Sem. 115
SEP 16 1926

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

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 204. *Subscription Rates:* In Chicago, by mail, $5.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

THREATEN ATTACK ON CHINA

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

RALPH EASLEY, secretary of the National Civic Federation, delivered a eulogy of the executive council of the A. F. of L. at a recent meeting of the department of industrial relations of the federation. Tho the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America prohibits a member of the union from membership in the civic federation, Easley praised the work of William Green, head of the A. F. of L. and member of the U. M. W. of A. When a known enemy of labor praises the work of labor leaders it is time for the workers to watch out.

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EASLEY was just as bitter in his attack on the Communists as he was fulsome in his praise of the bureaucrats. He declared that both the Passaic strike and the needle trades strike were directed from Moscow and congratulated the labor leaders on opposing Soviet recognition. He praised labor banks, insurance companies, the B. & O. Efficiency Plan and the suggestion of the A. F. of L. council, that labor, capital and the agrarian interests should hold a round table conference and discuss the best means to encourage industry and block government interference. Thus the lion lies down with the lamb with the lion on the outside.

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REACTIONARY as the A. F. of L. council is the Knights of Columbus are not satisfied with it because it has refused to come out boldly for American intervention and repudiate the position of former A. F. of L. conventions on the American question. So the knights have exhumed David Goldstein who forsook the religious totem of his ancestors for the flesh pots of Rome. The A. F. of L. have their own reasons for not wishing to break with Mexico and even the catholic labor leaders are not willing to risk a religious civil war in their unions, even for the organ grinder on the Tiber.

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THE capitalist god was kind to the G. O. P. when President Harding died. Had he lived another year the grand old party would be as healthy as a maggoty sheep. On the front pages of the papers we read of the indictment of Daugherty and Miller, for accepting bribes from people who were out to defraud the government. We read of other republican beneficiaries having committed suicide. And again of Doheny and Fall who are still fighting indictments, one for having leased naval oil lands for a song and the other for having accepted $100,000 and a heard of cattle for his trouble. Harding was a nice fellow. But al Cis a more reliable capitalist servant.

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GERMANY is now in the league of nations and the funniest news tid bit connected with the incident is the announcement that Americans were turned out of the Hotel Metropole in Geneva to make room for the Germans who were known as "Huns" a few years ago. Thus times change. It would be good amusement to watch the stoolpigeons who were persecuting anybody caught eating sauerkraut during the war, grinding their teeth with rage at the sight of German delegates getting coddled by their former enemies.

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BALTIMORE AT PEAK OF SCAB COAL SHIPPING

344 Ships in August; Mostly for Coal

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Baltimore, like Hampton Roads, the other great center for shipment of coal to break the British miners' strike, established a new port record during August.

During the month just closed it exported 554,000 tons of coal, a substantial gain over July.

Smash World Record.

Norfolk and Newport News, twin ports of Hampton Roads, which smashed the world's record for monthly coal shipments, exported 3,317,013 tons, the grand total of the two ports being 3,317,013 tons during August.

At least half of this amount went to the British Isles, the seat of labor's present fight against organized capital. Italy and other continental countries, as well as South American and other nations which, in normal times, get most of their coal from Great Britain, also received large quantities of American coal.

More coal was shipped from here during August than during the twelve months of 1925, when 64 ships carried 290,000 tons from Baltimore.

344 Ships in One Month.

Three hundred and forty-four vessels arrived in this port during August, a record numeer. This is four more ships than during the previous motnh. Ships of United States registry decreased from 182 in July to 171 in August.

Of ships from other countries those flying the British flag led, 88 being from that country. Italy and Norway divided second place with 22 vessels each. Among other countries represented were Spain, with 8 vessels; Japan, 7; Holland, 6, and Germany, 5 vessels.

Two hundred and eleven ships left for foreign ports, approximately half of the transoceanic voyages being made with coal to force Britain's miners into serfdom.

Scab Coal Cargo Pays.

These coal-carrying ships get high charter prices in the maritime rush. The average voyage from here is considered from Chesapeake Bay to Oran or Algiers. The average rate is $4.10 for each ton carried. Vessels are loading from 4,000 to 9,000 tons, or an approximate average of 6,500 tons each.

Many of the vessels getting this rate have been laid up for years in European ports. The S. O. S. call of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of the British empire, commandant of capital's forces in this ruthless war on the little children, women and men of the mining districts of the British Isles, brought them into action.

Bring Old Ships Into Service.

Many European tramp steamers were saved from the scrap pile, where lack of cargoes had consigned them, marine men declare.

The red stag of the black funnel on a Stag Line tramp, for example,

(Continued on page 2.)

IT DOES NOT MATTER
if you missed the first part of this great novel. Begin the best part
Monday---Book Two
of
OIL
A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair

Import American Scab Linotypers to Break Strike on Tokyo Paper

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Sept. 10.—The Japan Advertiser, an American daily, is importing scabs to run its linotypes. The Japanese operators have conducted several strikes recently, most of which they won, as solidarity is good among men in the east able to set type in the English language. The newspaper employed fifteen linotypers.

Without notification to its men, the company brought over five white rats from the United States to work on its machines, and they took the places of eight Japanese, who were discharged. The other seven Japanese operators struck also, but by working overtime, the white scabs were able to get out the paper.

The imported labor came to Japan in violation of the immigration laws, but altho the discharged men have appealed to the foreign office of the imperial Japanese government, no action towards deportation has been taken.

POLICE ATTACK PASSAIC MILL PICKETS AGAIN

Twelve Strikers Beaten by Coppers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Twelve Passaic textile strikers reported to headquarters of the new Passaic local of the United Textile Workers' Union that they had been beaten by police when they refused to break up a picket line they had thrown about the offices of the Botany mill.

The strikers had received permission from the safety commission to picket the Botany mills and were going about their picketing in a peaceful manner, as usual. This is the first instance of police violence against the strikers since the formation of the new union.

Big Demonstration.

A permit has been issued for the big parade thru Passaic Saturday, which is to celebrate the affiliation of the textile workers with the American Federation of Labor thru the formation of Local 1603 of the United Textile Workers' Union.

President Green of the A. F. of L will be the speaker at a mass meeting to follow the parade in First Ward Park. Senator Walsh of Montana may also speak.

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Textile Union to Stage Big Demonstration

By Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10. —(FP)— Eight thousand Passaic strikers have joined the United Textile Workers' Union already, Thomas F. McMahon, U. T. W. president, announces. It is expected that more of the striking wool textile workers, who numbered 15,000 at the peak, will join the union shortly. A tremendous demonstration is to occur in celebration of the workers' entrance into the union.

Get Picket. Right.

Gustav Deak, head of the new Passaic textile union, and George Hayes of the U. T. W., conferred with Passaic commissioner of safety Abram Preiskel and won his admission of their right to picket all gates of all struck mills, particularly those of Botany Mills which had been barred to them.

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Cleakmakers Keep Up Fight.

New York cloakmakers are continuing their strike for the 40-hour week, increased minimum wage scales and limitation of contractors with jobbers' responsibility. Eyes are turned toward Gov. Al. Smith who insisted that he would ask the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to reconsider its rejection of the arbitration proposal he made. Conferences with the inside manufacturers failed of successful outcome. The union demands that all employing factors, the jobbers especially who control most of the industry, must be brought into conference.

Electricians Strike.

Electrical workers on the new Paramount and Brooklyn municipal buildings as well as smaller structures are striking until contractors supply them

(Continued on page 2.)

GERMAN TAKES WITNESS STAND IN GRAFT TRIAL

Tells How Money Got to Harry Daugherty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.— In calm, business-like tones, Richard Merton, German capitalist, today related in federal court details of the alleged $391,000 Liberty bond "pay-off" in the transaction whereby he was able to obtain the return to German interests of $7,000,000 from the United States alien property custodian which had been seized during the war as German property.

Harry N. Daugherty, former attorney general in the Harding administration and Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian during that period, are being tried before Judge Mack, charged with conspiring against the government in connection with their participation in this deal.

Where Coin Was Passed.

Mertin testified amid deadly silence in the courtroom that he turned this Liberty bond "divvy" over to the late John T. King, Connecticut politician in the lobby of the banking house of Goldman, Sachs and Co., in New York City.

Merton, a well-knit, business-like man of about fifty, was brought from Germany by Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, to disclose details of the alleged scheme.

Merton testified he went to the brokerage house and got the bonds in two batches—$195,000 in second 4½'s and $196,000 in 4¼'s.

End of Relationship.

"I met King in the building," he testified. "After I gave him the bonds I said good-bye to him, and that was the end of our relationship in connection with this matter."

United States Attorney Emory Buckner, who is prosecuting the government's case, then introduced into evidence the receipt Merton said he gave the brokerage company for the bonds.

The receipt was signed by Merton, it read:

"Received by the order of the Societe Suisse $391,000."

The Societe Suisse was one of the companies abroad that Merton was representing in his special trip to this country to effect the return of seized alien property.

Asked for Retainer.

Next in importance to Merton's explanation of the "divvy" was his statement earlier in the day that he had been asked by King for a "retainer" of $50,000 and that he gave it. He had told King, he said, that he had employed a lawyer but King informed him a lawyer was not necessary.

He said he paid King by check; that the check was drawn on the Chase National bank and that it was made payable to King.

Merton was entirely unmoved as he related details of the alleged deal "for the return of the seized foreign property." He frequently looked straight at the former attorney general as he testified.

Taxi Drivers Strike Against Pay Slash in Wealthy Boston Suburb

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 10.—Drivers of Red Cab Taxi Co. machines are striking in this wealthy and fashionable Boston suburb against an attempt to reduce their pay. The men were getting $25 a week, but have been offered a guarantee of $3 a day, plus 25 per cent commission on all cab earnings over $10. This reduces pay to $21 a week, if the men work seven days steadily.

The highest wage received by any driver under the new scheme in the first week's tryout was $22.69, the cabmen declared, and they could not support their families on that. The men ask a flat wage of $28 per week and 55 cents an hour rate for an 11-hour day, seven-day week.

Get $100,000 From Train.

Mail pouches containing currency said to total $100,000 or more were stolen today from a Grand Trunk railway train at Evergreen Park, Chicago suburb, by two bandits who escaped in an automobile.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

Daugherty Accused of Taking Huge Bribe in Conspiracy Trial

Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general in the Harding "oil" cabinet and prominent actor in the "Teapot Dome" scandal, figures again in the news. He is seen here about to buy a paper to see what the journals have to say about the last charge against him: that he took a bribe of almost half million dollars for facilitating the return of property to dispossessed Germans.

WORKERS PARTY IN CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION

Offers to Join in United Ticket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10. — Delegates from Workers Party branches thruout Connecticut composed a nomination convention held at the Labor Lyceum here which placed a ticket in the state election in the name of the Workers' Party. The convention was well attended and in addition to choosing a state ticket offered to withdraw from the race providing the State Federation of Labor which is to meet soon places a united labor ticket in the field.

The party nominated the following state ticket: William McKenzie of Stamford, for governor; Edwin Mrasko of Bridgeport, for lieutenant-governor; Harry Wilson of Hartford, for treasurer; John Gombo of Bridgeport, for comptroller, and Jane H. Feldman of Bridgeport, for secretary of state. A nominating committee was also appointed to arrange for senatorial nominations.

Petitions Out.

Petitions have been issued and will be circulated thruout the state to place the nominees officially on the ballot in accordance with state law.

Resolutions of support to the British coal strike and demands that the United States keep hands off the Mexican and Chinese situations were passed as also a resolution calling the attention of the workers of Connecticut that the Socialist Party convention had turned down the offer of the Workers' Party to join in a state labor convention to put a united labor ticket in the field thus betraying the interests of the workers.

For A Labor Party.

"The Workers' Party is willing to subordinate its own name to the needs of the labor party and stands ready to withdraw its candidates at any time in support of a united labor ticket," says the resolution challenging the state federation of labor to enter the field with an independent ticket.

The platform adopted by the convention included planks for the recognition of the Soviet Union; abolition of the use of police in labor disputes; and eight-hour law; state ownership of public utilities; repeal of legislation against striking and picketing, and other demands included in the congressional platform of the Workers' Party nationally.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

There will be a most important meeting of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock, at 108 E. 14th St. Don't fail to attend.

JENSEN'S VOTE JUGGLING WAITS FOR HUTCHESON

Carpenters' President Is Now in England

By ARNE SWABECK.

President William Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now attending the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain as one of the delegates from the American Federation of Labor. The second delegate, Frank Farrington, appears to be too busy fulfilling his contract with the Peabody Coal company and is kicked out of office in the Miners' Union, anyway.

While President Hutcheson is in England there is little possibility of the appeal from the vote juggling in the Chicago District Council elections being acted upon by the general executive board.

Jensen and Hutcheson Together.

At last year's international election of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, two opposition movements appeared and the Hutcheson machine won out a good bit ahead. This year at the Chicago Carpenters' District Council elections a united opposition entered its ticket and the district council president, Harry Jensen, was defeated. However, as an adept pupil of Hutcheson he managed to declare

(Continued on Page 3.)

IMPERIALISTS ALARMED OVER CANTON ARMIES

Robber Powers Massing Their Naval Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The state department has indicated that the United States may join hands with Great Britain and Japan in armed intervention to check the spread of the Chinese armies of the Canton government which are fighting for national liberation. The U. S. has a squadron in Asiatic waters and may use this in warfare upon the movement for national liberation.

U. S. Boats Inland.

Reports that two American marines on the destroyers Stewart and Pope have been wounded by firing at Hankow, may be used as the excuse to enter into armed intervention along with the British. The department does not explain why American war vessels should be 600 miles inland from the Chinese coast.

Much depends upon what Japan, America's keenest rival in the far east, may do toward a joint war of intervention.

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Japan Evasive.

TOKIO, Sept. 10. — Government spokesmen say that Japan will not "at present" intervene in China "except to protect its nationals." It is significantly added, however, that if the Cantonese forces continue to advance northward, Japan's policy "cannot be predicted.".

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Imperialists Alarmed.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The swift developments of the victory of the Cantonese in the Hankow region have created consternation in the imperialist foreign settlements here and in Peking, since it is felt that unless the rival imperialist powers do not join at once in open war against the nationalist liberation movement, all may be driven out of the positions they have long used to exploit the Chinese people.

This is the unifying force which may bring the United States, Japan, and France into line with Great Britain, in armed intervention to crush the swiftly rising power of the Canton government. The force against such unification is the intense rivalry among those imperialists.

Angry at French.

The British are indignant at the French, a French gunboat having stood by without assisting at Wanhsien, far up the Yangtze, while the

(Continued on page 2)

A. F. of L. Convention May Discuss Entry of U. S. Into the League

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. — (FP)— Discussion of the wisdom of American entry into the league of nations is guaranteed revival by the fact that Germany is now a member of the league and of its council. Resolutions urging that American labor renew the fight for American membership in the league are anticipated when the American Federation of Labor meets in convention Oct. 4 in Detroit.

Every since Samuel Gompers went to Paris in 1919 to assist President Wilson in his agitation for the creation of a league, the A. F. of L. has stood by the principle of a world association of nations. At its last convention it rejected a resolution demanding that the United States stay out of the world court. It ordered its executive council to study the whole question of maintenance of a world tribunal to make and maintain peace, and to report this year.

STAGE TAG DAYS TODAY IN DETROIT AND ST. LOUIS FOR PASSAIC STRIKE

Two tag days for the relief of the Passaic textile strikers is being staged in two cities today, Detroit and St. Louis. The Chicago office of the General Relief Committee announces the following stations from which the two drives will be conducted and urges all sympathizers to come and aid in making these tag days a success:

STATIONS IN DETROIT

55 Adelaide street, office of Painters' District Council
1967 Grand River, Ave., office of International Labor Defense.
1138 Cadillac Square, 3rd floor, office of Street Carmen's Union.

STATIONS IN ST. LOUIS

Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison.
J. Norwell, 1631 Franklin Ave.
John Weber, 3410 Nebraska Ave.
S. Ulrich, 3427 N. 9th St.
Paole Zion Center, 5410 Gates Ave.

ILLINOIS COAL DIGGERS CALL FOR CONVENTION

Jacksonville Pact Was Broken, They Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10. — Local Union 705 of the U. M. W. of A. Fallon, Ill., unanimously passed a resolution which was forwarded to the district executive board of the Illinois Miners' Union in care of Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer, requesting the calling of a special district convention in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

The demand for a special convention comes as the result of the disclosure, that Frank Farrington, president of the Union signed a contract with the Peabody Coal company at a salary of $25,000 a year, for a three-year period.

Broke Jacksonville Pact.

The resolution declares that Frank Farrington and vice-president Harry Fishwick, candidate for president to succeed Farrington, represented the Illinois Miners' Union in signing up the Jacksonville agreement which carried the provision that "there shall be no change in prices or conditions during the life of said contract," yet those officials, the resolution declares, "signed up numerous contracts with coal companies in Illinois ignoring the tonnage basis of the Jacksonville agreement with the consent of the district executive board."

Call for Referendum.

In the event of the district executive board failing to give the O'Fallon local a satisfactory reply in fourteen days, the resolution authorizes the local to circularize the local unions so as to get the necessary 5 per cent of signatures for a referendum vote of the district.

Since the Farrington exposure the morale of the progressive elements in the Illinois Miners' Union is on the upgrade. Hitherto the slightest attempt on their part to express themselves was met by a campaign of fierce persecution on Farrington's part, ably seconded by blacklisting by Farrington's coal operators.

Miners Feel Strong.

Now, in view of the changed situation, the coal diggers feel themselves in a position to undertake a serious campaign to eliminate the Farrington group from the leadership of the Illinois Miners' Union. It is reported that one of Farrington's tools, who has posed as a progressive, is going around looking for somebody connected with the progressive opposition to run for the presidency in an effort to split Tumulty's support.

Coolidge Praises the "High Ideals" of A. P. Open Shop Publisher

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.— Charles Hopkins Clark, director of the Associated Press and publisher of the open-shop boosting Hartford Courant, is dead. President Coolidge wired that Clark's newspapers always stood for "high ideals in the social and political life of the nation."

Clark's ideals were expressed in frequent editorials supporting the open shop and in the periodical appearance of an open-shop page, listing the big Connecticut manufacturers who operated without unions.

Put on the Badge of a Communist!

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFULLY UNUSUAL.

The Emblem of The Young Workers (Communist) League.

A striking closed fist—the Communist salute—(reproduction actual size) in gold and silver.

Limited Supply Only!

All orders filled in order received.

GOLD, 40 cents; SILVER, 25 cents. In quantities of a dozen or more, gold $3.60 a doz., silver $2.25 a doz.

