

INSULL CASH AIDED BOTH OLD PARTIES

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE New York republicans are still looking for a candidate for governor who can lick Al Smith. They haven't found him yet. There are plenty of willing fellows and there is no dearth of self-sacrificing sons who are ready to declare themselves as wet as Al. But Al once had his picture taken outside of Tammany Hall with a foaming stein of the amber liquid in his hand and the thirsty look upon him almost with as much reverence as if he were a god. The republicans must promise champagne if they are to dent Al's popularity.

CALVIN COOLIDGE has summoned G. O. P. leaders to confer with him on the political situation. It is reported that he got much consolation out of the endorsement of his administration by the Iowa republican convention, but unless he was kidding he could not take comfort from the action of a conference that walked out on the chairman leaving the hall to the janitor and his assistants. Things do not look too bright for Cal just now. If he is pleased it proves he can take a lot of punishment.

IF all the city officials involved in the election frauds are sent to jail as threatened, Sheriff Hoffman may have a hard job trying to find a jail for himself the next time he is convicted of violating his own laws. It is tough when a man cannot use his own jail for a home. State's Attorney Crowe has not yet threatened to clean up the county jail. Neither has the detective bureau threatened to have the county jail bootleggers arrested within "forty-eight hours."

ACCORDING to Russell Scott, who is in Cook county jail awaiting execution, the explosion that recently added to the uproar in the jail was not the work of any prisoner or their friends on the outside, but was planned by politicians who are anxious to have the county build a new jail on land purchased by them for a song and for which they expect to get a fancy price from the county. There may be more truth than poetry in this story. Certainly the investigation into the alleged bombing is not crazy for the limelight.

MUSSOLINI once upon a time had a Chicago Tribune correspondent deported from Italy, because for some unaccountable reason, the reporter did not write as Benito wanted him to. The Trib flapped its wings and told the world that its representatives would not be muzzled nor its columns polluted by colored news. It even went so far as to open war on the fascist dictatorship in a series of articles sent from Paris by the deported reporter. But now all that belongs to the past.

IN a recent editorial the Tribune handed Italy \$10,000 worth of advertising on a gold platter. The French are abusing American tourists. The English, less voluble, are insulting them and wounding their dollar sensibilities. But Italy! Mussolini declares that he likes Americans and will hang out the welcome sign for them. So the Trib thinks this is real news of Benito and despite his little fallings, after all, but for him Italy would have Bolshevism, etc. Italy is a nice country and so on. Wonder how much the eucharistic congress had to do with the recently revived flood of propaganda in the American press in favor of black shirt Italy!

IRISH Free State judges will continue to wear wigs and gowns. This was decided in the senate by a majority of one. The Free State makes believe that it is more or less free from British rule, yet outside of a tricolored flag, Gaelic street names in addition to English and a few other inconsequential signs of liberty, Ireland is as British today as it was before 1914.

THE catholic church is bringing all its world-wide influence to bear against the Mexican government. Let nobody suffer from the delusion that the church is not powerful. It is by far the most powerful organization of its kind in the world. Tho no member of the president's cabinet is of the catholic faith, Rome wields more power in Washington than all the other religious trusts combined. We may look for a nation-wide agitation in this country against Mexico in a short time. Coming on the heels of the great religious circus staged here

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PASSAIC POLICE ASSAULT NEW YORK FURRIERS

Break Up Demonstration at Strikers' Hall

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 26.—Fifty Passaic police yesterday charged and clubbed a delegation of 350 members of the Furriers' Union of New York who were parading in support of the textile strikers.

The furriers arrived in busses and found the police awaiting them. Chief of Police Zober objected to placards carried by the furriers reading: "Down with the bosses." "All workers must stick with the textile strikers."

Arrest Six Furriers.

When the delegation refused to discard the placards the charge was ordered. Six furriers were arrested, four of them women, and many were beaten.

