks, but by the logic of capitalism itself. The Communists do not manufacture such revolutionary alternatives. Capitalism creates them. And in spite of all the protestations of the right and the pseudo left leaders of the British general strike of theft [peaceful] and non-revolutionary intentions this alternative rises before the working class of Great Britain and of the world as a result of the strike and its causes.

The miners of Great Britain fight for a chance to live. The mine owners fight for their profits. The principles of capitalism make it obligatory for the mine owners to fight for their profit. The will and the right to live make it obligatory for the workers to fight for their wages. And as between the principles of capitalism and the will to live the struggle will go on until one or the other side wins decisively. And it is not difficult to select the side which will eventually be victorious.

TALE OF TWO CITIES: CHICAGO MILLINERY SHOPS UNORGANIZED, LOWER WAGES THAN IN NEW YORK

CHICAGO—(FP)—Nonunion Chicago sweats its millinery workers while unionized New York gives much more tolerable conditions, the Womens Millinery Workers' union explains in driving home to Chicago girls what organizing means. The union, which is Local 52 of the Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers Intl., draws the following comparisons:

Table with 4 columns: Weekly Wage, Makers & Union Operators Trimmers Hours, New York, Chicago

Table with 4 columns: Overtime Rate, Work, Job, Chicago, straight favorites arbitrary

"Wages and hours for nonunion millinery workers in Chicago compare still more unfavorably with unionized New York." Secy. Anna David of Local 52 says to the girls. "The conditions in New York were secured through the union. You can bring about the

same conditions in Chicago if you will organize."

The local, though organized less than a year ago, promptly showed its sense of responsibility toward the rest of the labor movement both at home and abroad. When Local 47, the men millinery workers of Chicago, gave \$40 for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers, Local 52 donated \$75. When the men gave \$50 to the British miners, the women volunteered in numbers for the British relief tag day in Chicago and they are doing the same for the Passaic tag day.

Two delegates are going from Local 52 to the annual woman trade union conference under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, at Waukegan, Ill., Sept. 24-26. The success of the hat frame workers local in New York in a 3-day strike has led to plans to organize the workers of that craft in a similar local in Chicago.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT! Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent, it's only 5 cents.

Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate Stem.

(Continued from previous issue.)

Encouraged by these great advances of modern phylogeny, and with the support of many new discoveries in comparative anatomy and embryology, in which a number of distinguished observers were at work, I was able in 1874 to venture on the first attempt to trace continuously the whole story of man's evolution. In doing so, I took my stand on the firm ground of the biogenetic law, seeking to give a phylogenetic cause, for each fact of embryology. My Evolution Man, which made the first attempt to accomplish this difficult task, was materially improved and enlarged as new and important discoveries were made. The latest edition (1903 [1904 in English]) contains thirty chapters distributed in two volumes, the first of which deals with embryology (or ontogeny), and the second with the development of species (or phylogeny).

THE I was quite conscious that there were bound to be gaps and weak points in these first attempts to frame a natural anthropology, I had hoped they would have some influence on modern anthropology, and especially that the first sketches of a genealogical tree of the animal world would prove a stimulus to fresh research and improvement. In this I was much mistaken. The dominant school of anthropology, especially in Germany, declined to suffer the introduction of the theory of evolution declaring it to be an unfounded hypothesis, and described our carefully prepared ancestral trees as mere figments. This was due, in the first place, to the great authority of the founder and president (for many years) of the German Anthropological Society, Rudolf Virchow, as I briefly pointed out in the previous chapter. In view of the great regard that is felt for this distinguished scientist, and the extent to which his powerful opposition prevented the spread of the theory, it is necessary to deal more fully with his position on the subject. I am still further constrained to do this because of the erroneous views of it that are circulating, and my own fifty years' acquaintance with my eminent teacher enables me to put them right.

Not only Virchow's numerous pupils and friends can appreciate more than I do his real services to medical science. His Cellular Pathology (1858), his thorough application of the cell-theory to the science of disease, is, in my opinion, one of the greatest advances made by modern medicine. I had the good fortune to begin my medical studies at Wurzburg in 1852, and to spend six valuable terms under the personal guidance of four biologists of the first rank—Albert Kolliker, Rudolf Virchow, Franz Leydig and Carl Gegenbaur. The great stimulus that I received from these distinguished masters in every branch of comparative and microscopic biology was the starting-point of my whole training in that science, and enabled me subsequently to follow with ease the higher intellectual flight of Johannes Muller. From Virchow especially I learned, not only the analytic art of careful observation and judicious appreciation of the detailed facts of anatomy, but also the conception of the whole human frame, the profound conviction of the unity of our nature, the inseparable connection of body and mind, to which Virchow gave a fine expression in his classic essay on "The Efforts to bring about Unity in Scientific Medicine" (1849). The leading articles which he wrote at that time for the Journal of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, which he had founded, contain much new insight into the wonders of life, and a number of excellent general reflections on their significance—pregnant ideas that we can make direct use of for Monistic purposes. In the controversy that broke out between empirical rationalism and materialism and the older vitalism and mysticism, he took the side of the former, and fought together with Jacob Moleschott, Carl Vogt, and Ludwig Buchner. I owe the firm conviction of the unity of organic and inorganic nature, of mechanical character of all vital and psychic activity, which I have always held to be the foundation of my Monistic system, in a great measure to Virchow's teaching and the exhaustive conversations I had with him when I was his assistant. The profound views of the nature of the cell and the independent individuality of these elementary organisms, which he advanced in his great work Cellular Pathology, remained guiding principles for me in the prolonged studies that I made thirty years afterwards of the organization of the radiolaria and other unicellular protists; and also in regard to the theory of the cell-soul, which followed naturally from the psychological study of it.

(To be continued.)