Rush Your Order to

The Young Workers League of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

HOW capitalist campaign managers raise campaign funds and fool the contributors is told in a series of articles runing in a Chicago daily. It reads well. The narrator tells of a scheme to separate a newly rich business man from $50,000. The sucker was invited to dine with the president, the latter falling in with the plans. Mrs. President took cognizance of Mr. Sucker's wife who in return oozed satisfaction. The president informed the sucker that he was glad such a worthy person was inclined to participate more actively in public affairs and observed that he had a few ambassadorships waiting for such characters. The rest was easy. Getting $50,000 from Mr. Sucker was like selling hootch to a prohibition agent.

* * *

THEN a woman problem suddenly loomed on the troubled political horizon. In a certain state where the voters are fickle, a prominent society lady developed an itch to sit in the seats of the mighty in Washington. So she imbued her followers with a crusading spirit and soon had them thinking that on their shoulders rested the duty of blowing a spiritual breeze into the fetid atmosphere of G. O. P. headquarters. The political Amazons marched on Washington and had the managers worrying for a while.

* * *

BUT a precocious publicity agent snapped out a few suggestions and by the time the ladies had finished a spicy luncheon in the private apartment of the campaign manager, had accepted the attentions of various senatorial leaders, stood up under a barrage of flattery and were shown the works at campaign headquarters, they went home satisfied, none more so that Mrs. Bull (not her real name) who was given all the work she could handle and had a good time for herself making the other women run errands and in general make fools of themselves while the state campaign manager directed the campaign. And mark you these wise ladies were ardent suffragettes!

* * *

"WHO shot McSwiggin?" is a question that remains unanswered and for good reasons according to Sergeant Anthony McSwiggen, father of the murdered assistant district secretary. McSwiggen, Sr., declares that all the investigations were fake performances, that the murderers of McSwiggen are known to the authorities, but the latter will not move as the criminals are in politics with the prosecuting authorities.

MUSIC STRIKE ENDS; SIGN 3-YEAR CONTRACT

Officials of the musicians' union came to an agreement with the exhibitors' association after an all-Thursday night session and practically assured the ending of the strike of 3,000 musicians in 400 movie shows and ten vaudeville houses. James C. Petrillo, representing Local 10 of the musicians' union, representing the men, agreed to a three-year contract calling for an increase of $2.50 a week for two years and $3.00 a week the third year, bringing the scale to $80.00 per week at that time.

Four-Men Orchestras.

The theater owners agreed to retain four-men orchestras in the smaller houses, a seriously disputed point during the negotiations. The strike had been in progress since early last Monday morning and left the movie shows and vaudeville houses entirely without music save mechanical devices.

The agreement follows many hours of futile negotiations in which John C. Gamble, international vice-president of the musicians participated on behalf of President Joe Weber.

All that remains before the musicians return is for the agreement to be ratified by a general meeting scheduled to be held Friday night.

Fighting in Nicaragua Fills Hospitals with Partisans of Chamorro

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 10.—Heavy fighting is reported from the vicinity of Chinandega. The government has mobilized all possible force, and the outcome is still doubtful. The hospital here is crowded with wounded, who are being tended by the Red Cross and the Green Cross.

The Chamorro government claims minor victories at Esteli and at El Sauce. More rebel bands are reported operating in the interior.

Lenin on Organization

The most important publication for workers issued in many years. Writings and speeches of a great leader on the fundamental question of organization. No worker's library can be complete without this invaluable work.

Cloth, $1.50

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS MOVES TO RIGHT

Leaders Defeat Two Progressive Moves

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Trade Union Congress in session at Bournemouth has been the scene of conflict between the forces of progress and reformism, with the result so far that the right wing leadership has won some votes after sharp struggle with the left wing delegates, particularly the miners and machinists, or "engineers" as they are termed in England.

Unite Against Critics.

The general council leaders, both of the right and so-called "left," had united against allowing any discussion of their conduct in the general strike and its betrayal when on the point of victory. A delegate of the engineers' union precipitated a sharp struggle that led to a near physical clash, when he moved that the convention investigate the conduct of the strike by the general council, which he denounced as having proven cowards by their order calling the strike off. His motion was defeated.

Again the left wing fought for its proposal that the general council have greater power in the direction and control of any struggle, power to levy assessments on all or part of the affiliated organizations, and power to call a gradual, partial or complete strike stoppage of all or any part of the affiliated bodies.

Forego General Strike Weapon.

This proposal was fought most bitterly by the members of the general council itself, who gave the impression that they would not consent to another general strike and inferred they were sorry they called the last one. Shrinking from struggle in this manner, they excused their reluctance on the ground of sectional interests of their particular unions, taking the same attitude as the hitherto despised Havelock Wilson.

C. T. Cramp of the Railwaymen bitterly attacked the proposal for more power to the general council of which he is a member, and in so doing exposed his real opposition to the general strike in principle. He declared a "mouldy and ancient conception, that all our difficulties can be solved by the general strike." He added that his union was opposed to giving the council more power on the ground that "We've had some," thus expressing regret at the general strike instead of the betrayal of it.

Cramp Wants No Struggle.

He evaded the point that power is not necessarily to be used for betrayal and that centralization of power is absolutely essential for successful struggle.

John R. Clynes of the General Workers' Union and Ernest Bevin of the Transport and General Workers' Union also opposed the motion, and the resolution and its amendment were voted down.

The miners' delegates attacked J. Bromley, when he posed as a defender of the resolution supporting the miners, shouting their protests at him as a hypocrite who was actually opposed to the miners' strike.

Council Takes Refuge in Dignity.

A cable from Michael Tomsky, chairman of the delegation of the Russian unions which was barred by the government from landing in England, was distributed among the delegates and created a stir from its sharp criticism of the leadership of J. H. Thomas during the general strike. Thomas was charged with being the main instigator of the defeat of the fighting workers of Britain, for whom victory was in sight when their weak-kneed leaders called off the strike.

The general council took refuge behind its dignity and declared they would not even reply to such alleged "presumptuous criticism." Tomsky's cable stressed the necessity of a closer co-operation between British and Russian workers in the Anglo-Russian committee for a better support to the striking miners than had been given in the past.

Portland Organizes a Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 10.—International Labor Defense was the initiator of a local labor conference for aid to Sacco and Vanzetti at which were present delegates from labor unions and fraternal organizations.

Proposing to hold a mass meeting to raise funds to help the two Italian frame-up victims, the conference elected a committee to visit the Labor Temple Association to request the use of the hall gratis for this purpose. The committee was told it would be necessary to pay the regular fee of $60. However, the meeting was held, but at another hall. The attendance was good and a generous collection taken for the defense fund.

Al Smith Will Run for Governor of New York; Judge Wagner for Senate

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Governor Al Smith has consented to accept re-nomination at the democratic state convention which meets at Syracuse, Sept. 27 and 28, according to a report at the capital today following a secret conference at the executive mansion of democratic leaders with the governor.

According to reports the leaders are said to have agreed to nominate Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Wagner of New York for the United States senate to oppose Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

CHRISTENSEN TO SAY CORRUPTION IS MAIN ISSUE

Progressive Party Man Decides on Slogan

In consultation with his friends and supporters at the Hotel Morrison, Parley Parker Christensen announced his chief slogan in the race for senator from Illinois to be "A return to honesty and economy in public life." He intends to stick closely to the question of eliminating graft and doing away with such evils as the recent slush fund investigations showed, and will not indulge in much argument over what he believes to be matters of lesser importance, such as prohibition and U. S. relationship to the world court.

Against Corruption.

"I will rouse public conscience if I can," said Christensen, so as to drive out of public life the infamous bipartisan political system in Illinois, whereby Sam Insull, director of utilities, is able to control all senatorial candidates by contributing to their campaign treasuries. "Insull plays a game of 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' From the point of view of the candidates it amounts to buying a job, using Insull's money, and 'He who pays the fiddler, calls the tune.'"

Hits Federal Reserve.

Christensen commented on the fact that the banking system in the United States was such as to give private control of the public currency. The Federal Reserve Banks, he stated, are able to inflate or retract the currency, altho they are private concerns and will be influenced solely by private bankers' consideration.

The bankers have the power to enrich or ruin individual business men, and may in the future, as they have in the past, so juggle the circulating medium as to impoverish the farmers.

Farmer Should Organize.

The farmers, he says, should be organized not only to buy collectively what they need for their farms, but also so as to be able to sell collectively what is produced from the land. He would like to arrange production thru co-operation between the farmers and the department of agriculture.

But he returned continually to the main issue as he conceives it, "most reforms await a cleaning up of politics. My duty is to arouse the voters to the seriousness of the situation. At present in Chicago elections are decided by thugs, and not by ballots."

Christensen started yesterday to Breese, Clinton, Co., to speak at the fair, and will continue on a speech-making tour until about the time of the election.

Bandits' Bail $300,000.

CHAMPAIGN, Sept. 10.—The three Illinois Central railroad jewel robbers, arrested yesterday less than 13 hours after they stepped from a train here with $500,000 worth of stolen jewels, were held under $300,000 bonds each on three charges of robbery with a gun at a 3 a. m. court session.

Mrs. Corson Welcomed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—(Ins)—Mrs. Mille Gade Corson, who came to this country for the first time seven years ago, unheralded and unknown, returned today and received the official welcome of the city, as thousands cheered in recognition of her feat as the first mother to swim the English Channel.

"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.

The mighty arm of labor is the strength of The DAILY WORKER. And every sub YOU send is more strength to that mighty arm.

35 WORKERS DIE IN LISBON

LONDON, September 10.—Sixty workmen were buried today when a cork factory in Lisbon collapsed, according to a dispatch to the Central News. Thirty-five of the workmen are known to be dead, having succumbed to injuries.

Berger's Daily Revamps An Ancient Lie Against the Soviet Government

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE chief task of the American socialist press, as in other countries, is not to aid the British coal miners' strike thru encouraging the relief campaign and demanding an embargo on scab coal, but to attempt to discredit the activities of the Communists in the struggle.

This takes the form, in some instances, of a bitter attack on the Soviet government. At first it was the British tory tyranny of Baldwin that assailed Soviet rule because it was claimed that it was financing the coal miners' struggle. Now the Milwaukee Leader, the organ of the socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, revamps the old lie that was effectively scotched several months ago, that the Soviet government is shipping large quantities of gasoline and oil to the British Isles as substitutes for coal.

* * *

The official statements from the Soviet Union successfully exposing these mendacious falsehood of Baldwin and the socialists were published in The DAILY WORKER long ago. The tory lie is dead. But in spite of the fact, that Berger, as congressman, has introduced a resolution in the house of representatives at Washington demanding the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics, Berger, the editor, outstrips the capitalist press in his efforts to publish lies about the Soviet Union in his daily, especially this lie about the scab oil shipments.

* * *

The inference is that Berger's editorial staff takes its cue on the British mine strike situation from the yellow socialist press of Germany that has already urged the British miners to surrender. It was the Vorwaerts, in Berlin, the official organ of the German socialist party, supporter of the Von Hindenburg capitalist republic, that advised the British miners that they could not win, that they should quit fighting.

* * *

There is no effort to deny that the socialist-controlled trade unions on the continent, in Germany, France, Belgium and other countries, are permitting the shipment of strike-breaking coal to Great Britain. Instead they seek to excuse it as follows:

"European coal shipments to Britain can never be a decisive factor in ending the conflict, and, as time goes on, they will become relatively less and less important. . ."

Then later:

"That is not to say that it would not be much better, if it were practicable, to prevent the transport of any coal to Britain, and any removal of foreign coal within Britain itself."

* * *

This is arguing in a circle almost more ably than the writers in the employ of Victor Berger. First the Soviet Union, with its oil fields a thousand miles removed from British shores, in far off Asia, is charged with sending this fuel for strike-breaking purposes to Great Britain. This the Soviet Union is supposed to do with only a small fleet of ships at her disposal.

Then the official press service of the International Federation of (Socialist) Trade Unions, Amsterdam, declares that the shipment of strike-breaking fuel is not decisive anyway.

* * *

Well, which is it?

The Russians say that the shipment of scab fuel is decisive and they placed an embargo on this traffic immediately the strike started. Not only that, but they have sent $4,500,000 in relief, raised by Russian workers themselves, not the government, to the British strikers.

The socialists, however, in all the nearby countries, knowing that great fleets of ships are at the disposal of the coal capitalists, serenely watch the growing transportation of black leg coal to Britain. In this they are no different than the officials of the American Federation of Labor, on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

* * *

On another page today there is published the statement of Adreyev, chairman of the Soviet delegation at the recent Berlin meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee for World Trade Union Unity, in which this statement is found:

"The unhindered transport of strike-breaking coal from abroad to Great Britain, and the transport of this coal in Great Britain itself is a great danger for the struggle. This gives the enemies of the miners, the employers and the government, a powerful weapon in their hands. It is already proved with all clarity that the conservative government in Great Britain directly supports the employers."

* * *

The attitude of the German socialists, who inspire the Berger socialists in Milwaukee, Wisc., U. S. A., is not much different from that of the kaiser during the war, who refused to believe that the United States capitalist government could give his enemies any considerable assistance. He thought that he could head off this aid with the sniping of his submarine campaign. Yet American shipping had to come thousands of miles across the water. And it fooled the kaiser.

American coal miners can well appreciate the situation facing the British miners when they know that the coal fields of Germany, France, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland are much closer to the British market than non-union West Virginia and Tennessee coal in competition with Illinois coal in this country.

* * *

The attack of the socialists on the Russian workers and the Soviet government is not born of any effort to aid the British mine strike. It is merely the result of a realization of the fact that the masses of workers, in all industries in all countries, realize more and more that the Communist methods of carrying on the class struggle are the only correct ones. The socialist attack on these policies is giving the best aid and comfort possible to the enemies of the workers.

Imperialists Threaten Attack on Chinese

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese were defeating the British assault which cost the lives of seven British marines.

The Chinese politicians in Peking, who have supported the imperialist actions of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, are so overwhelmed by Wu's defeat at Hankow that they make no move at all.

Hanyang Important.

With Hankow in the hands of the Cantonese, also the city and arsenal of Hanyang, which commands both Wuchang and Hankow with its important artillery emplacements, the gunboats of the imperialist powers are in no secure position when they patrol the Yangtze in the Hankow region, 600 miles up the river from Shanghai.

Wu claims that his retreat toward Honan is but temporary and with reinforcements he could return and recapture Hankow, but nobody seems to believe it. Instead, all the major attention now is concentrated on the fight developing to the eastward.

War Over Kiangsi.

Here, Sun Chaun-fang, who claims to rule most of the five provinces around the lower Yangtze, including the province of Kiangsi southwest of Shanghai, has responded to the imperialists with a declaration of war on the Cantonese, who have turned their attention toward driving Sun out of Kianksi.

The British cruiser Hawkins, flagship of the British fleet in Chinese waters is proceeding to Hankow. It carries seven heavy guns, aimed to be used against the Cantonese. But Prince George of the British royal family now on the Hawkins, will stay safely behind on the coast.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

8,000 PASSAIC MILL STRIKERS ENTER A. F. OF L.

(Continued from page 1)

with only union-made material. Wiremen's Local 3 is in charge of the strike.

Hosiery Workers' Grow.

Three thousand new members have been taken into the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Federation, affiliated with the United Textile Workers. About 75% of the new members are from the Philadelphia district, union officers report to the convention now on in that city. The federation convention procedes that of the U. T. W. in New York next week. Hosiery organization nuclei exist in all unorganized districts, the union reports. Organizing problems will take up much of the convention time, particularly the suggestion of putting paid business managers into poorly organized districts to build them up.

James Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, denounced the employers' openshop drive which followed the war. The drive is still vigorous in the west, from which Maurer has just returned.

U. T. W. vice-president James Starr told the 60 delegates from 21 branches of the union in 10 states that their organization had kept hosiery manufacturers closer to the ground and in less danger of overproduction than other sections of the textile industry.

Death of 100,000 Babes Traced to Low Wages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Poverty is an important factor in the annual deaths of 100,000 infants in this country one year of age, said Dr. Robert More Woodbury in a report issued by the United States Children's Bureau.

CALL CONGRESS OF SUPPRESSED WORLD PEOPLES

To Meet in Belgium in November

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A gigantic step is about to be taken in the world-wide upsurge of the victims of imperialism. This is the first world congress against the suppression of colonial and semi-colonial peoples which will meet at Brussels, Belgium, about the middle of next November.

Provisional Committee.

The call for the congress is issued by the International League Against Colonial Suppression, with headquarters at (cable address) Proruszentrale Berlin German. The provisional committee for the congress includes Henri Barbusse (France), Martin Anderson Nexo (Denmark), George Ledebour (Germany) and Prof. Koo Meng Yu (China). This committee asks all nationalists and anti-imperialist organizations as well as those determined to stamp out colonial cruelties and suppression in general, to send delegates to the forthcoming congress. Cables announcing participation have already been received from the Kuomintang Party of China, the Korean Nationalist Party, the Young India Movement and the independence movement of Java, Dutch East Indies.

Lansbury to Report.

The congress at Brussels will take up all of the problems of imperialism, considering in detail specific cases of brutalities in the colonies and suppression of liberties. It will also consider the question of emancipation of the colonies and semi-colonies from imperialist rule. Special reports under this latter head will be made by George Lansbury, M. P. of Great Britain, and Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Baltimore at Peak of Scab Coal Shipments

(Continued from page 1)

came into Baltimore harbor for the first time in twenty years when the steamer Euphorbia anchored in the stream to await her chance at a coal-loading berth to get a cargo for England.

This ship, like many other old-time British tramps, arrived here in ballast to load coal. The Ropner, Watson and Watson and Runciman fleets—all famous a score of years ago in Baltimore—had almost passed from the memory of maritime men here.

But Baldwin's call for strike-breaking ships brought them into commission once more.

Tramp Steamers' Shameful End.

These tramp steamers are tramps only in name. They went into little known places for quick cargoes and high freights and made fine profits.

Then came the freight liners, operated by large shipping companies. They made smaller, steadier profits from regular runs and general cargoes.

So the tramp steamer, soon to pass from the seas like its predecessor, the full-rigged sailing ship, is winding up its glorious career in ignominy—carrying coal to reduce the already extremely low standard of living of millions of British toilers.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Johnson Sisters, harmony; Clarence Sullivan, Irish tenor.
8:30 to 10:00—Hickey and Johnson, Hawaiians; Little Joe Warner, character songs; A. Olman, Clinton Keithley, Walter Hirsch.
10:00 to 1:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.

3:00 to 4:00 p. m. — Skeeles-Biddle, chapel hour of better music.

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GENERAL COUNCIL CANNOT COVER UP, SAYS THE PRAVDA

Compliments Will Not Serve for Deeds

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (By Mail).—Today's leading article from the Pravda, "What Do the Workers Expect from the Anglo-Russian Committee" points out that the article of the so-called "left-wingers," Hicks and Purcell, in "Trade Union Unity" is designed to cover up the traces of the treachery of the General Council, which recently approved of the tactics of the British delegation to the Anglo-Russian committee. Purcell and Hicks are making compliments to the Russian workers in order to excuse their own strike-breaking attitude and their attempt to break up the Anglo-Russian committee.