A protest meeting of 5,000 strikers addressed by Weisbord was not interrupted, but after the meeting when the visiting furriers attempted to reform their line another charge was made.

Hold Protest Meeting.

A mass meeting of strikers will be held Tuesday night to decide on asking the American Federation of Labor to intervene. Henry Hilfers, secretary of the State Federation of Labor has been invited to speak.

Furriers Levy Assessment.

At the meeting yesterday Ben Gold told the strikers that an assessment of \$1.00, expected to bring in \$12,000 weekly, had been levied by the furriers' union for support of the strike.

Leo Kryzski of the Chicago Garment Workers told the meeting that all garment workers were supporting the strike.

The United Front Committee, in a statement issued after the clubbing of the furriers, placed the blame for the attack on the so-called citizens' committee pointing out that the police victims were members of an American Federation of Labor union and that this shows that the citizens' committee is fighting all unions and not merely the United Front Committee in charge of the strike.

Attack on the A. F. of L.
PASSAIC, N. J., July 26.—Enraged at the wonderful demonstration of five thousand textile strikers beginning (Continued on page 2)

LOS ANGELES CLEANERS FIGHT OPEN-SHOP RULE

2,000 Workers Tie-Up 72 Big Shops

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 26.—Two thousand cleaners, dyers, pressers and drivers responded to the strike call of Cleaners' and Dyers' Local No. 176.

The workers are on strike demanding recognition of their union, a 15% wage increase, 44-hour week with only one delivery on Saturday, time and a half for overtime with payment for holidays, minimum wage scale to be from \$25 to \$60 a week and women doing the same work as men are to receive the same pay as men.

72 Shops Tied Up.
Seventy-two shops, members of the Cleaners and Dyers Plant Owners' Association, have been tied up by the strike. Futile attempts have been made by several of the shops to operate with scabs.

A \$3,000 cleaning machine was wrecked in an explosion at the Bear Cleaning Works, 3700 Central Ave., which is trying to run with strike-breakers. "Inexperienced help caused the explosion," was the announcement made by the plant heads.

Mass Picketing.
Mass picketing demonstrations are being staged before the shops in which there are a number of workers that did not go out on strike. Police and deputy sheriffs have been stationed at each of the plants in an attempt to break up these effective demonstrations.

Mass strike meetings are held daily at the Labor Temple.
Organize Santa Monica.
Strikers have been sent in automobiles to Santa Monica where an attempt is also being made to organize the workers and get them to go on strike for better conditions.

Poincare Cabinet in Desperate Last Stand Against Impending Disaster



The new cabinet selected by Raymond Poincare, leading spokesman of French imperialists and chauvinists, combines all wings of the capitalist parties in France and comes to power as a last resort against the falling franc which threatens to bring down in its train the whole superstructure of French capitalist economy. The workers will find the administration of Poincare's government one that may attempt with the connivance of American finance capital, to impose a Dawes plan on France. The visit of Morgan and Mellon to Europe lends color to this possibility. In addition to Poincare as premier, the cabinet has Louis Barthou as minister of justice and vice-president; Aristide Briand, minister for foreign affairs; Albert Sarraut, minister of interior; Paul Painleve, minister of public instruction; M. Leygues, minister of marine; Paul Painleve, minister of war; Louis Marin, minister of pensions; Maurice Bekaunowski, minister of commerce; Andrew Tardieu, minister of public works; M. Perrier, minister of colonies; M. Queuille, minister of agriculture; Andre Fallieres, minister of labor.

ASK FERGUSON TO RESIGN AND KEEP PROMISE

"Ma" Losing to Moody in Texas Race

BULLETIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
DALLAS, Tex., July 26.—Returns announced by the Texas election bureau early this afternoon showed Dan Moody, leading democratic candidate for governor with a majority of 454 votes over all other candidates. The vote: Moody 343,933; Mrs. Ferguson 233,594; Lynch Davidson 102,330; Mrs. K. M. Johnston (withdrawn) 1,745; Mrs. Edith Wilkins 3,600 and Rev. O. F. Zimmerman 2,120.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 26.—Newspaper editors and politicians thruout Texas today called upon Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, who faces overwhelming defeat in Saturday's democratic primary at the hands of Dan Moody, attorney general, to resign immediately, as she agreed in a challenge to Moody at the beginning of the campaign.