Deeds Wanted—Not Words.

Two years ago the reformists of the British General Council were compelled under the pressure of the workers to assist in the creation of the Anglo-Russian committee. The same pressure of the working masses now forces them to say honeyed words of the Anglo-Russian committee. But we don't want honeyed words; we want, just as the British workers want, deeds. The Anglo-Russian committee cannot be maintained by words, but only by the support of the fighting masses.

We expect the Anglo-Russian committee to commence immediately a campaign of support for the fighting British miners. We expect the committee to announce its opinion concerning the import of strike-breaking coal into Great Britain to break the miners' struggle.

What of Amsterdam?

We expect it to give its opinion concerning the usurious interest demanded by certain sections of the Amsterdam International as a condition for granting loans to assist the fighting and starving miners.

We expect the committee to give its opinion of the attempt being prepared by the conservative government to smash the trades unions. The article concludes:

"Either a real policy of class solidarity will be finally carried out or we shall experience a defeat of the British miners and following upon it unavoidably an offensive of capitalism not only in Great Britain, but also in all other countries against the working class.

General Council Responsible.

"The responsibility for such a development would be mostly due to the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, not by any means to the British workers, who have shown their will to fight. The coming session of the Anglo-Russian committee must give an answer to this question."

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

BOSSES' METHODS IN STRIKE OF NEW YORK FURRIERS PROVE WORKERS NEED OF LABOR PARTY

By LOUIS SISELMAN.
(Worker Correspondent)

The fur workers have just gone thru a struggle of 17 weeks, a struggle which was admired by the entire labor movement. The strike was merely for economic demands—to better the living conditions of the workers in the fur industry. However, as soon as the strike started the workers were faced with three kinds of enemies: (1), the bosses; (2), the police, judges and the rest of the state machinery; (3), the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Jewish Daily Forward.

During the strike, the workers realized that the whole state machinery, the police, judges, etc., was mobilized to crush them and break up their picket lines. The gangsters hired by the bosses to slug the strikers, and the bosses, were never arrested but the strikers were when they attempted peaceful picketing. Why is it that the entire government machinery is used against workers whenever they attempt to better their miserable living conditions? It is because the present government is a capitalist government, supported by the bosses and aiding the bosses in the latter's attempt to crush the workers.

Communists Right.

One of the aims of the Communist Party is to help organize all the workers, irrespective of nationality, race or trade, into a Labor Party—a labor party that will demand for the workers the right to strike; a labor party that will fight the right of bosses to use gangsters against strikers; a labor party that will not permit the bosses to use the police and judges against the strikers; a labor party that will be interested in helping and not impeding the right of workers to improve their conditions.

Another lesson that the fur workers learned from the strike is concerning the role of the right wing, the socialist party and its official organ, the Daily Forward. The Forward gave all possible aid to the bosses to break the strike. Representatives of the S. P., including the late Meyer London, had secret conferences with the bosses and went over the head of the workers in an effort to betray the workers. But thanks to the efficiency and sincerity of the Communist leaders, the workers were able to withstand attacks from all sides and were victorious.

Communists Fight.

The fur workers learned as a further lesson in the strike that the most militant and sincere fighters for the interests of the workers are the Communists. It is only the ideal that Ben Gold (the leader of the strike) had as a Communist—to fight to the last drop of blood for the workers' interests—that gave him and the rest of the leaders the courage and strength to withstand all attacks and carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

Every fur worker should realize these lessons and join the Communist Party and become a conscious fighter for his class. In doing this, he will help improve the conditions of the workers and will aid in the organization of a mighty Labor Party that will unify all the workers for the purpose of establishing a government that will protect the workers and not the bosses. By joining the Workers (Communist) Party, the advanced fur worker will thus help to overthrow the rule of the bosses and bring about the final emancipation of the working class.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

PRIZES
For the Best
WORKER CORRESPONDENCE
sent in to appear in the issue of Friday, September 10

1—ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA—A beautiful book of impressions in a cloth-bound edition by the famous French novelist, Magdaleine Marx.

2—RED CARTOONS — A lucky worker to win this book!

3—SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, by Mary Beard—There's a lot of valuable information in this prize.

Studebaker Boss Keeps Workers Divided Thru System of Wage Groups

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 10.—Those in department 106 of the Studebaker Motor Co. plant here, engaged on piston line group work are making an average of $3.80 for nine hours a day. The group is divided into classes A, B, and C. Women are in class C, and are paid from $2.50 to $3.50 a day. Class A was making last week between $4 and $5 a day. Class B gets $3.80 to $4.15 per day.

The group walked up to Mr. Clinland, the local slave driver and asked for more wages, but he and his fellow foreman, Mr. Bill Smith told them to go back to work and be contented.

There have been wage cuts in this department. The first time they simply lied to the workers and told them there was no cut.

In addition to that, the men in this group are paid only for the pieces which have already passed inspection, no matter how many were finished. If the company orders cheap, bad steel, the men have to suffer for it. If the stock has not been properly hardened, the men have to suffer for it.

There is a bonus system for the purpose of speeding up the work, so that prices can be better cut. One may get a bonus of as much as $50 or $80 during the year, losing much more than that thru cuts.

The workers are beginning to see these tricks, and also the scheme of dividing them into Class A, B and C in order to prevent them from acting together.

Milwaukee Employers "Let Men Off for Fresh Air"; Wages $25 Month

(By M. ZALISKO, Worker Correspondent.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—The bosses of basic industries in Milwaukee are now nicely on their way in laying men off "letting them off for fresh air," as they say.

Milwaukee streets are filled with unemployed, some are being shipped to work in lumber camps by the government employment agencies at wages of $25 a month, while others are going from shop to shop looking for work, but everywhere they go they hear the same old story again, "No work today; come around tomorrow."

Honesty to Company Ruins Detroit Worker

By a Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—The age-old capitalist proverb about honesty being the best policy has been strikingly refuted in the experience of one worker here. Louis Schultz was in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad as a car checker in the yards. He says he was approached by a man named Frontera who offered him $75 to point out cars good to rob.

Schultz not only refused the bribe but reported the matter to his boss. The Michigan Central had Frontera arrested.

Then Schultz' landlady became alarmed lest Frontera's followers blow up the place and evicted the car checker and his whole family. Schultz had to go so many times to testify in court that the railroad discharged him. And now Frontera's friends threaten to shoot him.

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

JENSEN'S VOTE JUGGLING WAITS FOR HUTCHESON

Carpenters' President Is Now in England

(Continued from page 1)

himself elected despite the vote of the membership.

Pale Struck a Snag.

The beginning of the opposite movement in Chicago dates back to the team work between Hutcheson and Jensen in June, 1924, in forcing upon the Chicago carpenters an agreement in words and effect identical to the Landis scab award.

Jointly these two also carried on their efforts to crush the opposition to this agreement thru expulsions, but here they struck a snag. The members expelled from Local 181 were reinstated. The local membership was solidly behind the reinstated members.

Because of the building boom existing ever since the war, the contractors have not been in a position to very effectively force the open shop features of the agreement of 1924 upon the union.

The belief that the agreement secured closed shop conditions helped Jensen to carry the election in 1924. But the progressives who then commenced to organize, maintained their organization and carried on their propaganda for real conditions.

A Non-Union Union Agreement.

This year, Jensen renewed the agreement of 1924 with the famous clause 13 relating to stoppage of work or strike being eliminated, but retaining all the other "open shop" clauses. Nothing was put in its place guaranteeing the right to sympathetic strike, which by the way is a part of the constitution of the building trades department. In other words, as the agreement stands, carpenters may even be compelled to work with non-union men of their own trade.

The progressive group existing since 1924 made its preparations for this year's elections. A new group in opposition to the Harry Jensen rule appeared just prior to the elections and it became possible for the two groups to unite on the basis of a program of progressive trade demands and also emphasizing the right to freedom of minority expression and opposition to illegal suspensions and expulsions, as well as for the shorter work day and for the organization of all mills with union material only to be used on the jobs.

Opposition United.

A joint slate was agreed upon and an active campaign engaged in with the progressive program distributed on the jobs thruout the city.

While several office seekers, pure and simple, naturally became interested in this movement expecting an easy way of getting positions, but noticing that only candidates were wanted ready to stand up and fight for a progressive program they soon lost interest in the matter.

This consolidation of all the opposition forces ready to make an honest fight to eliminate the corrupt influences of the Harry Jensen administration threw consternation into the forces of the latter. Harry Jensen went to great trouble distributing propaganda material applying the red paint thick and heavy, stating that all these progressives were better known as "Communists, Bolsheviks, and Reds" saying that the candidates were hand picked by the reds in a caucus dominated by the reds.

Vanishing Ballots.

This, however, failed completely in its intention to scare away the rank and file members. They seemed to fully understand the correct interpretation of the program submitted by the United progressive caucus. They showed that in their votes cast. The progressive president for the District Council was elected by a majority vote, but one local voting strongly for the progressive slate happened to be in arrears with its per capita tax. Its vote was eliminated while the votes cast by Local 1786, also a majority for the progressive slate, mysteriously disappeared.

With little prospects of the appeal being sustained by the general executive board, this leaves the fight at precisely the same point as before the elections. However, with this difference. An additional example of corruption has been set by the Harry Jensen administration, the rank and file members have received additional evidence, not only of that fact, but also of the need of choosing an administration following a much more progressive program and honestly fighting for the material interests of the union.

Membership Ready For Progress.

The opposition forces have become united around such a progressive program. The rank and file have shown their readiness to respond and with further consolidation of all the opposition forces thru the future activities and with additional clarification to make the unity not only one based on general opposition, but particularly one based on the actual needs of the union, the chances should be much better next time. This is the particular task of the left wing.

RUBBER GROWERS HAVE CONTROL OF COOLIDGE IN CASE OF BACON BILL; ALL ISLANDERS HATE IT

By ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The referendum bill providing for a national vote on the question of independence in the Philippines is expected here shortly for presentation to President Coolidge. It has unanimously passed both houses of the Filipino legislature. Coolidge will have six months to deliberate over his action on the bill. It is the view of observers here who are for Filipino independence that Coolidge's favorable attitude toward the rubber interests will undoubtedly lead him to override the wishes of the Filipino people.

Wants Big Estates.

Coolidge, in a conversation at Paul Smith's not long ago, promised Harvey Firestone, Jr., to work for the establishment of proper conditions in the Philippines for rubber growing. Firestone pointed out that one of the first steps would be the changing of the land law permitting the holding of tracts of land larger than 2,500 acres, and that Filipino independence was inimical to the interests of the American rubber growers.

It is also pointed out here that Coolidge has not changed his complete support of Governor-General Wood as expressed in his letter to Speaker Roxas, of the Filipino house of representatives, when he whole-heartedly upheld the general in his suppression of the Filipinos. That he favors the general's present move of vetoing the right of the Filipinos to express their wish on the question of independence is the belief upheld by the long series of reactionary moves against the Filipino independence movement taken by the president.

* * *

MANILA, P. I.—The Philippine Herald and other daily papers in Manila carry protests against the frame-up by Governor-General Wood and Carmi Thompson in Mindanao and Jolo to give support to the Bacon bill.

It is charged here that Wood deliberately organized as many of the Moros as he could coerce to demonstrate for secession from the northern group of islands.

But Few Traitors.

Tho out of a population of over 1,000,000 he was able to rally only 3,000 "demonstrators," cables from the United States show that the press has been giving these occurrances prominence over the vast mass movement for Filipino independence that is organized thruout the entire ilsands.

It is pointed out here by members of the legislature the independence movement is so popular in the Philippines that the imperialists in the United States congress will now throw their efforts to the Bacon bill in order to insure sufficient rubber lands in the islands, and that the troubles brewing in Jolo and Mindanao are deliberately organized to give weight to Representative Bacon's arguments.

* * *

RAMAIN, Mindanao, P. I.—Alauya Altono, sultan of Ramain and one of the most prominent Moro figures in Lanao (a district of Mindanao) has voiced his disapproval of the actions of Wood and Thompson in their attempts to stir up trouble on behalf of the Bacon bill.

Sultan Alonto is a firm supporter of independence for Christian as well as Mohammedan Filipinos. Recently he gave a statement to the National News Service in the Philippines stating his position on the Bacon bill and on the general independence question.

"The only way of compelling us to separate from the rest of the Philippines," said the sultan, "is to make Mindanao sink into the bottom of the seta. . . We people in Lanao know how the imperialists manage to make trouble. . . Our Christian brothers are not the only ones who work for independence. We Moros also work for it."

Soviet Telegraphers Continue Strike on Concession Company

MOSCOW, Aug. 24 —(By Mail) — the strike of the employes of the Indo-European Telegraph Agency continues. The chief strike committee which is in Odessa stresses the extreme solidarity of the strikers who are exactly conforming to the direction of their union. Up to the present no indicedents have occurred, no proposals have been made by the company.

A subscription to The DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

U. S. CONSULS REPORT WU PEI-FU COMPLETELY ROUTED BY CANTONESE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—American interests have not yet been menaced in the severe fighting that has taken place in the vicinity of Hankow between the Cantonese forces and those of Gen. Wei Pei Fu, according to consular advices to the state department today.

These dispatches emphasized the magnitude of Wu's defeat by the nationalist army of the south. Wu's defeat was principally due, the dispatches said, to the disloyalty of some of his principal officers and men.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

ALBAY SPEAKERS DENOUNCE WOOD FOR MASSACRES

Say Governor General Resorts to Thuggery

LEGASPI, R. I., Sept. 10.—When Colonel Carmi Thompson reached this city, the largest in Albay Province, which includes the southern part of the island of Luzon, he found the most bitter denunciation of General Wood's administration that has developed so far.

The residents of Albay are near enough to the Moro districts south of them to have all received news of the coarse intrigues by which Wood and his aids worked up artificial "demonstrations" against the Filipinos among a few venal persons, principally native rulers kept in power by American rifles.

Speakers boldly charged Wood with responsibility for the massacre in Mindanao, and stated that he caused the Zamboanga incident, when hired Moro tribesmen were told to menace the Filipino residents in order to impress Thompson.

American citizens fled from the meeting in dismay. Such an incident has never been known here before. Thompson had to sit and take it.

SWITCHMEN'S UNION ORGANIZES THREE CHICAGO RAILROAD YARDS IN GREAT UNIONIZATION DRIVE

"We are going to stay with this campaign until the ten thousand switchmen working in the Chicago district join the Switchmen's Union of North America," said L. V. Kanan, one of the two international vice-presidents in charge of the organization drive in this vicinity.

Kanan stated to a representative of The DAILY WORKER that the Chicago district campaign follows a most successful drive of a similar nature in Buffalo. Buffalo was the center of the organizers' activity from January to April, and then special attention was shifted to Chicago district on May 1.

Vice-President Kanan, from St. Louis, and Vice-President Jerry from St. Paul, came to Chicago and making their headquarters in the Federation Building, 166 West Washington St., proceeded to work in the railroad yards of this great railway center.

Chicago Very Important.

The Chicago district is a big and important one, taking in not only the city of Chicago itself, but all the towns lying in the industrial area to the south, southwest and southeast: Joliet, Hammond, East Chicago, Gary, Blue Island and others.

The switching service organization had not kept pace with the times during the last five or six years, and the resort to more energetic appeals to the workers in this trade to join their union is justified by the progress made. Already at the end of August the organizers were able to report that twice as many men had entered the union in the Chicago district than in any month before, and since then they have still been coming in.

Three Yards Solid.

One hundred per cent organization of the switchmen in the yards here of the Great Western R. R., the Rock Island and the Soo Line is achieved. Several organizers are working besides the two vice-presidents, and there are several hundred applications for membership on hand which have accumulated so rapidly they are not yet acted upon. They will be soon however, and by that time the organizers expect to have other hundreds ready.

Union Raises Wage.

Vice-President Kanan considers the advantages of joining the union almost obvious. "Every worker ought to belong the union of his trade," he said, "and the Switchmen's Union of North America is the union of the switchmen and switchtenders. It is the factor that raises wages for them. Even now we are moving for a wage raise. A demand was made on the carriers last February and is going thru the routine at present. Furthermore, switching and switchtending is dangerous. There would be innumerable accidents if the companies were allowed to drive the men as they would like, without the union constantly struggling for decent working conditions and for safety devices."

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

Arrest More in Sofia; Summary Prosecution of Twenty Communists

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 10.—The White Terror is being increased. Twenty Communists have been arrested in connection with an alleged plot against the government. Premier Lyaptcheff made public announcement today that they would be given immediate trial.

Bulgarian prisons are still full of the victims of other raids, many persons having been held for months and years without trial.

SEPTEMBER
New issue of the
WORKERS MONTHLY

A Communist Magazine

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg.
What Do the Elections Mean to Us?, By Max Bedacht.
The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.
A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster.
Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.
War and Youth, by Sam Darcy.
The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector.
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DAILY WORKER SUBS ROLL IN AS LIVE ONES COME BACK TO TOWN

By SAM HAMMERSMARK,
Daily Worker Agent in Chicago.

You can tell the world the live ones have come back from their summer vacations.

Comrade A. Vallentine spent two weeks in Wisconsin and the first day of his return he turns in two DAILY WORKER subscriptions.

Comrade H. P. Clausen, having taken a longer trip and being gone for a longer time, comes back with three subscriptions—all of them from California, where he spent the summer.

Comrade Marguerite Dunne says the women will not be outdone and starts her trip to Seattle right by bringing in three subscriptions before she goes away.

Comrade Stasukelis claims that altho he has not had an out of town trip he can still get subs for The DAILY WORKER and proves it by bringing in two new ones.

We have quite a few names of former subscribers who should be seen at once. Come in and get a few live prospects and help keep the subscribers we have had and put on a lot of new ones.

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DIRECTIONS: Take Red Sierra Vista car (Main Street Station), stops at park. BY AUTO, take Mission Road to Huntington Drive, follow Huntington Drive to park.

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } .....Editors
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.

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Worst Is Yet to Come

Because the so-called left wing leaders of British labor that numerically dominated the Trade Union Congress, that called off the general strike in aid of the miners, have finally appeared in their true colors and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no fundamental difference between them and the Thomas, MacDonald, Clynes leadership, capitalist editors are gloating over the apparent crushing defeat of the revolutionary element in British labor.

This is not the first time the capitalists have quaffed the victory cup over the imaginary demise of the class struggle. They will be just as disappointed in their hopes for a liquidation of the class struggle in England as they were in their oft-entertained hope that each succeeding bandit that attempted to return Russia to absolutism would be successful.

What is in substance the "new wage policy" of the A. F. of L. has been adopted by the official leadership of the British trade union movement. They have repudiated the theory that the working class must own the whole of their products and that the portion of the fruit of industry that now goes into the pockets of capitalism is legalized robbery.

The "new wage policy" of A. F. of L. is merely a more scientific exposition of the Gompersian twaddle of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." The idea is that the workers should produce more if the employer is to be in a position to pay him more. It is class collaboration at the pick handle or at the machine.

When Arthur Pugh, chairman of the T. U. C., declared at Bournemouth for a "scientific wage policy for generally acceptable principles of division of the products of industry among those who have a claim on it," he was speaking the language of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy as only an English labor faker can do it. Pugh, MacDonald and the rest of the king's labor lackeys will continue to sing the "Red Flag" at mass metings and kiss the king's red toe at Buckingham palace levees. The British labor leaders are adepts at that kind of thing. Our own Green dines with Cal Coolidge at Paul Smith's. What is the difference? There is none, excepting the high cost of knee breeches in England and the superior merit of champagne to Canadian Scotch.

The British labor leaders can afford to smoke the pipe of peace with British capitalism, but the British workers who are now on the brink of starvation cannot. Class collaboration worked out mighty fine for the Frank Farrington's, O'Connors and Wilsons in America but the miners and the longshoremen want bread and meat not the rationalization of betrayal.

Our capitalist editors may gloat over the betrayal of the British general strike and the let-down of the miners. It is a black page in working class history. But the working class know how to work while they wait. There will be another Scarborough for English labor and another Waterloo for British capitalism and the labor fakers.

Those that gloat last gloat best. Perhaps British labor has not yet drained the bitter cup to the dregs, but the worst is yet to come —for capitalism.

The Second I. L. D. Conference

The ending of the first year's activities of the International Labor Defense and the summary of its activities show that such an organization has a tremendous and useful field in the American labor movement. We think that many radical and progressive workers do not yet quite realize the full importance and necessity of this work of unity for the defense of relief of labor's imprisoned fighters and the assistance to their loved ones left outside of prison.

Several erroneous ideas and mistaken policies have in the past nurtured a tactic in labor defense that actually frustrated the aim in view, the release and relief of every worker imprisoned by the enemy class. First, the belief anything must be done about their defense.

As a result, hurriedly organized committees, lacking experience and widespread mechanism, had to fight an up-hill battle to arouse the working class generally, and often the prisoners were already on the point of execution or their case disposed of by the capitalist courts before their case got the ear of the labor movement as a whole.

Secondly, while it has nearly always been necessary for the organization to which a class war prisoner belonged to appeal to the working class as a whole for support of moral or material kind in order to be effective, this has been difficult because of the sectional nature of such a committee. Often the appeal was not responded to properly because of the rivalry or hostility between the organization appealing and the organizations appealed to.

This, in spite of the fact that every prisoner of whatever organization, *belongs to the working class first and deserves the aid of the whole working class movement.* The frequently persecuted unorganized workers were generally victimized still more, since nobody interested themselves in these obscure cases.

The International Labor Defense has shown what can be done to unite the various elements into a powerful and permanent organization, non-partisan and devoted to the aid of imprisoned fighters without regard to their political belief or organizational affiliation. It has shown by its work that it helps all alike, responding so far as possible to every case arising where its assistance could be given.

Here is a movement, permanent and ready to act for any prisoner. Here is a movement which any worker can join, assured that his efforts will accomplish something vital. Make the I. L. D. grow!

Calvin Coolidge is opposed to a contest in naval building with England. This statement will give little consolation to British statesmen, who are always justifiably suspicious of kind words from rivals.

George E. Brennan made a bid for the labor vote in Illinois by telling them that the heaviest contributors to the Anti-Saloon League were the Rockefellers who expected to make dependable machines out of their employes. He did not explain why Sam Insull, multi-millionaire utility magnate, gave him $15,000 for his campaign.

Workers (Communist) Party

CELEBRATE FREE SPEECH VICTORY IN PITTSBURGH

Engdahl at Carnegie Hall Tuesday Night

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 10.—Next Tuesday night, Sept. 14, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will come back to Pittsburgh, to speak in the North Side Carnegie Music Hall, where the police broke up the International May Day celebration on May 1, last, arresting Engdahl and Abram Jakira, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Fight Case and Win.

The attack was directed by Superintendent of Police Welch. Engdahl and Jakira went to jail rather than pay their fines and when the case came into court on habeas corpus proceedings, Superintendent Welch failed to put in an appearance and the charges were dismissed.

The Carnegie Music Hall is at the corner of East Ohio and Federal Sts. Engdahl will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties."

Mrs. Hills to Speak.

Mrs. Parthenia Hills, candidate for the Workers (Communist) Party for lieutenant governor, and member of several Negro organizations, will speak on "Where Should the Negro Stand in the Coming Election."

There will be special selections by the Harmony Singing Society with piano and violin selections by the Kendra Brothers. Admission will be free.

Other speakers to follow during the congressional campaign in Pittsburgh are as follows: Sept. 26, William W. Weinstone; Oct. 12, Ben Gitlow and H. M. Wicks, and Oct. 23, C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party. All these speakers will expalin different phases of the election campaign.

Engdahl comes to Pittsburgh from Toledo, Ohio, where he speaks Monday night, Sept. 13, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie. His other dates are as follows:

Meetings During Tour.

NEW HAVEN—Wednesday, Sept. 15
BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.
WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17.
ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.
BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19.
CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20.
DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th Street.
CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22.
MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

Arrangements are being made in Detroit to have Engdahl address a noonday meeting at Packard auto plant. Engdahl will also hold conferences of worker correspondents in the cities that he visits.

Street Nucleus 25 Meets Next Tuesday

Street nucleus 25, Jefferson and Irving Park, will hold its regular meeting Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m. at 4021 N. Drake. All members are requested to be present.

New York Sub-Section Has Outing on Sunday

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Sub-section 3A of the Workers (Communist) Party of New York will be the sponsor of an outing at the Dyer Ave. woods, Sunday, Sept. 12. The directions are as follows: Bronx Sub. to 180th St., Westchester local to Dyre Ave. "L" to 133rd St., Westchester train to Dyre Ave.

Chicago Pioneers Will Hold Membership Meeting!

Sunday, 1:00 p. m. sharp at 2409 N. Halsted St., the Chicago Pioneers will hold a membership meeting. All Pioneers are requested to attend. All workingclass children and parents are invited.

League and party members are also asked to be present. A good program has been arranged. A report of the District No. 8 Pioneer Camp will be given besides a number of other interesting items.

International Youth Day Is Celebrated by Many Mass Meetings

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

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—I. Y. D. date has bene changed to Sept. 12, 7:30 p. m., at Workers' Home, 308 Elm St.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Sunday, Sept. 12, at 435 Rice St. The district organizers of the party and Y. W. L. and M. Parmes will be speakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sept. 12th at Workmen's Circle Lyceum 1337—7th St. N. W.

Sikorsky Plane Ready.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The giant Sikorsky plane which is to be used in a New York to Paris flight this month, arrived at Bolling Field from Westbury, New York, shortly after noon today. It circled several times over the city and made a graceful landing.

DISTRICT THREE WORKERS PARTY STARTS CAMPAIGN TO INCREASE CIRCULATION OF DAILY WORKER

By ALEX BAIL.

At the meeting of the Political Committee of District No. 3, we gave careful consideration to the statement of the C. E. C. on the location of The DAILY WORKER. We are in hearty agreement with the statement "We must keep The DAILY WORKER at all costs, no matter where it is located."

Our district made a very poor showing in the last DAILY WORKER drive and we are determined to make good this time. For this reason we join District No. 5 in The DAILY WORKER drive in an effort to make it an All-Pennsylvania campaign for our daily.

Party Enters Elections.

The party is now definitely on the ballot for the November state elections, in which the leading capitalist parties will be hard pressed for an explanation of the corruption, bribery and slush fund methods in use during the primaries. The party intends to wage an energetic campaign in this stronghold of the coal barons and steel magnates.

We will speak to the workers on the union-smashing campaigns in the bituminous fields, the intensified exploitation in the steel and other industries, the relative fall of the wage scale and the necessity for organization. We will remind the workers of the statement made by Senator Jim Reed that it is almost impossible for a man of moderate means to attain to public office on the capitalist party tickets because of the wholesale buying up of offices by agents of capitalism—and we will put forward the issue of a genuine labor party.

Party Leads Workers.

The DAILY WORKER has splendid opportunities of becoming the champion of the organized and unorganized workers in our district.

The anthracite miners have not forgotten the sell-out of the last strike by John L. Lewis, and view with alarm the chaotic condition of the United Mine Workers' Union in the bituminous fields. The open betrayal by Frank Farrington of Illinois has brought the conviction that if the United Mine Workers of America union is to be saved the Lewis machine, of which Farrington was a part, must be swept out of office in the coming elections.

Thousands of steel workers in Bethlehem and Sparrows Point, Md., are chafing under the company union plan and are ready for organization.

The rubber workers in Trenton and Philadelphia, working 55 to 60 hours and making $14 to $20 per week, are awaiting the call for organization.

Many Thousands Are Ready.

Then there are the tens of thousands of metal workers laboring under the contract system, co-operative plan and the newly-introduced community scheme, and the 80,000 textile workers before whom stands the heroic example of the Passaic strike.

The DAILY WORKER should and can become the organizer and leader of these workers. This is the task which we have set out to accomplish.

We are confident that the members of the party and the league in District No. 3 will do their share in making The DAILY WORKER a mass organ.

To All Party Members of District No. 3:

Dear Comrades—You should immediately acquaint yourself with the details of The DAILY WORKER drive and organize the necessary apparatus for the campaign.

1. The campaign will open on September 15 and will close on November 15.

2. Weekly bulletins will be issued in which results will be tabulated by points on the following basis:

	Points
Yearly sub DAILY WORKER	12
6 months " " "	6
3 " " " "	3
Yearly sub Workers' Monthly	4
6 months " " "	2
Yearly sub YOUNG WORKER	4
6 months " " "	2

3. The following quotas have been set for the cities in the district:

City	D. W. Sub or Equivalent	Points
Philadelphia	800	9,600
Baltimore	300	3,600
Anthracite Region	200	2,400
Washington	30	360
Trenton	30	360
Chester	20	240
Allentown	20	240
Bethlehem	20	240
Easton	20	240
Richmond	20	240
West Chester	10	120
Reading	10	120
Norfolk	10	120

4. HOW TO GET THEM.

a—Special Committee is to be set up in each street nucleus or International Branch to conduct campaign. Small shop nuclei may elect one comrade.

b—In cities where there are Section Committees (like Philadelphia) Joint Drive Committees are to be set up consisting of comrades of the Party and the League.

c—A similar committee is to function in each city.

d—In Philadelphia Section membership meetings will be called in conjunction with the League to discuss and start this campaign.

e—In other cities where there are more than one nucleus joint membership meetings are to be called for this purpose. The District Committee will send speakers wherever necessary.

f—That Joint DAILY WORKER and YOUNG WORKER Agents be called in to stimulate this work.

All subs must be sent to District Office for proper tabulations.

Prizes will be announced shortly.

On the job—comrades!—for this important campaign of the Party.—Alex Bail, Acting District Organizer District No. 3.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.

Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.

Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.

Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.

Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.

Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.

United States Senator, E. J. Cary.

State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.

Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.

Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.

Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore.

State Senator, William Schmidt.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of The DAILY WORKER.

FIRST OF LENIN COLLECTION TO BE PRINTED HERE

Very little of the writings of Nikolai Lenin, the man who admittedly left the deepest mark on post-war Europe, is available in English. The Lenin Institute in Moscow, organized after his death to gather all his writings, is preparing a definitive edition of his works, in twenty-five volumes. The first of the Collected Works of N. Lenin to be issued periodically by International Publishers in an authorized translation will be War and Revolution, dealing with labor's attitude towards the World War and Materialism and Critical Empiricism, a brilliant philosophical study.

Lenin on War.

In the first book Lenin outlines a program by which the war between nations could be turned into a war between classes. Besides the development of this basic theme, the volume includes important contributions on nationalism, social chauvinism, a United States of Europe, peace without annexations or indemnities, self-determination of small nations, disarmament, and socialist participation in the government. The book helps to explain the ideological background of the Russian Revolution.

Philosophical Work.

In Materialism and Critical Empiricism Lenin subjects the empirical and positivist schools of philosophy to a merciless criticism. He dubs them reactionary and gives a lucid exposition of dialectic materialism—the philosophic foundation of socialism—and its relation to other systems of philosophy.

Section Two, New York, Meets Tuesday!

Meeting of Section Two, New York, Tuesday, Sept. 14, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, right after work. Don't fail to attend!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

FIFTH COMMUNIST YOUTH CONGRESS HEARS REPORT OF COMRADE DORIOT

PARIS, France, August 28—(by mail)—I am going to give you a report from the 5th French Communist Youth Congress which was held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of August.

It was opened by a great speech from Comrade Doriot, the well-known Communist deputy who is highly hated by the French bourgeoisie on account of his right and inflexible anti-militarist action; here are his chief words:

"The capitalist seems to have improved his situation since the end of the war. Therefore, the economical contradictions are developing everywhere, for example in England with the big miners' strike. International conflicts are coming on: France, Italy and Spain, and above all: England and U. S. A.

Amid the capitalist world, furiously plagued, Russia is standing up—not to be afraid with the exclusion of Zinoviev out of the Russian party political bureau; the unity of this party is not threatened—Zinoviev was excluded on account of indiscipline.

The French industry has improved its concentration in steel, coal, wool and cotton. The working class must realize its unity.

In France, the capitalist class claims for a dictatorship to dump the debts question on the shoulders of the workers. Fascism threatens this country, we have to fight strongly; the Communist youth must be at the head of the movement to unite the mass under the red flag and lead it for the workers' and peasants' government.

On the second day, there were discussions about the statement of the general secretary given as the line: i.e. (opposition to the capitalist offensive). At last the statement was unanimously approved.

A woman delegate from the C. G. T. V. (Unitary general confederation of Workers) spoke about the girls' and women's situation in the movement. Against the French common idea, the women must work in the shops; now, she has, and she will have in the future society her place in the economical life as a producer, she will not stay at home as in a heaven.

A delegate from the rural district relates the big difficulties in carrying on propaganda among the young peasants, whose wages have more increased than that of the industrial workers. Therefore, often they have had food and a very long day's work, but they are scattered and nearly never reached with our words and purposes.

Then an English comrade spoke to the Congress of the huge fight of the miners and the action of the young English Communists during the miners' and the general strike. He was furiously acclaimed by the whole Congress.

On the third day, there were statements about economic and sports action; everywhere the young Communists must go and attempt to unite and organize the mass in the proletarian organizations.

Anti-Fascism on Agenda.

An Italian comrade gave a talk about the action of the young Communists against fascism. They have been fighting for four years against the most hateful reaction and many of them have been struck to death. In spite of it, they have held an illegal congress and given their words to the mass for political and economic unity against fascism and the coming war. He was highly applauded.

His speech was followed by a discussion about anti-fascist action. They settled on creating the "Young anti-Fascist Guards" among the young workers to unite the youth against the fascist leagues.

The last day began with the statement of a soldier and a sailor speaking to the congress, in military clothes —they speak about the "Great Family" as the officials call the Army and Navy and they describe the bad treatment they have to bear and the demands they have to fight for.

Now, the delegate from the Young Communist International comes and speaks of the duties of the young Communists in France, which are to carry on big propaganda for unity among the masses to prepare the success of a revolutionary movement when the time will come.

For an end, Comrade Doriot, whose place is now in the party, takes leave of the youth and his words are applauded by the delegates which part with the song of the International.

A SHORT STORY RAH, RAH BOYS OF COLLEGE LIFE

"Tr-r-rah Boom! Tr-r-rah Boom!"

Mike rested his white-sleeved arm on the broom handle and turned his watery eyes toward the music. Should he or should he not shuffle over the half block and watch the parade. If he didn't it would be the first time he had ever missed, but those knotted old legs, the rheumatism made them creak with pain. He finally decided to go—it might be the last he would ever see.

* * *

The streets were cleared, the traffic stopped as every band in the city turned out for the old graduates of The College. It was Commencement week in a college town and the traditional "Old Grad" promenade was on.

The most famous, the largest college in the country was exhibiting for the benefit of the press and the city, its old students. One of the largest institutions of learning, looked up to by a country second to none for education promotion in the world, displayed for publicity and as a tribute to the college, row upon row of blue serge and white flannels, flying grandstand banners and blue balloons. To add color to the promenade came the younger classes, graduates of five and ten years ago, dressed in the fantastical costumes traditional of some escapade of their college days. Some wore green hats with long feathers and rode bicycles. Others wore red and black striped shirts and tam o'shanters.

Not a suggestion that it was a demonstration of an institution of learning. All it lacked to make it a circus parade was a carload of wild beasts. The balloons were there, the banners, the noise and the freaks were there.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Lively Program for Boston I. Y. D. Meet

BOSTON, Mass. — The red-blooded youth here will be busy celebrating its holiday on International Youth Day.

At the mass meeting which will be held at the Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appletos St., at 3 p. m., Sept. 26, singing, speaking, recitations and other points on the program will express the spirit of this holiday.

Comrade Stachel of New York will be here to address the meeting.

Come with your shop mates, friends to this celebration! Get tickets from all Y. W. L. members.

Interesting Program for Boston Youth Party

BOSTON, Mass.—At the mass meeting for International Youth Day, which will be held at the Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, at 3 p. m. Sept. 26, singing, speaking, recitations and other points on the program will express the spirit of this holiday.

Comrade Stachel of New York will be here to address the meeting.

Come with your shop mates and friends to this celebration. Yet your tickets from all Y. W. L. members.

Mass Youth Rally in Buffalo, Sept. 20

BUFFALO, N. Y. — International Youth Day will be celebrated here with a mass rally on Sept. 20. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion and Sam Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be the main speaker. The meeting takes place at the Finnish Hall.

THE YOUNG WORKER

is a paper primarily for the youth but even adults enjoy the special features in every issue.

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Book Review

WITH the pamphlet under the title, "Organize the Unorganized," Wm. Z. Foster has written an important document on the strategy of class war in the most vital sector, that of trade unionism. It is a compact and meaty little book.

The argument begins with pointing out that there are about twenty million unorganized industrial workers in America who could be enlisted into unions. Unless the unions begin to grow they will soon be smashed altogether: even the United Mine Workers is being crushed now by pressure from the non-union coal fields.

The present membership of the unions can be broadly divided into three classes, the author goes on to show: militant left wingers who want to organize, progressives who will help if organization starts, and reactionary right wingers who resist organization to prevent the radicalizing of the unions, to avoid struggle, and to preserve the jobs of the union bureaucracy. The left wing must initiate all organization campaigns, and when they are decided upon must actually carry them out, in co-operation with the center groups and against the sabotage by the reactionaries.