As results were tabulated, Moody appeared to have not only a substantial plurality, but results from more than 200 counties gave him a majority, making a run-off unnecessary if his lead holds.

Made Challenge.
Mrs. Ferguson early in her campaign for re-election challenged Moody, that if she was beaten by "just one vote" she would "step down and out" provided Moody would agree to resign if she led him by 25,000 votes. Moody accepted. "Ma" and "Pa" Ferguson reiterated their challenge only a week ago.

Moody Way Ahead.
The latest count showed: Dan Moody, 338,957; Mrs. Ferguson, 230,095; James E. Ferguson, husband of the woman governor, continued his "concede nothing" attitude this morning. He hinted at "irregularities" and said he had been informed that the law had been violated in some instances.

GARMENT UNION MARCHES 30,000 STRONG IN N. Y.

Police Hem in Army of Cloakmakers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, July 26.—At noon today between 25,000 and 30,000 striking cloakmakers paraded thru the garment district from Twenty-fifth to Fortieth street on Sixth, Seventh and Broadway.

Streaming in from sixteen halls where meetings are held daily, the demonstrators filled the thoroughfares, with squads of police, mounted and on foot, hemming them in on all sides.

No arrests had been reported at 12:30 p. m. There is a probability that the publicity given to the 300 arrests during last week's parade, followed by the investigation of the clubbing of some twenty I. R. T. strikers, may allow the demonstrations to proceed without police interference.

The strike is still growing in power and the cloakmaking industry is completely tied up.

STRIKERS' WIVES VISIT HOOSIER STATE CAPITOL

Demand That Officials Intervene in Strike

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Women relatives and sympathizers of the striking motormen and conductors of the local traction company last Saturday marched to the state house with a demand that the state government intervene to settle the strike which has been on here since July 5.

Many of the women had children in their arms. Governor Jackson was away on a vacation and the officials they succeeded in interviewing informed them that nothing could be done to settle the strike.

FRENCH BANKS STRUGGLE FOR CABINET RULE

Morgan's Hand Behind One of Contenders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 26.—It is an open secret among financial circles that the changing fortune of the French franc has been partly caused by a battle between two financial groups, with the Morgan interests behind one of them pushing the fight for the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement.

The London Financial Times publishes an article hinting that it is only a matter of a short time when interested parties both in France and England will demand an expose of what has been going on in the dark among French politicians and bankers.

Two Banking Groups Struggle.

The two groups, that of Horace Finlay, director of the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas, and that of Baron de Rothschild of the Bank of France, have been in a mighty struggle for control of the French government. Each of these are as powerful in their own sphere as Morgan and Rockefeller in the United States, and there are seemingly strong connections between the Rothschild group and the Morgan bank in Wall Street.

When Herriot overthrew Briand and Caillaux, it was hailed as a triumph for Finlay of the Bank of Paris and the Low Countries. It seems equally certain that the overthrow of Herriot in turn and the ascendancy of Poincare, was a triumph for Rothschild, and with him, of the American banking interests intent upon gaining the control of European finances. That Poincare should suddenly announce that he will move for ratification of the debt pact, adds to this view.

The English Interested.
It is somewhat significant that the ones who are now asking for exposure of the francs, are the English financiers, who may have more than an ethical interest in checking the intrigue of American financial imperialism.

It was Poincare who began the process of disguised inflation which brought France into its present plight. He now has the job of straightening it out. (Continued on page 2)

REED COMMITTEE GETS STARTED IN INQUIRY INTO ILLINOIS SLUSH



JAMES A. REED.

Chairman of the senate investigating committee who caused Frank Smith under cross-examination to admit that Samuel Insull, utility magnate, gave him a cool \$100,000 for his campaign.



GEORGE BRENNAN

Democratic aspirant for the Illinois senate seat who admits that Insull gave him \$15,000. He was heard saying in the lobby of the committee room, "I guess Insull likes Frank better than he does me." (Continued on page 2)

POWER MAGNATE GOT LEASES ON SMITH, BRENNAN

'Colonel' Says He Spent Quarter Million

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Samuel Insull, dominating personality in Illinois public utilities and utilitarian politics, patron of grand opera and other luxuries, was more interested in the election of Frank L. Smith to the senate of the United States than was the candidate himself according to testimony given yesterday by the said candidate, first witness called in the slush fund investigation under the direction of Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, held in Room 653 of the Federal Building.

Not Hot For Purity.

The investigation is being held in the interest of public and political morality and has no ulterior motive. The republican boodle beneficiaries who are holding the wrong end of the pole would be willing to adjourn the battle for purity until after the fall elections—if not forever.

The sessions are held in the famous court from which Judge Wilkerson issued the infamous injunction that helped smash the shopmen's strike in 1922. The injunction was issued at the request of a once well-known attorney-general by the name of Daugherty.

He Dropped Vitriol.

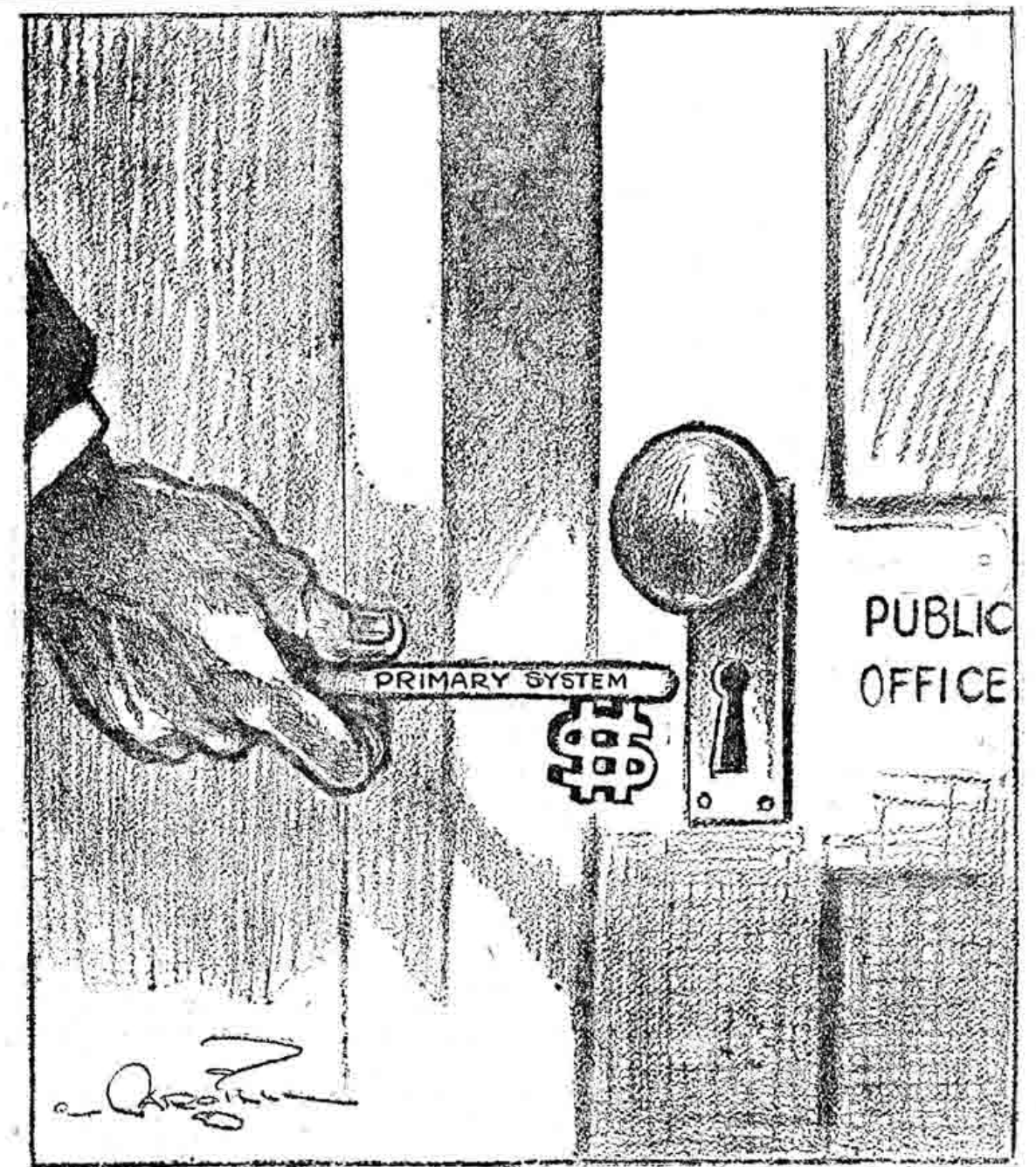
Senator Reed is the Missouri politician that Woodrow Wilson tried to kill—politically. Reed opposed the entrance of the United States into the war. After Wilson went to Paris to get fooled by Clemenceau and Lloyd George, Reed delivered a speech in the senate which was as bitter as the essence of acid.