Situations occur where the most careful reasoning is necessary to decide whether to organize under the banner of the old unions in the field. Where no unions exist at all there must be new ones created, which must get into the A. F. of L., the main current of American labor. Where fairly sound unions exist, the workers can be organized directly into them. Where very old and decrepit unions claim jurisdiction over the field and are small in size, it may be necessary to organize independently, and disregard them. At times it is necessary, where reactionary unions claim control, but will not organize, to organize the workers first outside of the union and then carry on a struggle to compel the old unions to let them affiliate. Affiliation, one union in each industry, is the ideal, but it is one that cannot be slavishly followed.

The left wing, since it must do the organizing, must learn the various forms of activity possible, whether it is able to start a great, open campaign, as is still possible where the employers are disunited, or the unions already strong; or whether it must work secretly or semi-secretly thru the Workers Party nuclei, Young Workers, foreign language clubs, social clubs, company unions, shop councils, or even some new forms created for the occasion.

Almost always organization in the basic industries (and one reason for an organization campaign is that it will lead the unions into these heavy industries and away from skilled craft job trust psychology) will involve great strikes. The unorganized will join unions if they see immediate material advantages. As Foster says:

"We must study carefully the state of the industry and the condition of the employers' and the workers' forces, base our organization campaigns upon the economic demands of the workers and at all times keep the fight focussed on these demands, plan our organization campaigns carefully and thoroly mobilize all our forces to put them into execution, extend our scope of activity over the greatest possible extent of workers, strike the blow at the opportune time, demoralize the enemy, rouse public sentiment with our maneuvers, develop the utmost fighting spirit in our own ranks by our invigorating propaganda, and follow up our victories to the limit by organizing all the workers shaken into action by our big strikes and struggles."

This pamphlet, as was said before, is strategy. The minor tactics, the multiple considerations and possibilities in each concrete case, are not worked out in it. But in the very act of laying down the broad general principles our attention is called to the details, and if hundreds of militants everywhere do not begin to solve in practice some of the various "delicate questions" posed in the book then they will have missed the spirit of "Organize the Unorganized."

Vern Smith.

RAIN

By O. RYAN

I.

With what slow pain
the rain descends,
trickling down the wrinkles
of the beggar's neck
and splashing
his tray of laces.

II.

In a slum window
a child presses its dirty little face
against the dreary window-pane
and watches the flow in the gutter
carrying its freight of rubbish.

III.

Under the bright lights
a gentleman bows
and gracefully assists his lady,
holding aloft a green parasol the while
she skips nimbly into the shining limousine.

IV.

The door of the meeting-hall
opens and slams,
throwing a flood of light
and of virile stir
into the street.

V.

And the Red
shoving a paper into his pocket,
makes his way to a hash-joint,
thence thoughtfully homewards to his attic,
collar turned up against the rain.

In the Next Issue

The Young Proletaire, a play for children and grown-ups, By Michael Gold.—Illustrated by Fred Ellis.

American Capital Conquering Poland, by B. K. Gebert.—Original Photographs and pictures.

The Women's Page of the Magazine will carry a story by Rose Pastor Stokes, entitled "Jennie"—Illustrated by herself.

What's doing in the Moscow Theaters, splendid little items by Ruth Epperson Kennel who is now residing in Moscow.—With many photographs and illustrations.

The self-educational section of "What and How to Read" will be filled in the next issue by V. F. Calverton discussing reading in literature and art.

The Second Article of Barbusse on the White Terror in the Balkans.

"Ethyl is Back" will be concluded in the next issue, the first part appearing in this issue.—With photographs and illustrations.

Concluding chapter on the History of the Catholic Church in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.

Bales' Page of Cartoons on the week's events.

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 18.

The Life of Karl Marx, by Paul Lafargue.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS By M. P. Bales

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1926

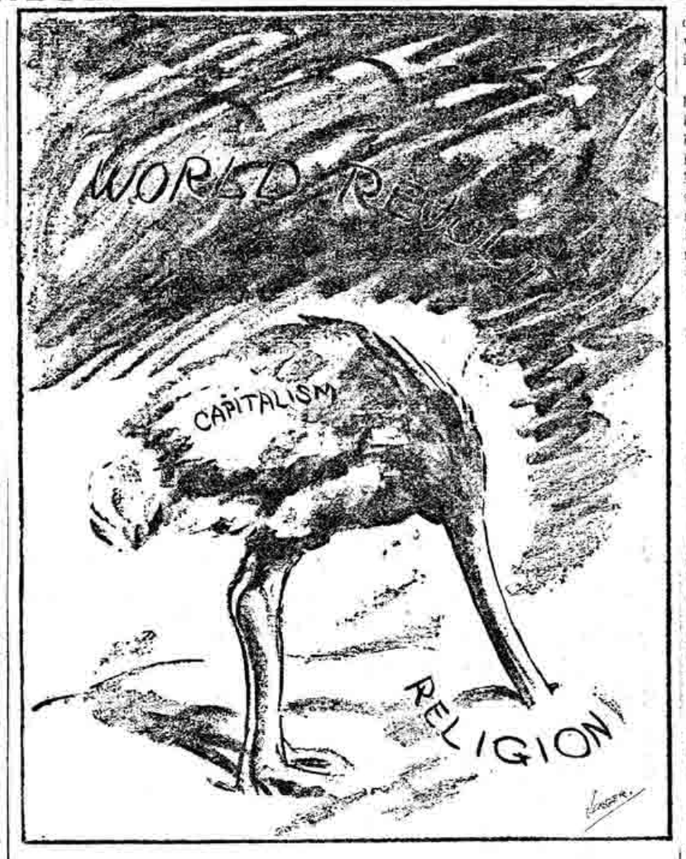
The Messiahs and Other Fakirs

By WM. PICKENS.

JIDDU KRISHNAMURTI! A name to conjure with. Its unpronounceableness and strangeness will appeal to the ignorant. His backers and exploiters are shrewd enough to know that the easiest way to impose some new religious fanaticism on the minds of the ignorant is to go to the other side of the world and get some stranger of a strange name and fetch him around to be "the Messiah," "the Anointed," "the Christ"—all or which terms mean the same thing.

We'll bet Mrs. Besant, or anybody else, a quarter of a dollar that the theosophists never would have nerve enough, in an English-speaking country, to make a god or a demi-god out of a plain "Henry Smith" or "John Jones." But "Jiddu Krishnamurti" has the necessary number of strange sounds in it. Do you remember the happy old lady who, returning from the Sunday morning service, said: "I certainly did enjoy the preaching this morning! I just love to hear the preacher repeat that wonderful word —'Mesopotamia!'"

Messiahs are no new things in human history. Many new religions have had them, or held out hopes to have them. That is necessary to a new religion. Now our theosophists are exploiting this young Oriental. That is another thing about Messiahs: they have to be young, around 30 years—old enough to be comparatively safe and yet young enough to be appealing. And so Jiddu Krish (we will call him that to save time, or maybe just Krish will do) is adopted by our theosophists. Theosophy is a religious cult whose devotees pretend to be more directly connected with some god than do the followers of most other religions. The word means "divine wisdom" or "wisdom of god." Whenever a fellow wants to get out of working hard for a living he always pretends to have some closer connection with God than ordinary mortals have. You will notice that such people never do depend on God to feed and clothe them, however; they expect the ordinary mortals to do that. They pretend to control private wires to heaven, but they live in the sweat of other men's brows.



By Jerger

A few centuries ago this Krish, with his claim to some sort of inside dealing with the Almighty, could have been put over big on this little world. But today, if we must worship any human at all, we are going to worship some of our real benefactors, like Edison or Burbank or Carver. One Burbank in a million years is worth more, both to the stomachs and to the souls of mankind, than is a "Messiah" every season.

Theosophy may serve the more brainless section of the rich by relieving them of the ennui of their idleness and furnishing them with a more aristocratic religion than that of the sweaty working people. After all the wealthy old dames might worship something a heap worse than this little brown man Krish. They might have a fair-looking god out of Valentino, but he could dance and drink and cuss too humanly, and his performances were too easy for the common people to grasp and comprehend. But Krish is sufficiently unknown and unknowable to turn the trick. And it is a good deal better "divine" statesmanship to fetch "Jiddu Krish" from the far heights of India than to attempt to put over "Sam Shanks" from the red hills of Georgia.

Go to it, Krish! We wish you the best of luck—by all means better luck than that which has overtaken most of the "Messiahs." We hope you will always avoid scandal, which will be hard enough, even for a god, under the circumstances—and we advise that you demand of them always "cash down" for all of your promissory notes on divine favors. There was just one Messiah who loved his enemies and sought first of all the kingdom of heaven—and they lynched him.

THE COMING A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

ON the fourth of October the American Federation of Labor will convene its regular annual convention in Detroit, Michigan. It devolves therefore upon every trade unionist to begin giving serious consideration to the problems confronting the labor movement and to the means for strengthening it.

By Vose

In connection with this important event in the life of American labor, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the Program for Building The Trade Unions issued by the Trade Union Educational League. The program was carried by The DAILY WORKER in its Labor Day issue.

American labor must give serious thought to the present situation. Every trade union organization that feels its responsibility to itself and to the labor movement organization is in duty bound to immediately start a discussion of the issues to come before the convention of the A. F. of L.

There are great opportunities to be found in the present situation for increasing the ranks of the trade unions and strengthening their fighting power. The slogan of the left wing for the Organization of the Unorganized should become the demand of the entire movement to be expressed in concrete action by the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit.

A. B.

BRITISH MINERS DETERMINED TO WIN.

THE British miners lack no courage, nor perseverance, nor readiness for sacrifice. What they do need is moral and material support from their brothers abroad. And it is our duty here to come across immediately with the maximum that we have, and more.

See what the Russian workers did. Up to date they have contributed a total sum of $4,500,000 and have again decided to assess themselves to the extent of one percent of their earnings to aid the British miners. American labor should take note of this fact and try to emulate the example.

International class solidarity is the dearest possession of labor. Hardly another factor is as vital to the success of labor struggles at the present time as the growing consciousness of the world unity of labor. Today it is the British miners that are in need of support from the workers in other lands. Tomorrow the American miners are most likely to be in the same position. And the success of both will depend upon the readiness of the workers of the world to render this support.

Remember that the British miners are confronting not only the British capitalists and their government but also vaccilation and even treachery among the right wing and sham left wing leaders in the trade unions. Dangerous as this situation is, the British miners are determined to win.

A Lump of Scab Coal!

By Jerger

History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

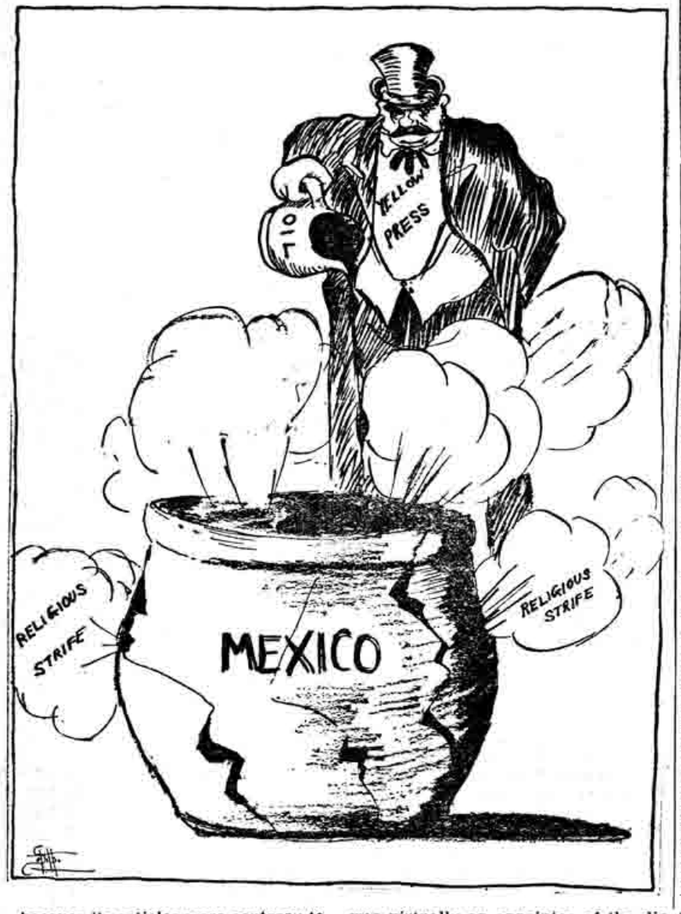
By MANUEL GOMEZ.

(Chapter Three—Continued)

"To Hell with the Constitution."

When the secretary of the interior ordered all government employes to take the oath of obedience to the constitution of 1857, the catholic hierarchy deliberately advised, and even commanded disobedience to the order. The archbishop of Mexico sent circulars to all bishops under him declaring that since the constitution contained provisions inimical to the institution, doctrine and rites of the catholic church, neither clergymen nor laymen could take the oath of allegiance to it under any circumstances whatever. The bishops then sent circulars to their respective country vicars and parish curates, informing them:

"First. That is was not lawful to swear allegiance to the constitution



because its articles were contrary to the institution, doctrine and rites of the catholic church.

"Second. That this communication must be made public and copies of it distributed as widely as possible.

"Third. That those who had already taken this oath must retract it at the confessional and make this retraction as public as possible, and that they must notify the government of their action." (Zamacois, "History des Mejico," Vol. VIX, p. 525.)

We therefore see that it is not only now that the catholic church has begun to resort to rebellion against a progressive constitution. The hypocritical clerics who pretend to set so much store by "law and order" and the principle of constituted authority —for the workers—have never scrupled to attack these principles when erected as a barrier against reaction. The oppressed classes in society can well take a leaf from the book of their enemies in this respect. "Law and order" represent in themselves nothing that deserves respect. They are a weapon of governmental suppression. Only under a workers' and farmers' government can they serve the true interests of the toiling masses.

Happy Days Under don Porfirio.

We cannot here go into the long-drawn-out details of the struggle which the church and its allies carried on consistently for the overthrow of the liberal Jaurez regime. It culminated in the "Second Mexican Empire," which lasted for three years, supported by French bayonets. On its overthrow Jaurez came back to power. He was succeeded by another liberal, Lerdo de Tejada. Then followed the revolt of General Porfirio Diaz, who, basing himself on the old aristocracy and the army, as well as foreign concessionaries, maintained himself in power as dictator for a period of 32 years.

I have already pointed out in previous chapters how the church gradually regained much of its lost power during the "Dicdadora Porfiriana."

Diaz ruled by intimidation and subordination. There was no such thing as free elections. Every governor, every local municipal president or "jefe politico," every member of the chamber of deputies, every senator, was virtually an appointee of the dictator. A working class had begun to develop in Mexico, but strikes were forbidden by law, and were savagely suppressed.

It was under Porfiirio Diaz that thousands of Indian peasants were robbed of the land that had been in their families and communities for generations and turned into peons on the lands they once owned. Privilege was thus more firmly intrenched than ever.

Beginning of the Modern Struggle.

But the Porfirian system carried with it the seeds of its own dissolution. This brings us to the modern struggle. In 1910 began what is now known as the Mexican revolution. When Francisco I. Madero led the revolt against Diaz under the slogan of "Effective suffrage and no re-election," a movement was being initiated of far deeper significance than that indicated by the inadequate slogan. The slogan merely expresses the uncertainty of the bourgeoisie under Madero. With these forces were fused the agrarians led by Zapata—and, at a later stage, the newly-born working class. It was one of the greatest movements in all Latin-American history. All the forces of progress in Mexico were with it.

The church, of course, was with the enemy.

No sooner had the Madero movement triumphed than Francisco de la Barra, installed as provisional president after the flight of don Porfiirio, began to maneuver against the Maderistas from the inside. De la Barra was a catholic and a wealthy aristocrat. In the elections that followed the national catholic party named him as its candidate for president against Madero. Popular pressure was so great, however, that his candidacy had to be withdrawn. The church then resorted to the sly strategem of endorsing Madero for president, but running de la Barra for vice-president against the Maderista candidate, Pino Suarez.

Clasping the Bloody Hand of Huerta.

Madero was overthrown and murdered, together with Pino Suarez, thru the treachery of General Victoriano Huerta. Huerta's regime, an attempt at iron-fisted dictatorship on the Porfirian model, even outdid its original in brutality and degradation. It is known for its countless crimes as "the bloody dictatorship."

"The so-called upper classes, the wealthy and, above all, the conservative or catholic plutocracy, gave the nascent dictatorship its support and its applause," writes Manuel Calero, who was himself a member of Huerta's cabinet. "The catholic party, by its traditions, naturally sympathized with the new regime. . . . Eduardo Tamariz, prominent and wealthy member of the cabinet, was called to Huerta's cabinet and made president of the chamber of deputies, formed by Huerta after the forcible dissolution of its legitimate predecessor in October, 1913.

. . . Among the deputies imprisoned by Huerta after the dissolution of congress there was not a single one who belonged to the catholic party. Finally, an outstanding clerical, don Francisco Garcia, was named special magistrate to judge the deputies of the dissolved congress." (Calero, "Un Decinio de Politica Mexicana," p. 128.)

The New Magna Charta.

It is not surprising, therefore, that when the present Mexican constitution was adopted in 1917, following the overthrow of Huerta by the revolutionary forces under Carranza that the old anti-clerical provisions of 1857 were re-affirmed and even improved upon. This is the constitution which President Calles is now trying to apply in the face of reactionary catholic rebellion.

The Mexican revolution clashes naturally with the church because the church in politics represents everything that the revolution must sweep away. The present chapter of our story has shown us that the church not only intervenes in politics but that at every critical stage of Mexican history the church has fought militantly in the very forefront of the reactionary enemies of Mexican progress.

(The next chapter of "The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico" will show how the church has systematically allied itself with foreign enemies threatening the very independent existence of the Mexican nation.)

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"TIN GODS."

THIS picture has its merits. Even the story is different. Not the "busy-business" man who deserts the wife in the "eternal triangle," but, for a change (and the relief of abused husbandhood) the politically ambitious wife neglects the husband in this drama. The husband goes to South America and to pieces—to be saved by a fiery dance hall girl. An old theme, 'tis true, but remodeled to a thrilling climax with a tragic ending, which also is an unusual procedure for American pictures.

Thomas Meighan is the leading actor. His performance is not more than an adequate one—he has done better—and to be fair, no more can be said for Eileen Pringle, who acts ambitious womanhood. But the picture rises to one above the average with the acting of Renee Adoree. Her characterization of the passionate Latin dancing girl is, in the opinion of this humble critic, as fine a job as a director could ask for. This gifted lady who helped to make "The Big Parade" what it was, is an actress the equal of any in American films.

"Tin Gods" is no great picture—but you've seen worse. It's showing (until Monday) at the "Chicago."

—W. C.

"THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN."

DIPLOMATICALLY, "with reservations," we advise you to see this picture. We liked it. Not that we want you to acquire the genteel qualities of a "gentleman," for that is what the story deals with, but because of the other worth-while features about it. It has real pictorial beauty: the old English settings are a delight; old English customs, views of the life of the times, dress of the period and the architecture are all a setting which almost make the story unimportant. And it is unimportant, but it moves quite speedily even tho with considerable clap-trap attached to it.

The son of an inn-keeper and ex-champion boxer of England, on coming into an inherited fortune, desires to become "a gentleman." He convinces his father of his manhood by beating him in a boxing match (these scenes are most interesting if you are interested in the manly art of squashing noses). On his journey to London he falls in love with a "lady," acquires a valet, who becomes also his social mentor, and after many adventures (which, because of the old English settings, are quite interesting), learns to his sorrow that "gentlemen are born—not made." Ho-hum! But he gets the "lady" "for keeps" and, being a blond, it seems that even at that early date gentlemen preferred them.

THOMAS MEIGHAN
In "Tin Gods." A Paramount Picture.

We recall a scene in this picture of three monocled "gentlemen" viewing a painting. The arrangement of this scene was so striking pictorially that we advise you to carefully look for it if you see the film. Richard Barthelmess does a good job of his leading part, his "lady" friend is above the average and the director deserves a vote of thanks for his job and especially his choice of photographers.

—W. C.

"VARIETY"—Excellent, say most critics including ours. Coming to Chicago week of Sept. 13 (Roosevelt Theater.)

"MOANA"—A thing of beauty.

"BATTLING BUTLER"—G. W. says "fair."

"THE ROAD TO MANDALAY"—The road to boredome.

"MARE NOSTRUM"—Just stale war propaganda.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"—Ah, that's something else again!

"MANTRAP"—Has nothing to do with "Up in Mabel's Room."

"SENOR DAREDEVIL"— You'll be sorry if you go.

"THE SON OF THE SHIEK"——Valentino's last picture (Uptown).

"La BOHEME"—A. S. says "fine."

"The BAT"—Ssh . . . spooks!

"PADLOCKED" — G. W. says "well . . . if you can find nothing better."

NOTE: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

Why Is She Back and What Does It Mean?

By N. SPARKS.

"LET'S all heave a sigh of relief. Ethyl is back! There are big signs up around the Standard Oil filling stations telling us so. It looked pretty bad at one time with the newspapers kicking up all that fuss and calling it "loonèy gas." But now, thank goodness, the trouble's all over! They had an investigation and now everything is sitting pretty. Ethyl is back.

"Of course, if you're a garage worker, maybe it isn't so good. And if you work in one of the stations where they mix that stuff into the gasoline you may have to be pretty careful. And if you work in one of the plants where they actually make the tetraethyl lead—but there's only a bunch of bohunks work there, and they don't matter. What does matter is the great automobile-owning public that you get the profits out of. Ethyl gasoline gives them more miles for their dollar, and that's what counts."

Being rather scantily represented in the great automobile-owning public (to the tune of a few second-hand Fords here or there) we fail to burst into cheers at this information. In fact we are still inclined to ask: "What is the necessity for inflicting a new and deadly poison upon society—a poison to which thousands of workers will be particularly exposed? Why can't people go on using ordinary gasoline to drive their cars? Well, the answer is: Tetraethyl lead (which is the substance that is mixed into ordinary gasoline to make ethyl gasoline) is an anti-knock. Unfortunately most of us don't even know what a knock is—let alone an anti-knock. So let us go back to the beginning and find out just to what extent tetraethyl lead is indispensable to the advance of industry and civilization.

Let us assume that you know some member of the great automobile-owning public—know him well enough to get him to take you for a ride. Notice the sound of his engine as you travel at medium speed. And now notice it as you travel fast, especially when climbing a hill. Besides the ordinary sound of the engine you will hear a distinct "Ping!" in every cylinder. Now we have it! That is the knock! That "Ping!" sounds just as tho something were knocking inside the cylinders, and if your friend cares much for his car he will slow down and maybe shift gears.

Now, of course, the next thing we want to know is: What causes the knock and what harm does it do?

An automobile is driven by the combustion of a mixture of gasoline vapor and air in each of the cylinders. This combustion is very rapid, so that it is often called an explosion. But this is not really correct. The flame takes a small but distinctly appreciable amount of time to travel the length of the cylinder. An explosion, however, is practically instantaneous. And right here is where the knock comes in. When the machine is going at high speed, the mixture no longer burns quietly, the flame no longer travels uniformly thru the length of the cylinder. Instead, the mixture starts to burn, but then the rest of it explodes, making that "Ping!" or knock that we heard. So we see that the knock is caused by the fact that part of the fuel explodes instead of burning. And an anti-knock is something we can add to the fuel which will have the property of preventing that explosion, slowing it down into a uniform combustion.

Now what harm does the knock do? First, it causes excessive wear on the engine. Second, it reduces the efficiency (i. e., makes necessary more fuel for a given distance), for the sudden impact of the explosion on the piston and cylinder walls is not nearly as effective as the steady push on the piston caused by a proper combustion. These things are bad, but we must find something worse yet if we are to explain the common statement that the knock stands in the way of progress. Even the best automobile is not a very efficient machine—that is, only a small percentage of the energy contained in the fuel used is actually transmitted to the wheels. Increasing efficiency means saving fuel, and the conservation of oil fuel is becoming a problem of tremendous importance.

RED CROWN ETHYL GASOline

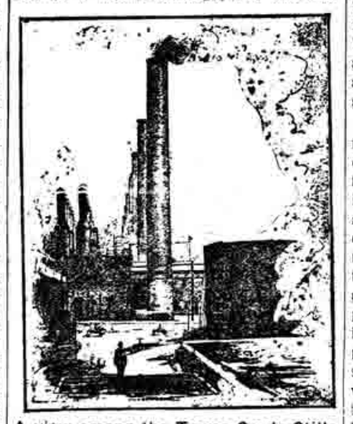
ETHYL is Back

There is a tendency among automobile engineers today to believe that the first great step towards increasing efficiency is to increase the compression in the cylinders. And, true enough, when very much higher compression is used in the motor much more power is obtained from the same quantity of fuel. But the knock! Alas! with increased compression the knock also increases. So much so that all talk of higher compression becomes useless unless the knock can be eliminated. And so the automobile engineer's dream of conserving oil by producing only high-compression motors has to wait for the production of an effective anti-knock compound.

So now we can see the setting of the scene into which tetraethyl lead, this standard-bearer of progress, burst in the years 1924 and 1925, poisoning, paralyzing and killing workers, driving them into convulsions and frightful insanity.

Tetraethyl lead, as an anti-knock, was discovered by Thomas Midgely, Jr., a chemist on the staff of the Standard Oil. A new concern was created, the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, half of the stock owned by the General Motors and the other half by Standard Oil. The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation was thus a child of both Morgan and Rockefeller. To the vice-presidency of this million-dollar corporation, Thomas Midgeley, Jr., a young man well under thirty, was elevated. Thomas Midgeley, Jr., could congratulate himself that his position for a young man of his age was absolutely unique, and his fortune was made. Standard Oil could congratulate itself that it would soon drive all competing gasolines off the market. General Motors could congratulate itself that it would soon introduce high-compression motors and all other makes of cars would become utter back numbers.

Into these happy dreams, however, burst from time to time a rude interruption; the report of a death here and there in the Du Pont plant at Deepwater, N. J., where the tetraethyl was being manufactured, or in the Ohio district where it was being unostentatiously distributed, a couple of cases of insanity, a few paralyses. It was not the accidents that mattered so much (the company was fully aware of the deadliness of the substance it was handling), but the fact that despite all precautions, rumors would leak out and get into the papers. The company began a half-hearted, uneasy investigation into the accidents. It approached prominent experts on physiological chemistry and then drew back again. If the thing ever got into the papers it would be all up, with a vengeance.



A view among the Tower Crude Stills at Whiting.

Suddenly came the Bayway tragedy. A dozen or so men working in the Bayway refinery of the Standard Oil suddenly went into hideous convulsions and violent insanity and had to be removed to the hospital. The whole affair burst into publicity. The doctors were forced to admit that the victims were suffering from acute lead poisoning due to inhalation of tetraethyl lead fumes. The New York World scented a good thing, took up the name "looney gas," which the workers had christened it, spread it all over the front page and announced that it was beginning a campaign against it. Other papers were forced to come along. Thomas Midgeley, Jr., and his staff made heroic efforts to stem the tide. Time and again they announced that the only hazard was in manufacture, that it was only workers who would go insane; but the great automobile-owning public saw themselves going into convulsions and dying from using this gasoline in their cars and grew hysterical with fear. In vain Thomas Midgeley, Jr., gave an impressive demonstration to the reporters. To show its harmlessness to the user he called for a can of his beautiful red ethyl gasoline and washed his hands in it (carefully drying them off at once). All to no avail. Maybe it was only red ink he had washed his hands in. Maybe getting it on your hands didn't matter. The hysteria mounted. Ethyl gasoline was barred in New York. Thomas Midgeley, Jr., Standard Oil, General Motors, saw their dreams vanishing. To forestall complete prohibition, the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation announced that they would voluntarily discontinue the sale of their product pending the result of an investigation. On all sides the cry of "investigation!" was taken up. The surgeon-general of the United States was instructed to call a preparatory conference. The Ethyl Gasoline Corporation breathed freely again. At last they were on safe and familiar ground.

Before adjournment to the surgeon-general's conference, let us consider the different varieties of lead poisoning offered to its makers, distributers and users by tetraethyl lead.

Until the advent of tetraethyl only the chronic form of lead poisoning had been known. This is the form to which painters, typesetters and others who work with ordinary compounds of lead are exposed. Lead is what is known as a "cumulative poison." That is, a small amount of lead taken once does not act as a poison; but if even a tiny amount is taken into the body day by day, it accumulates in the tissues and gradually in the course of months or years, produces "lead drop," "lead colic," paralysis and sterility.

With the tetraethyl, however, one exposure is plenty. Tetraethyl lead is a liquid and is readily absorbed by the skin. Furthermore, tetraethyl lead presents lead in a highly volatile form, i. e., it easily turns into vapor. In this form it can be inhaled in large quantities. Whether absorbed thru the skin or the lungs, it distributes itself almost immediately thruout the body. The lead reaches the brain, and convulsions, insanity and death are the result. This is acute lead poisoning.

The workers in the factory where the tetraethyl lead is made have a chance both at the acute poisoning from the product and chronic poisoning from the other lead compounds and lead dust lying around. The workers in the blending stations where the tetraethyl is mixed with gasoline to make the ethyl gasoline have a good chance at both acute and chronic poisoning. The great automobile-owning public has a fair chance at chronic poisoning. And should the use of ethyl become general even those who walk the streets and have to breathe the sweet air of innumerable automobile exhausts would stand a fair chance of chronic lead poisoning.

Marx on Goethe

(From Deutsche Brusseler Zeitung, Nr. 95, November 28, 1847, on the occasion of a review of Karl Gruen's "On Goethe from the Human Standpoint," Darmstadt, 1846. The article was later reprinted in an article by M. Kriegel: Marx as a Journalist, in Die Zukunft (M. Harden), 1901, IX, 10; and still later in Max Gruenwald's "Goethe und Die Arbeiter," Dresden, 1912.—A. L.)

NATURALLY, we cannot speak at great length here about Goethe himself. We only draw attention to one point. Goethe in his works, conducts himself in a twofold manner towards the German society of his time. Now he is hostile to it; he seeks to escape what to him is repulsive, as in Iphegenia and, in general, during the Italian Journey. He rebels against it as Goetz, Prometheus and Faust, and pours forth his bitterest derision upon it as Mephistopheles. Now, on the contrary, he is on friendly terms with it, "accomodates" himself to it as in the majority of the "Tame Xenia" and many prose works, extols it as in the "Maskenzuegen," indeed, defends it against the onpressing historical movement as particularly in all the works where he comes to speak of the French Revolution. It is not merely individual aspects of German life that Goethe recognizes as against others to which he is adverse; it is a continuous struggle within him between the gifted poet whom the misere of his environment disgusts and the cautious child of the Frankfurt counsellor, respective Weimar privy counsellor, who sees himself forced to conclude an armistice with it and to accustom himself to it. Thus Goethe is now a colossal, now a petty, now a defiant, mocking, world-disdaining genius, now a considerate, contented, narrow philistine. Even Goethe was unable to overcome the German misere; on the contrary, it overcomes him, and this victory of the misere over the greatest German is the best proof that it can never be overcome "from within."* Goethe was too universal, of too active a nature, too much of the flesh, to look for deliverance from the misere in a Schilleresque flight to the Kantian ideal; he was too keen not to see that this flight ultimately reduced itself to an exchange of the flat for the superabundant misere. His temperament, his powers, his entire spiritual disposition, directed him to the practical life, and the practical life which he met with was miserable.

In this dilemma—to live in a sphere of life which he had to disdain and still to be chained to this sphere as the only one in which he could participate—in this dilemma Goethe continuously found himself, and the older he became the more the mighty poet, de querree lasse,** withdrew behind the insignificant Weimar minister. We do not reproach Goethe for not being liberal, a la Boerne and Menzel, but for the fact that at times he could also be a philistine; not for being incapable of enthusiasm for German freedom, but for sacrificing his more correct esthetic sense, which broke through here and there, to a common philistine timidity before all great, contemporary historical movements; not for being a courtier, but for the fact that he could carry on the most insignificant affairs and menus plaisirs*** of one of the most insignificant German courts with a solemn seriousness at a time when a Napoleon was cleansing the great Augean stable of Germany. We reproach neither from the moral nor the party point of view, but, at the most, from an esthetic and historical point of view; we measure Goethe neither by a moral nor by a political nor by a "human" standard. We cannot here enter into a portrayal of Goethe in relation to his time, to his literary predecessors and contemporaries, in his process of development and in his life-attitude. We therefore limit ourselves to simply stating the fact.

*Von innen heraus, i. e., it cannot be reformed but must be shattered from without.—A. L.

**Tired of war.

***Revels.

Joseph Manley - - -

By Alex Bittelman

JOE was a worker, a proletarian and a militant fighter. When a man like him dies the labor movement sustains a great loss.

He was only 39 years old. Still young and energetic and with a future of struggle in the cause of labor which would have placed him among the best and most valuable leaders in the international working class movement. But fate and the damnable capitalist system willed differently. And Joseph Manley is no more.

On August 26, 1926, the life of Joseph Manley came to an end. His death resulted from internal injuries sustained in a fall from a building in Brooklyn, New York, on August 24, upon which he was employed as an iron worker.

• • •

FROM what I know of Joseph Manley, that was not the way he would have liked to die. Joe was a born proletarian revolutionist. He had it in his blood to hate capitalism and capitalist oppression. His whole makeup was that of challenge, resistance and struggle. And nothing would have suited Joe better than to lay down his life—when the time came—in the working class struggle for power and for a new order of society.

JOSEPH MANLEY was born on July 26, 1887, in Dublin, Ireland. His father was a physician and an explorer, but most of his mother's family were workers employed in the making of casks, barrels and tubs. That is probably the reason why ten-year-old Joe was made a cooper's apprentice when the time came around for him to begin making a living. At about the same time Joe became a member of his trade union.

He emigrated to Canada in 1907 and soon afterwards came to the United States. Here he joined the Western Federation of Miners. During 1907-8-9 he worked in Butte and in Cobalt. In 1910 he became a bridgeman and joined the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, of which he was a member (16 years) until his death.

The political and intellectual development of Joseph Manley is interesting and instructive in many respects. The road of Manley was traveled by many American workers. Some of them, along with Manley, have gone the whole length and have come to be Communists and active members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Others have stopped in the middle of the road and are still wavering between the deadening conservatism of Gompers and the invigorating, promising creativeness of Communism. Still others have turned back on their militant past and have become satisfied with merely vegetating and slowly dying away either in the folds of Gomperism or in the morass of impotent futility of anarchism, syndicalism, etc.

Manley started out on the field of class struggle as a trade unionist. Ten years of age he became a cooper's apprentice in Dublin, Ireland, and joined the union. A European worker of his type might have started out as a socialist, but for a militant working class youngster in Great Britain (or in the United States, for that matter) a quarter of a century ago the natural and possible thing was to enter the class struggle thru the trade union. Why? Because there, unlike many countries on the European continent, it was not socialism but trade unionism that stood at the cradle of the class struggle.

But when Manley came to Canada in 1907 he was already mature for a fuller understanding of and participation in the class struggle. He joined the socialist party of Canada and later, when he came to the United States, the socialist party of America.

This was no accident. During the decade (1897-1907) of work, struggle and union membership in Ireland Manley had learned things. His liking for books and reading, together with a more than ordinary faculty for thinking and reasoning had made Joe Manley, around the twentieth year of his life, a conscious opponent of capitalism and a determined fighter for socialism. The great crisis of 1907, the unemployment and suffering of large masses of workers, which met Manley on his arrival in the United States must have exerted a powerful influence upon his intellectual and political development.

However, Manley did not stay long in the socialist party. He was expelled from its Washington state organization in 1909, together with a whole group of left wingers, among them William Z. Foster, with whom Manley collaborated later in many outstanding events in the American labor movement.

As a member of the socialist party of America Manley was a left wing socialist. Tho he couldn't very well, as far back as 1909, have crystallized a consistent revolutionary working class philosophy like the one represented by the Communist International, yet he was proletarian revolutionist enough to rebel against the anti-proletarian, opportunistic and compromising policies of the socialist party leadership. For this he was expelled, but it did not hurt him. On

the contrary, since then Manley's intellectual life became more intense. He became deeply occupied with the basic problems of the proletarian class struggle. At first he joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Like many another militant worker of those days, this was Manley's way of challenging the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor and their opportunistic counterpart in the socialist movement. Joe was in search of a revolutionary proletarian organization and he thought he had found it in the I. W. W.

One must remember that that was the period before the world war and the Russian revolution, before Lenin as the world proletarian leader and before the Communist International. Now it is easier for a militant worker in America to find his way, but it was not so when Manley was groping toward a revolutionary working class organization. Disgusted with the reactionaries and opportunists of the "official" labor family, Joe later on switched off toward syndicalism and became active in the Syndicalist League of North American, led by Foster.

The world war and the collapse of reactionary syndicalism, along with opportunist socialism; the futility of traditional dual unionism as a means of revolutionizing the American labor movement; the great and obvious need of a political mass party of the workers which became so pronounced since about 1912; all these developments have brought Manley back into the main stream of the American labor movement. Together with Foster, Johnstone and several more revolutionary trade unionists, Manley became actively engaged in large organization campaigns within the American Federation of Labor. Chief among those were the organization of the stockyard workers in Chicago and the organization of the steel workers, which resulted in the great steel strike.