The fate of nations has often been decided by the smile of a dissolute woman, he said, or something like that. Those who know Paris will understand what the senator was talking about. Being a senator he was immune from punishment tho' Gene Debs was sentenced to ten years in Atlanta for telling what the war was all about.

He Is No Puritan.

Reed is now enjoying himself immensely, doing the democratic party a good turn and making the front page (Continued on page 2)

A GOOD PASS KEY



The slush fund investigation shows that a golden key opens the door to office under capitalism, despite prima facie and other reforms sponsored by those who think the capitalist tiger can be civilized by clipping his claws.

INSULL BOUGHT LEASE ON SMITH AND G. BRENNAN

Gave One \$125,000; the
Other \$15,000

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in the daily papers. Hard-boiled and cool, with the eternal cigar between his thin lips this man is the embodiment of everything that did not make the Mayflower famous. His face is red but it is that pinky red that indicates anti-puritanism.

There are factions everywhere. He plays with his glasses but not because of nervousness. Kansas City knows Reed and Reed knows him. Kansas City. What New York is to Tammany, Kansas is to the faction that keeps Reed in the senate. There are many stories told of Kansas City politics. It is no secret that there are two factions in the democratic party there.

It All Depends.
One day a lowly worker walked in to the office of his faction's boss. He was angry. He had a fight with another democratic retainer and was telling the story to the boss.

I am giving fictional names.
"Johnny Murphy is a son—a—" he growled.
"I know he is" replied the boss "but he is OUR son—"

So a Kansas City politician might walk the streets of a big city without being in danger of paying good money for a piece of glass disguised as a sapphire.

It Has Good Intentions.
Reed is questioning Frank L. Smith, who may soon represent this state in the U. S. senate before long. Reed would like to see George E. Brennan there. Of course this is not the purpose of the investigation. No, even Frank L. Smith would not say it for the record.

Smith is on the witness stand. He has admitted that Samuel Insull contributed \$100,000 to his campaign fund. Smith forked out only \$5,000. But then, perhaps Insull had more to gain than Smith.

Brennan and Insull Chat.
Here is where the fun comes in. George Brennan is chatting affably with Sam Insull. And doggone it Brennan does not go and admit without mounting the witness stand, that Insull gave him \$15,000 for his campaign. So he had them both on his purse string!