In the steel campaign Manley has been closely associated with Foster. During 1918-1922 Manley was an active member of the national committee for the organization of the steel industry, functioning there as the representative of his union, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Later he was directing the campaign of his union to organize the non-union bridge shops.

During this period of his life, when he was actively engaged in large organization campaigns within the A. F. of L., Manley already had a clear conception of the wider meaning of these activities. He realized quite definitely that the way to revolutionize the A. F. of L. is to bring into its ranks the large masses of the unskilled unorganized workers, to build an effective left wing movement in the organization and thus seek to defeat the reactionaries in the unions. It was this line of reasoning that made Manley one of the leading spirits of the Trade Union Educational League led by Wm. Z. Foster.

It was at about the same time, and because of these activities, that Manley became a prominent figure in the Chicago Federation of Labor. That was the time when Fitzpatrick and Nockels still had in them the genuine spark of loyalty to the workers and a good measure of militancy in fighting for their ideas against the opposition of Gompers and his machine. Due to the general progressiveness of Fitzpatrick and Nockels, reinforced by the effective work of Foster, Manley, Johnstone and other left wingers, the Chicago Federation of Labor was then holding the place of the most progressive center in the American labor movement.

Manley's horizon was continually growing wider. His conceptions of the class struggle were beginning to approach those of the most advanced section of the world labor movement—the Communist International. The Russian Revolution undoubtedly had a profound effect upon his whole makeup. His revolutionary working class instincts at last found a concrete political expression. His sympathies were all with the proletarian revolution. During the famine in the Soviet Union Joseph Manley joins actively in relief work and becomes the secretary of the Trade Union Committee for Russian Relief.

At that time Manley was so close to the Communist movement ideologically that his actual membership in the party became a practical question. And when Joe had realized this fact he made the logical conclusion. In 1921 Manley becomes a member of the Communist Party of America.

From that time on and until about a year before his untimely death Manley is to be found in the front ranks of every progressive and militant step in the American labor movement. As one of the founders of the Trade Union Educational League, Manley carries on active work for the building of a left wing in the trade unions in the capacity of eastern district organizer of the T. U. E. L. With the sweep of the farmer-labor party movement in 1922-23 Manley becomes one of the most active Communists in the movement. So much so that when the federated farmer-labor party was formed in July, 1923, Manley was elected national secretary-treasurer of the organization. In this work he was greatly aided by the experiences that he gathered in previous years as a leading spirit of the farmer-labor party of the United States led by Fitzpatrick.

As he grew in political maturity and Communist Party experience, he also became an influential man in the party. During 1923-25 he stood very close to the central leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and was later made a candidate of its central executive committee. Unfortunately, the sharp internal struggles in the party had the effect of weakening his ability for active party work and even moved him to complete abstention from participating in political and party life. But that was a frame of mind which could not have lasted very long with Joseph Manley. He was too proletarian, too ardent a revolutionist and follower of the Communist International to be satisfied with the role of mere onlooker in the class struggle for any length of time. Comrades that have been close to Manley are quite positive in saying that shortly before his death he was beginning to chafe under the position of inactivity and was seriously considering the question of actively re-entering party life.

The labor movement and our party have lost in the death of Joseph Manley a valuable comrade in arms. His proletarian past, revolutionary temperament and his rich experiences in the class struggle and in the trade union movement would have made Manley an outstanding leader in the revolutionary struggle of the American working class.

Let this short and by no means adequate recital of Manley's life serve as a tribute to his memory and as a reminder to the working class militants still on their way to hasten their movements, to come into our party and help build the power that will lead the American workers to their final liberation.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Beckie Yudman, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1. Saturday, September 11, 1926 No. 16

BACK AGAIN!

Now you are back in school. The teachers will tell you that George Washington never told a lie, that Wilson was a great man, that every boy can become president and a lot of other fairy tales.

WRITE in to the TINY WORKER and tell us some of "The Bunk In History" that you are taught—and tell us WHY YOU THINK IT IS BUNK.

The Mexican government still insists that priests should get a six months vacation TWICE a year in some other country. That's a good idea.

The Red Chinese Army of Canton is knocking the tar out of WU PEI FU and the Big Powers are getting nervous. Ataaboy Canton!

The worker that joins a union helps all workers. Does your father belong to a union?

A very fat boy came down the street,
Laughing at you and me
But his very large nose
In the air arose
And my knuckles hurt, Oh, Gee!
Arthur settles fate .. tee, hee.
—X. Y. Z.

WAR IS DECLARED EXTRA!

Some little fighter sent us the poem above which is sure to provoke a war. Now don't send us any more poems about fights because if we print them we are liable to get in them and Johnny Red likes to fight but he shouldn't. It's better to fight the bosses like in this poem:

A guy I like
Is like McMite
He helped the strike
With all his might.
—By Sidney Nadolsky,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEXT WEEK

Dorothy Red (what's that girl's name?) of Minneapolis will have a dandy story called "The Red Flag."

HOW I JOINED THE YOUNG PIONEERS

By Beckie Yudman, Los Angeles, Cal.

Two years ago my father asked me to join the Junior League which is now called the Young Pioneers. I went to one of their meetings but I didn't like it, so I didn't go again for a long time.

The next year I went to another meeting and liked it much better. They talked about a paper called "The Young Comrade." When I came home I asked my father if I could get a subscription and he said yes. Now I get it and enjoy it very much. I am trying my best to get all my playmates and friends to belong to the Young Pioneers and I think that all workers' children should belong. They teach you how to fight for a better living for all workers.

—Beckie Yudman
Age 10.

Religion in Literature -

By V. F. Calverton

THIRD ARTICLE.

WITH the rise of the bourgeoisie in the eighteenth century religion, as a motivating force, came back into literature. In the days before the commercial revolution, in fact during the entire period of feudalism, literature was but a hymn to godliness. In the middle ages religion and wisdom were synonymous. The main writers were priests. In fact, very few others than priests could write. The Roman catholic church was the inspiration of the age. Thinkers fed upon its doctrine for ideas and conceptions.

Occasionally there were rebels like Frederick II who opposed the church, believed religion an imposture, and struggled for a freedom of thought that was execrably radical in that day. Frederick II, who was known as the Stupor Mundi, or the miracle of the world, in the thirteenth century, is a very interesting type of medieval rebel. Refusing to project a crusade at the behest of three popes, he denounced the catholic church, advocated a confiscation of its property, introduced Jewish and Moslemic philosophers to his courts, and in a score of other ways endeavored to combat the influence of the christian religion. In addition, he founded the University of Naples in 1224, enlarged the medical school at Salerno, and constructed a zoological garden—all daring and novel at that period.

We must remember, however, that Frederick II was almost like a lone meteor in a starless firmament. He was an infidel in an age of faith—an age that forbade dissection of the human body for fear that the ressurection-bone would be destroyed, and burned Giordano Bruno at the stake for maintaining that the earth went around the sun. In literature it was not the Italian poems of Frederick II that flourished, but the prose of the churchmen.

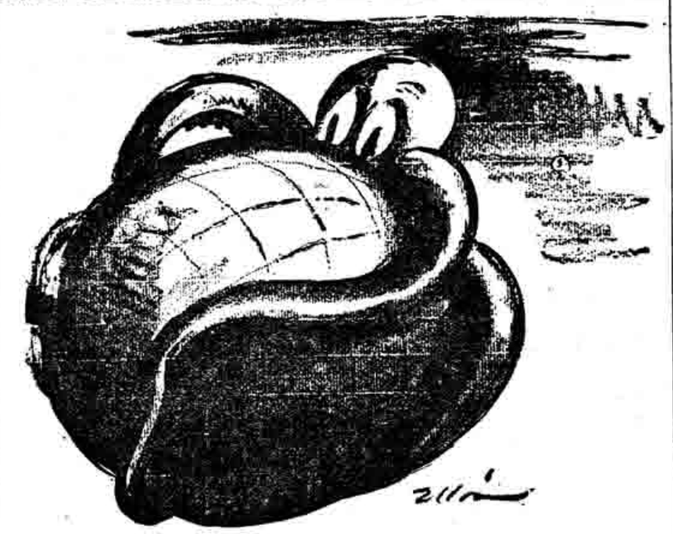
The modern drama grew out of the church. The first dramas were devoted to christian themes. The birth of Christ and his resurrection afforded the background and motif of these early plays. These plays, which are known as the Miracle plays, were, of course, thoroly religious in tone and sentiment. At first they were put on by the churches, but later, as they became more elaborate and drew larger audiences, they were staged by the labor guilds. Out of these miracle plays sprang the morality plays and interludes, and then the Elizabethan drama of which Shakespeare was the highest expression.

With the denunciation of the pope, the confiscation of church property, and the severance of church and state, Henry VIII in England weakened the influence of the church upon the drama. The artists of the later aristocracies fought free of religious dogma. Elizabethan and restoration dramas were unreligious in spirit.

It was with the puritanic bourgeoisie that religion in literature was revived. Religion in literature now instead of emphasizing God had stressed virtue—the virtues of the bourgeoisie. Literature became looked upon as a vehicle for moral instruction. This moral instruction, of course, was definitely associated with christianity. Samuel Johnson in his magazine, The Rambler, for instance, according to one critic attempted "to instruct mankind; to teach the happiness of virtue and religion; to display the horrors of vice and piety; to inculcate a proper subordinate of the passions; and to arm the mind against the vicissitudes of life." Johnson himself, who was the most important critic of the 18th century, declared his purpose to be "the increase of virtue rather than of learning," and in another place added, with sincerity and fervor, "there are few ways in which a man can be more innocently employed than in getting money." This was the characteristic of the virtue of the bourgeoisie, which the literati of two centuries decorated and deified. Anthony Trollope in the 19th century, in line with the same sentiment, asserted that he had "always thought of (himself) as a preacher of sermons, and (his) pulpit as one which (he) could make both salutary and agreeable to (his) audience."

Religion thus was preserved as a sacred element in literature. The preacher as in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" and Jane Austen's novels, was treated with gentleness and praise. Only at occasional moments did an anti-religious fiction ruffle the placidity of the literary horizon.

It is because "the Damnation of Theron Ware," by Harold Frederic is one of the first novels to attack the religious myth that it is deserving of serious consideration. Modern religion is but a justification of capitalist enterprise. Radicalism and religiosity are not compatible. The one depends upon material factors and the



other upon spiritual. Their points of view are disparate and antagonistic. Christian socialist movements are essentially saccharine and ineffective. Jesus-radicals are always sentimentalists. There has been so much research done in the origins of religion, and particularly in the beginnings of christianity, that the appeal to Jesus is infantile and idiotic. The very historicity of Jesus is not only questioned, but with the discovery of every new forgery and every new evidence its reality grows weaker and more dubious. At all events, even if Jesus did live, what he said is certainly unknown aside from the myths of simple-minded fishermen and madmen. The gospels themselves, if one would take from them an evidence and disentangle a philosophy, have been so well garbled and in essence so confused and contradictory, that this gesture, too, is rendered hopeless and impotent.

Yet what christians know of the dubious origins of their creed? What christians know of the slender, ever-attenuating evidence upon which their Christ depends? Bruno Bauer and Feuerbach had begun the investigation many decades ago—George Eliot even translated Feuerbach's "Roots of Christianity" into English—but the majority of proletarians as well as bourgeoisie are entirely unaware of the nature of their work. Of course, this investigation is too technical to excite numerous readers, but its conclusions should surely be known. Literature that helps to disseminate them is of social value.

In "The Damnation of Theron Ware" the protagonist is a methodist minister, a devout, sincere soul, who has consecrated his innocent and ignorant mind to the cause of the church. His contact with Father Forbes in the town of Octavius, to which he had been isolated by the methodist conference, brings him some catastrophic revelations. At the same time the author gives a picture of the ministry, and christian evidence that would volcanically disturb the mind of a believer.

The Reverend Ware, having conceived of the idea of writing a book on Abraham, decides to go to Father Forbes for counsel. Father Forbes is a catholic priest whose vast erudition has not clouded his mind to fact nor dulled his dexterity as an ecclesiastic.

"Modern research," he says to the simple-souled Reverend Ware, "quite wipes (Abraham) out of existence as an individual. The word 'Abram' is merely an eponym—it means 'exalted father.' Practically all the names in the Genesis chronologies are what we call eponymous. Abram is not a person at all; he is a tribe, a sect, a clan. In the same way, Shem is not intended for a man; it is the name of a great division of the human race. Heber is simply the throwing back into allegorical substance, so to speak, of the Hebrews; Heth of the Hittites; Asshur of Assyria."

"But this is something very new, this theory, isn't it?" queried Theron.

The priest smiled and shook his head. "Bless you, no! My dear sir, there is nothing new. Epicurus and Lucretius outlined the whole Darwinian theory more than two thousand years ago. As for this eponym thing, why Saint Augustine called attention to it fifteen hundred years ago. In his 'De Civitate Dei,' he expressly says of these genealogical names, 'gentes non homines;' that is, 'peoples, not persons.' It was as obvious to him—as much a commonplace of knowledge—as it was to Ezekiel eight hundred years before him."

Father Forbes' reply is significant. It explains the tenacious affection of the church for ignorance.

"Why should 'everybody' be supposed to know things? What business is it of 'everybody's' to know things? The earth was just as round in the days when people supposed it to be flat, as it is now. So the truth remains always the truth, even tho you give a charter to ten hundred thousand separate numskulls to examine it by the light of their private judgement, and report that it is as many different varieties of something else. But of course that whole question of private judgment versus authority is No-Man's-Land for us. We were speaking of eponyms."

Later on, after discussing the ghosts of dead men's thoughts, the priest continues the original topic:

"The names of these dead-and-gone things are singularly pertinacious, though. They survive indefinitely. Take the modern name Marmaduke, for example. It strikes one as peculiarly modern, up-to-date, doesn't it? Well, it is the oldest name on earth—thousands of years older than Adam. It is the ancient Chaldean Meridug, or Merodach. He was the young god who interceded continually between the angry, omnipotent Ea, his father, and the humble and unhappy Damkina, or Earth, who was his mother. This is interesting from another point of view, because this Merodach or Marmaduke is, so far as we can see now, the original prototype of our divine intermediary idea. I daresay, tho that if we could go back still other scores of centuries, we should find whole receding series of types of this Christ-myth of ours."

The Reverend Ware's reply is as characteristic of the religious mind as the collection plate is of the religious service.

"All I have done is to try to preserve an open mind, and to maintain my faith that the more we know, the nearer we shall approach the Throne."

The plot of the novel is inconsequential. In revealing the weakness and duplicity of the clergy, it merits attention. Instead of extolling the preacher, it exposes him. The exposure is not in the form of maliceful satire, but of simple dissection. The love-made flight of the right Reverend Ware adds drama to his stupidity, but not power to the novel. The novel is not a distinguished achievement. It is important because in 1896, when it appeared, it was part of that trend that was slowly deviating from the bourgeois literature that had preceded. Since its appearance the preacher has lost his position of prominence and power in fiction. Now it is only in the trashy tosh of Ralph Connor and Harold Bell Wright that the preacher remains a hero and his profession an honor. In the new literature it is the vices instead of the virtues of the clergyman that have been described. Harold Frederic's novel chalks the beginning of this new attitude.

Sorrow

By JIM WATERS.

(On reading the death of Serge Yessenin).

Cover me Dusk,
Cover me with your somber robe,
Bury me deep in your sack of night
Away from the stars and the moon;
For I have a great sorrow—
A great, black sorrow tonight.

Scenes From the Hell of Europe

(The White Terror in the Balkans)

By HENRI BARBUSSE.

I.

The Organization of Destruction.

THE Balkan governments all make use of similar instruments and organizations of repression. In all these countries, the chief of these instruments, the most powerful of these organizations are the army and the military leagues. One cannot imagine another place in the world where the uniform and galloon enjoy more complete power, where the officers are invested with an irresponsibility and despotism more absolute. One of the most sadly picturesque aspects of the Balkan capitals are the quarters occupied by the officers and the importance which the military monuments display there.

At Bucharest, the Military Circle with its opulent architecture, eclipses all the other monuments of the city, even the Palace and the new banks.

At Belgrade, the Military School is not a monument, it is an entire quarter. The budget of Jugo-Slavia amounts to 12 milliard dinars; 2,700,000 are dedicated to the war budget, not to disregard the one milliard advanced by the good grace of France for new armaments. In Bulgaria, out of a revenue of about 5,700 million levas, 2,800 million go to the army and police. In Greece: total expenses, 8,471 million drachmes; ministry of War, 2,272 million.

Military Leagues and Police.

BY the side of official militarism, semi-official militarism; by the side of the army, the leagues composed of reserve officers or of ex-officers. All the Balkan countries are provided with them. Many have several of them. The Serbian **White Head** (which succeeded the **Black Head**) has been implicated in all the recent political events. In Bulgaria, fourteen members of the Military League form the Military Convent, the supreme committee which off-hand is called the Squadron. In addition, there is a Tcheka composed of five officers, members of the League. Operating parallel is the secret association, **Kubrat.**

As for the organization of the police: it is everywhere formidable. The Roumanian Siguranza (Safety) commands millions, newspapers. It has attaches and agents, ears and hands everywhere. It is a state within the state. The number of Balkan gendarmes is out of proportion to the population. There are 45,000 gendarmes in Roumania, 60,000 in Jugo-slavia. The gendarmes are distributed over the country in small groups and commit exactions, cruelties, robberies and crimes, certain of impunity. In Roumania, they have profited largely . . . by the would-be proletarian law of the division of the estates.

Fascists and Cossacks.

THE government of Bucharest, in spite of its protestations of neutrality, undeniably encourages the growing and turbulent group of Anti-Semetic Students —fascists and provocateurs. Altho it has struck at the Independent Students, in dissolving their organization and in prohibiting their journal, it openly tolerates the propaganda of the Anti-Semetic Students. In that way, the Anti-Semetic Party, which has never existed at Bucharest (it fortified itself in Yassy under the orders of M. Couza who, from the height of his professorial chair, openly preached pogroms) has just been installed there by the liberals. The Anti-Semites have five journals at their disposal, display their placards and their insignia in the open street, and are never molested in their public demonstrations. One evening, when some of these desperados came to shout in front of my hotel in order to punish me "for infringing upon the national sovereignty," I was assured that they had been surrounded by agents of "Surety" whose principal concern was to keep the crowd from hindering their demonstration. These are the young people who, by their special notion of the honor of Roumania, have hindered the secretary of our League for the Rights of Man from speaking at Bucharest. At the expense of a few compliances, the authorities possess in this a convenient means of having their hand forced. One cannot insist too much on the artificial character of this anti-semetic agitation, cultivated by force by hireling provocateurs in the bosom of the least fanatical population and the one least inclined to race-hatred in the world.