The room is full of politicians, reporters and photographers. Smith is writhing on a witness stand. A \$15 a week wage slave would not be more humble in the presence of his master than this man Smith sitting before the inquisitorial Reed. Yet this man Smith makes the labor leaders of Illinois dance on his palm.

Walker and Olander There.
Among those present in the spectator's row is John H. Walker, president

What Price Election?

EVEN tho the gods seem to be willing to destroy the democratic and republican parties, those who would be benefited thereby do not seem to be interested.

The investigation now going on in the Chicago federal building is as good a moving picture of capitalist corruption as one could wish to be interested in.

And it is directed by capitalist politicians whose last thought is to destroy the system on which they prosper.

The democratic and republican parties of Illinois are struggling for the United States senatorial plum.

The republicans have nominated Frank L. Smith and the democrats have named George E. Brennan.

Both parties had a primary contest and this is where the senate investigating committee butts in.

The big news broke at the first session of the committee. No matter what is revealed in the future this is what every worker should paste in his hat:

SAMUEL INSULL, PUBLIC UTILITY MAGNATE, CONTRIBUTED \$100,000 TO FRANK L. SMITH'S CAMPAIGN FUND AND \$15,000 TO THE CAMPAIGN FUND OF GEORGE E. BRENNAN, SMITH'S RIVAL.

It is not out of place to mention that Frank L. Smith was chairman of the public utilities commission of the state of Illinois.

There is a sharp lesson in this for the American workers if they only take it. Here we have the man Insull, who dominates the public utility services of Illinois contributing to the campaign expenses of both senatorial aspirants. What did he spend the money for? Because he knew that no matter which of the two won he would not lose. Evidently he prefers Smith to Brennan. But otherwise he is impartial.

Those who pay the piper call the tune. Those who supply the capitalist candidates with the sinews of war can walk into their senatorial offices afterwards, put their feet on the senatorial office desks and tell the solons what they want.

Yet the workers continue to rely for assistance on capitalist parties. And labor misleaders like Walker, Farrington, Olander and Fitzpatrick act the flunkies to those capitalist politicians, while they pretend to represent the workers!

Labor must have its own political party. This is the lesson the workers must draw from the present investigation. They must have a party that is not the creature of the money power.

They must organize their own labor party and in alliance with the farmers begin the task of sweeping from power the corrupt parties of capitalism that use the machinery of government against them.

of the Illinois Federation of Labor and Victor Olander, secretary of the same organization. Both are supporters of Frank L. Smith. Walker's name was mentioned by Senator Caraway as one of the beneficiaries of the alleged Smith slush fund. Walker wanted to take the stand. Perhaps the Smith caucus demanded this of him. When the first session adjourned, Walker approached the committee table and talked to LaFollette. The latter suggested to Mr. Walker that their committee was looking for facts and did not start the investigation because of anything Caraway said about Walker or Walker that of Caraway.

Olander Handed in His Card.

Walker then appealed to Reed. He wanted to take the stand and clear things up. It is doubtful if he will. Olander was also there. He handed his card to Reed who took it with several smiles.

Two Andy Gumps.

George Brennan visited the committee table. George has a double chin. It is a little huskier than Smith's. The faces of both senatorial candidates would not incite one to write poetry. But they offer excellent material for the pen of the author of Andy Gump.

There is no appearance of hurry about this investigation. Reed plays with his cigar. Frank L. Smith starts to read a reply to a speech made by the democrat Caraway in the senate. He speaks in a low voice, so the reporters do not catch it. Anyhow, Reed soon stops him and he must quit. Reed explains saucily that the committee is not interested in defending Senator Caraway. "Better a friend in court than a ghost in the purse" said the proverb. Woe unto the witness who does not own his own investigating committee.

The Flag Is There.

A big American flag almost over shadows the committee table. Perhaps that same flag hung there when Wilkeson issued the injunction that smashed the shopmen's strike! Anyhow it looks down on a multitude of hypocrites.

Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin did not take much part in the questioning. Most of it was done by Reed.

"What was the reason that Insull gave so much money to your campaign?" asks the Missourian.

"He'll have to answer that."

"Were you surprised at it?"

"Frankly, I was."

Again the court room buzzed with conversation.

Then Reed gave Smith permission to read his prepared statement. In it, Smith said he wanted to know who

were his accusers and what were the charges against him.

When the statement began to attack Senator Caraway, democrat of Arkansas, who had voiced charges against the interests on the floor of the senate in June, Reed stopped him.

"We are not here to defend Caraway," said Reed, "but we are not going to sit here as a committee to afford you a forum to attack him."

Reed asked Smith who had supported him in the campaign. Smith named William Hale Thompson, former mayor, Robert E. Crowe, the state's attorney, and Charles V. Barrett, as being among the leaders who aided his candidacy.

Spent \$250,000.

When Allen F. Moore, campaign manager for Frank L. Smith took the witness stand at the afternoon session he admitted that the sum of \$253,547.51 was spent on behalf of his candidate in the primaries.

Moore testified that Samuel Insull, electrical czar of the mid-west, had given \$125,000 to the Smith campaign and that between \$40,000 and \$50,000 more came from persons whose identity he would not reveal to the committee. Moore also admitted "being the second largest contributor," and his figures showed he spent approximately \$75,000 out of his own pocket in the campaign.

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

French Banks Struggle for Cabinet Rule

(Continued from page 1)

It is not altogether to be taken seriously that the supposed program of Poincare is to reject the idea of foreign loans. While this may appear as a sop to national sentiment, Poincare will reject no loans and in fact his intention to ratify the debt agreement indicates that in due time all will be arranged.

Workers Forced to Pay.

The balance of the Poincare program, of national economy and of taxation, is made to fit the plan of taxing the entire cost upon the backs of the workers. For by following popular capitalist sentiment against loans from foreign interests for a time, the excuse can be made that as an alternative, the workers must speed up, produce more, and pay more indirect taxes upon what they buy.

Meanwhile the levy on capital is dodged and capital generally avoids paying taxes. The workers are asked to pay the war debt. Meanwhile the franc has recovered to 38.22 to the dollar.

BIG NEW YORK MEETING OF I. L. D. MEMBERS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

A general membership meeting of the International Labor Defense, New York section, will take place Wednesday, July 28, at 8 p. m. at Ukrainian Hall, 15 West Third Street. How to make the International Labor Defense a mighty shield for the defense of the workers and important matters concerning the coming national conference will be discussed. J. P. Canno, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, will speak. All members are urged not to forget our imprisoned comrades and attend this important meeting.

QUIT CHURCHES AS NEW BLOW AT MEXICAN STATE

Use Excommunication
Threat at Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 26.—Failing in its boycott maneuver against the Mexican regulations restraining religious education in the schools, the Roman Catholic church in Mexico has drawn another weapon which it thinks will rouse the faithful to struggle.

The churches of Mexico will suspend services after July 31, according to an episcopal letter sent out in the name of Archbishop Jose Mora y Del Rio, seven other archbishops and thirty bishops.

Excommunication Threat.

Suspension was ordered in protest against the new religious regulations promulgated by the Mexican government. The manifesto, which took the form of a pastoral letter, lists the penalties which may be imposed on those of the catholic faith responsible for the new laws, including excommunication. Also formal services will cease in all churches, they will remain open for prayer and meditation.

Calles Answers.

President Calles in a statement charged that the present disturbances throughout Mexico were the result of efforts of "reactionary elements to overthrow the revolutionary government under the guise of religious zeal."

Calles belittled the possible effects of the boycott of the churches by the clergy. His statement continues as follows:

"Even were the proposed economic paralysis of the country actually produced by the Catholics, while it might mean disorders and tumult, the government could not itself be injured, and the net result would be to bring down upon the leaders of the movement the hatred of those who had suffered from the boycott."

Work of Secoundrels.