Another grouping constitutes a violent agent of execution for the Balkan governments: the ex-officers and soldiers of Wrangel. In the streets of Belgrade one meets cossacks in uniform who are only waiting for the opportunity—one of them has shouted it recently in the street during a brawl—to carry out in the Balkans the counter-revolutionary activity which they were unable to conduct in Russia. Vandervelde remarked at the end of the voyage which he took to the Balkans, that the Wrangelites abound by the thousands in Bulgaria. They say there are 40,000 Wrangelites in that country and this figure is not improbable.

It is at the demand of France that Bulgaria lodges the armed bands of Wrangel. The latter had their official representative, Petriaev, harbored in the Russian embassy at Sofia. Stamboliski held them in check and life was then difficult for them; but their decisive participation in the coup d'etat of June, 1923 made their fortune.

At the congress of the Russian National League in September, 1925, General Miller, representing General Wrangel and the Grand Duke Nicholas, made an edifying report: **8,000 of Wrangel's soldiers, 4,000 Don cossacks are perfectly organized in Bulgaria. All the Russian refugees of the country are under the direct eye** of the monarchists and Wrangelites who fleece them to the profit of the Grand Duke under threat of expulsion, ridding themselves of non-monarchist refugees. In fact, the president of the Russian Committee plays the role of Russian ambassador and has the greatest authority over the whole Russian colony. The Wrangelites, those civil war specialists, who "detest the Bulgarian peasants and love the Bulgarian government," have founded mixed associations with Bulgarian superior and subordinate offices. They have special institutions. They are dreaming of having their grand military school and they will undoubtedly attain it. They already have a school at Sarajevo. In that way they renew and multiply themselves.

In the mines of Pernik, out of 6,000 workers, there are 2,000 former Wrangel soldiers whose hiring has been imposed by the government.

When one reads the detailed reports of repressions, one sees the important role which this parasitic, reactionary organization (comfortably installed in poor Bulgaria and not less solidly incrusted in Jugo-Slavia, executor of schemes of oppression and imperialism of the two governments, even when these schemes conflict) has played in the massacre of the Balkan peoples. These are the Wrangelite bands which invaded Albania in 1924, overthrew the government of Fan Noli who was supported by the peasant masses, and placed in power M. Ahmed Zogou who has reestablished the power of the feudal Beys and has connected

the Albanian foreign policy with that of the Serbian dynasty and of Italy. The nature of the task which they have to perform is of little importance to these bullies provided that it is paid for and unpopular. One of them, who looks even beyond the fat daily revenue, has disclosed to Mme. Anna Karima the Wrangelian dream: to restore Russia, then connect to this restored Russia the "Balkan Provinces."

By putting these diverse forces in action, there results a systematic and implacable crushing of all attempts at real democracy even under the most attenuated forms.

The People Are Defenseless.

WHAT can the people do in this field of civil war where the mechanism of power is used to silence them and to subjugate them? Nothing. They have not the right to budge in defense of their interests, for the legitimate and sacred solidarity between worker and worker and between man and man. One may say that the right to organize does not exist in the Balkans. If it exists in the letter of the law, it is in reality impossible to realize other than in appearance. The congresses are readily stopped and dissolved off-hand. All that is permitted are lamentable parodies of working class organizations which conceal a blind servitude to the regime, sad domestications which are deceptions both for the people interested and for the public opinion of the world. At Bucharest, every time that the trade union workers assemble, a police inspector is at the door of the local and examines and registers the cards. All public demonstrations are forbidden. The few proletarian demonstrations that have taken place in my honor on the streets of Bucharest and Belgrade were anomalies which were only tolerated at this moment for special reasons and which will certainly not be renewed henceforth in these large cities. One must insist upon the rabidness with which every attempt at real working class co-operation even on the purely trade union ground is persecuted and annihilated. The Bulgarian trade unions were, in the hands of the working class, powerful forces of culture and of progress. All the independent labor organizations, even those that confined themselves strictly to trade demands, have everywhere been driven out of their locals and dispersed. One of the most typical examples is that of the suppression of the large Bulgarian **Workers' Co-operative**, Osvobojdenie—Emancipation—**which numbers 68,000 members, 140 branches and 400 agencies.** Its goods and its funds were confiscated. **This tyrannical measure did not have for its aim merely the cutting of the bonds of organized popular solidarity but** of freeing the merchants from the formidable competition of co-operation. They have recently arrested without any pretext seventeen members of the **Trade** Union Alliance at Bucharest. The **Bulgarian Independent** Alliance of Trade Unions—**35,000 members**—has been dissolved just as in Hungary—a **quasi Balkan** country. Following a strike, they have **excluded from** the right to organize entire sections like **those of the** shoemakers and turners (non-Communist). **In Roumania** and Bulgaria they accept only **those unions** which are always ready to do acts of **servility. In** some places they support only democratic **and socialist** parties which have given guarantees **of servility.** In Belgrade, the beautiful building of the **prosperous** United Trades was confiscated by the **police and sold** to a merchant—at the time when there are **250,000 unemployed** in Jugo-Slavia (the laws consider **them as** culprits), when the worker there is paying **a tax equal** to 6 per cent of his salary, the clerk 50 per cent (wages considered as revenue), when the **bureaucracy there** (200,000 functionaries) absorbs 50 per cent **of the budget** and when they have suspended their **old-age insurance.**

In Bulgaria, in 90 per cent of the **enterprises, the** 8-hour day is suppressed. The cost of **living is forty** times higher than before the war while **salaries have** increased only fifteen times; the **appointments of the** functionaries have risen only by the **coefficient 10,** pensions according to the coefficient **5.**

And the Silence.

THRUOUT **this** Roumania of today, **thruout this** Jugo-Slavia, and thruout this Bulgaria **which is the** most pathetic circle of the Balkan Hell, **the methodic** suffocation of every pulsation of liberty **transforms** itself at sight into a calm which rends one's heart because it is the calm of a cemetery. One **well knows** that the heads which were erect **have been struck** down and that if others here and **there raise their** heads again they will be struck down **in their turn;** that all the living and conscious **forces of the work**ers of the city and country have been **or will be annihilated.** This collective mutilation might **lead one to** believe that there is a semblance of order **which can** only spread over this frightful earth. **But this peace** is a shroud and the surviving understand **that their** existence depends upon the first gesture, **upon the first** word.

Buglaria, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece **are dying** of the White Terror.

The Woman Without a Heart.

By Roy Nierenberg.

Last night I sat in the moon light
Gazing upon the Celestial art,
I decided to paint a picture
Of a woman without a heart.

I still remember the last time I saw her
A picture of beauty and tone,
Her face was as white as marble
And her heart as cold as a stone.

Her eyes were burning with passion
Her lips were as red as a rose,
Her soft fluffy hair perfumed the evening air
But her voice was as cold as snow.

The picture now seems to be fading
As the moon vanished into the dark,
The only vision I have now remaining
Is of a woman without a heart.

TWO POEMS.

By Henry George Weiss.

INDUSTRY, HONESTY, THRIFT

A crazy man commits a crazy crime and goes
to the crazy house for several years.
Worth fifty thousand dollars when he enters, he comes
out a millionaire, having spun not nor toiled.
While I, who have practiced Industry, Honesty, Thrift
digging ditches, washing dishes, respecting
property, saving pennies,
Am worth after the same length of time exactly
ninety cents!

* * *

FUTILITY

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

When they hanged August Spies, George Engel, Adolph
Fischer, Albert Parsons,
They thought they had killed the revolution.
When they shot Joe Hill, lynched Frank Little, tortured Wesley Everest,
They thought they had killed the revolution.
Now surely, by God, if they electrocute Sacco and
Vanzetti
The revolution will be dead!

Fighting for a Square Deal

A Letter from a British Miner.

(The following letter was sent by a South Wales miner to a friend in the United States who was kind enough to let us have it for publication in this magazine. Although dealing with the first weeks of the great strike, the letter represents a document of tremendous importance for the understanding of the historic conflict taking place in England).

* * * *

Abersychan, So. Wales,
May 9, 1926.

Dear Friend:

The impossible seems to have happened. We are all on strike over here. I have plenty of time to write now, being we are locked out.

We are all out, besides sanitary workers and gas workers. Safety men are allowed to work so far; but they are abusing that concession. If things are not played square very soon, I can see a row about same; and every man jack of them will have to stop.

We are called a sporting nation, but when workers and their children are the quarry, you won't find much sport about them in our favor.

The "higher-ups" are the most unsporting crowd that ever drew breath. They are fine sports with our rights. Give them all and they are pleased. Give them a little fox to beat up, or a pheasant or deer to shoot down, why they are the finest sports ever.

They believe in giving us about as square a deal as the poor things they shoot down. They haven't as much real sport in them as a garden slug.

Did they do their bit in the late war? No; they were on soft jobs in safety, and having the best of wine, woman and song, and the first pick of everything. There is another war on now and again they will try to dodge it by using our own brothers to shoot us down.

But things like that are apt to recoil against them and I wouldn't be in their shoes just now, for all their dirty blood-stained dough.

The more they hit us, the more sullen and ready to hit back we feel. I am prepared to work hard, but intend to have the same chance in life as those who now batten on my work.

We are all solid. We had a meeting this week, and on the platform were workers of all the trades around here. Railway men were there, transport, and in fact all the jolly lot in the one fight. Gee, I felt proud and reverent when I saw that. Nothing has been known like it in all the world before.

If things don't settle soon, everyone else that is left in work must come out, and that will about put the tin hat on things. We shall get their servants, cooks, etc., out. They will have to clean up their own dirty work and bathe their own children and kiss them goodnight (a thing seldom done by them—the nurse does it for them), and cook their own meals. I bet it will be some cooking, too. The servants have already left the house of commons.

So you see we are out for a square deal this time.

* * * *

IF their pits don't pay, why in all common sense don't they give them up? No, it is only a gag to get more out of us.

If I had a shop, or anything else, and it didn't pay, do you think I would hang on? No, I would cut my losses as soon as possible and clear—and more so with a big concern like a pit. No, that is all moonshine, but they are not putting their moon-madness over on us this time of day.

Bust 'em—I'm not standing for it!

Here we have what you haven't got out there, namely: dukes, lords, sirs, etc., independent of the people who own industry.

These lords were looked up to as such once upon a time. Now we look upon them with scorn. A lord to us is nothing but a scab upon the country. Well, these people are trying to put us back into the old days—put us in our place, as if we were "small fry." So the people who own industry would like to please them, because it would hit in with things for them also, but it is not coming off. Our eyes are opened too wide for that now. The sooner the bosses quit this country, the better it will be for all concerned. A lot of what is going on is making people very bitter.

Even the women are waking up over here, and interesting themselves in public affairs. Our meetings now are mostly half women, and they are jammed full as a rule. We never smoke now in public meetings out of respect to them, but they must get right in, and not before will we have much better conditions.

I shall be pleased with the box of chocolates you mentioned, if it lands here, but outward-bound parcel post is stopped.

Well, we have just finished a bonny dinner and Mamie is asking me whether we shall be able to get one like it next week.

Supplies are bound to be short, and many places have started to ration out. We have the dough to get some, but I'm afraid the shops won't have much to sell by then.

Maybe after this struggle England will be a better land for the workers. I'm hoping so, anyway—if our cards are played right, it will be. All I hope is, we will keep cool and beat them by the justice of our cause. All their money won't bake a loaf of bread or cut a dram of coal. They can eat their money if they want to, but it won't keep them alive. The worker is the backbone of every nation. If the bosses beat them, they beat themselves every time. Give the worker a square deal and he is mostly happy.

I think that in the end all this growth of barnacles of long standing years will be cleaned off the bottom of the ship of state. All these old lords, etc., are nothing but scabs and fungus. To me they are the most useless jokers ever born.

Blue blood, is it? Why, the rotten lot don't see England three parts of every year. It is not good enough for them. "Beastly climate, you know." Well, there are many hotter places, sure.

You can bet there are attempts made to blacken our case in the eyes of the outside world. But don't fall for them. Russia has no more to do with this than the poor old man in the moon.

The whole case rests upon starvation wages versus the present position, and we have had no option but to accept this fight. The whole show has been played for by the other side.

Russia has no hand in the making of this pie. The wages offered are too low to keep body and soul together, and that is why all the other workers are with us.

They say pits don't pay! A bigger lie was never invented. They are paying as good as ever they did, but greed rules their brains.

This is the agreement we have: So much for wages —so much for profits—and so much for costs of production—on the coal produced. Now this is how the blind side of the business is worked, to show the outfits don't pay.

Here it is called C. O. P., i. e., "Costs of Production."

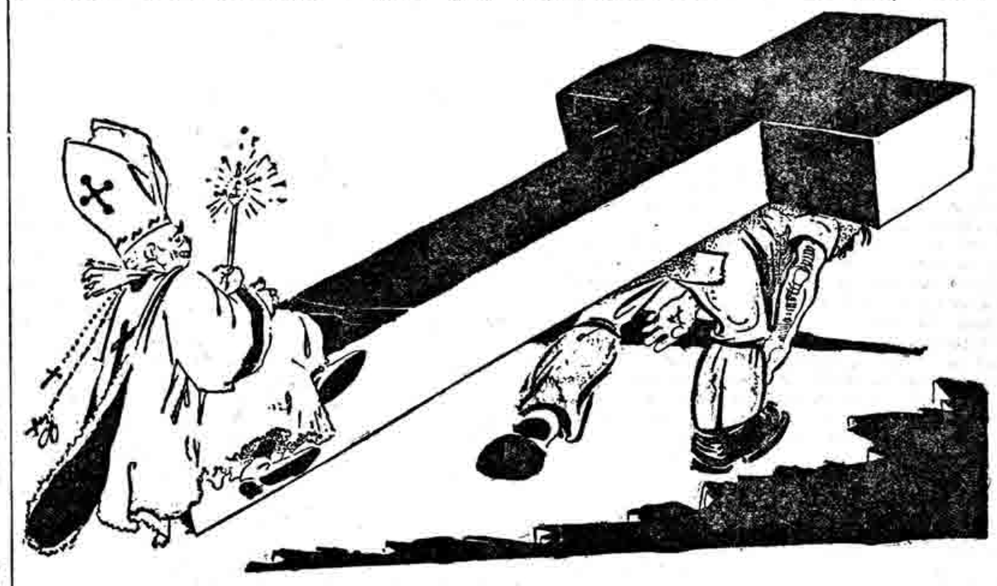
Directors' fees run into thousands of pounds, besides their gross profits on the money they have invested through your newspapers. They are not our terms, but theirs.

I fought and ruined my health to my dying day to protect this country and now I am back. It is a worse fight to live in it because our own kith and kin are in the lines fighting and suffering slow starvation and that is worse than real war.

There it is mostly short, sharp and sweet, but here, you can see workers' children fading before one's own eyes, blighted by poor food and suffering from shoddy clothes and foot-wear. We pay the top-most price, but even our food-stuffs are faked up, everything we wear is shoddy and faked.

We won't accept them—just as well starve above-ground as underground working for them. So now they say we are fighting the community! What a lie! If the coal owners are the community, then goodness help us in the next war. They haven't the courage or heart of a field mouse. So don't you fall for their lies over there. We are not Bolshies or Communists, we are just workers fighting for a living wage; fighting for our women-folks and children. The greatest call ever heard was, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." Why should the workers in the family of god get the worst upon his table every time? He doesn't wish it that way, I'm sure. He gave us brains as well as a place to put food, and if we don't use our brains what is the use of god giving them to us?

A man who fights for bread for his children is all that is bad. He is a Bolshie, or, in other terms, a Red. Why, now, to me he is only a human being. For being



The Priest to the Miner: "Be hunmble, my child. Each one of us has got to carry his cross."

Directors' work is done in some nice villa in some nice climate. That means nil as regards producing a dram of coal.

They have big villas here, and when the weather is nice they come home. Their servants: gardners, footmen, chauffeurs, etc., are classed on the pit books as producers of coal.

Do they pay, out of their regular income, for the food they eat, wines they drink, cigars they smoke, rent, taxes, etc., clothes and what-nots?

No, they call all that "stores, timber, etc.," in other words, "costs of production," and that is how they rob us; where the trouble is concealed. Even our local bosses are supplied with gardners, motor cars, wireless outfits, house, free coal, light, etc. They have banquets every so often; Xmas time they have a bonus, and a big fat turkey; also holidays with pay, and pay for sickness.

Not satisfied with all that, they put their friends into "jammy" (soft) jobs, doing nothing, only hanging on.

In the pit I work in, the waste is awful to see, and the plant lying about is enough to make one weep. They don't put practical men in charge underground now, they are all mostly "paper men," and they know no more about producing a ton of coal than a farm laborer. To think clearly of it all is enough to send a true practical collier off his nut. You should see mining now as it is carried on here. Half-full drams are coming up the pits now, owing to our present conveyor system .

But with all that, the pits are paying the owners very well indeed. I'm working harder seven hours than I did eight. Why? Because there is more speed and hustle.

Again, there are here by-product-works on top of the pit, the finest in the world; also the biggest power house in England.

All this is run free of charge by the small coal we fill for nothing. The profits from these concerns are not counted in with the regular mine proceeds at all. Well, is this fair?

The profits on the by-products alone will cover all pit expenses, out they tell us that is a separate industry, and does not come into our earnings. Gee, it is jammy for them, isn't it?

The terms the mine owners offered us, you know, less he would be the biggest coward known. Why, ever since nature formed itself, the smallest thinks known will fight for their young. So we are not really so bad ever here.

Cook is obeying our mandate and his own, and believe me, he knows his job. To the other side, his one great fault is he will not name his price. He hits too straight for them, and he is beating them on tactics.

I have spoken of this useless mob of lords, sirs, dukes, etc., over here. Since the war we have added a good many more.

We have one to every milestone now; the old country is honeycombed with them—they bleed the land. They are useless ballast every time, with their deer parks and hunting grounds.

They say, "Send the skilled men overseas, or use Canada, but our deer parks, Oh, no!"

We are willing to work, and work hard for a square meal, but we can't expect it under the circumstances I have shown you.

"What are we to do?" is the next question. I know what I would do if I had my way.

You may have friends calling and talking about us, so don't be afraid to show them my letter. Truth here is a bugbear to many in high places. Our papers are mostly dictated lies, when anything affecting the workers is concerned. So don't fall for those lies.

The printed wage-scale issued by the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., and made up according to the awards of Earl Buxton and Lord St. Aldwyn, will show you that the standard rate plus 5 per cent, and plus subsistance allowance, that is, the total wage, extends from a minimum of 5 shillings, 9d, for single men over 21 years of age, to a maximum of 7 shillings, 2d, for married men, per day.

This would be, in U. S. money, a daily wage of from $1.38 for single men, to $1.72 for married men.

When you consider that we have to pay as much for almost everything here as you do in America, and more for some things, why you can see what this means to the workers' families here.

These wage-terms, so kindly offered to us by the company, we are supposed to accept, also, upon "day to day contracts."

Well, good luck and cherrio.

Robert B.