"I well understand that for the people of the United States it is difficult to grasp the fact that the agitation in Mexico is simply the work of scoundrels who are seeking to conceal their political motives under the mantle of religion."

Passaic, New Jersey, Police in Attack on New York Furriers

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ning their seventh month of struggle, the police acted under orders from Mayor MacGuire, Commissioner Priskel and the rest of those who have claimed that they "welcome American Federation of Labor organizers" in the city of Passaic made a vicious attack both on the strikers and the American Federation of Labor members, who had come to speak at the meeting.

The meeting was called by the United Front Committee. Several hundred furriers came to the meeting from New York in busses led by their leader, Ben Gold. Cheer after cheer from the many thousand textile strikers greeted the furriers as they pledged their solidarity with the Passaic strikers and promised to help in every way possible.

Police Attack Parade.

As the strikers were walking peacefully, the police began their brutal assault beating up ruthlessly the men and women and boasting that they would get the furriers. The furriers' union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The police drove away the busses that were waiting to take the furriers back to New York and prevented the strikers even from going into the streets, closing them in the Ukrainian National Home.

Club Organizer.

One of the organizers of the United Front Committee Francesco Coco was seized by the police while he was standing on the private property of the Ukrainian National Home and most criminally beaten. At the same time wholesale arrests were being made.

There can be but one answer to these made to order police riots.

They have openly boasted that they have driven American Federation of Labor organizers out of the city and now comes this attack upon the American Federation of Labor furriers' union. A most widespread protest must be made against these vicious attacks. The American Federation of Labor must take a definite stand against these police brutalities which are being visited now upon American Federation of Labor organizers as well as the United Front Committee. Behind all this police brutality stands the citizens' committee that deliberately foments and encourages it. All decent and honest citizens in this locality are called upon by the strikers to band themselves together and break this disorderly crew.

"The strikers are only the more encouraged and determined to stand firm until the strike is won," declared leaders of the United Front Committee, "and we have a union that will prevent the repetition of these brutalities."

Lincoln's Son Dies.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—Robt. T. Lincoln, son of the former president, died here today.

French Now Realize the Real Purpose Behind the Coming of "the Yanks"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

FOR the third time within recent years the French are joining in a reception to "The Yanks," as they have learned to dub all Americans.

The first time was in 1917 when a million or more of American youth were rushed to France and into the trenches, presumably, as the French thought, to aid them defeat the Germans. They were welcomed.

Then the second time the late President Woodrow Wilson sailed with his retinue and his "14 points," but since he permitted the Versailles peace, his coming was overlooked.

Now for the third time the French witness a new invasion of their country. But now only for the first time do they realize the significance of the first two invasions by "The Yanks," as the advance guard of the international bankers of Wall Street arrives. The reception given these visitors is not so welcome. In fact it is quite hostile.

Day after day the newspapers published the casualty lists containing the names of the dead among the first arrivals in France. They were "heroes" to France, at the time, but now mock funeral ceremonies are being held at their graves in Paris. They died only for Morgan.

Wilson's "14 points" were but camouflage for Colonel E. M. House, Wall Street's agent, who always stood at Wilson's side advising him how to diplomate for the dollar, even as he has done for the two succeeding republican presidents, Harding and Coolidge, down to the present time.

After the nine years of preparation by these two previous dollar crusades into Europe, the unmasked agents of Wall Street now make their appearance. Here they are:

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., himself son and heir of the founder of the House of Morgan, credited with being the head of world finance.

Andrew J. Mellon, secretary of the United States treasury, Pittsburgh banker and acclaimed the third richest man in the world, coming next to Rockefeller and Ford.

Charles Steele, one of the partners of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

S. Gilbert Parker, American agent general of reparations under the Dawes plan.

Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In addition there is a retinue not only of lesser financiers from Wall Street, but also of small-fry political agents from the government at Washington, who have found it convenient to have "vacations" in Europe at the present time.

This little coterie is not as numerous as the aggregation of "Yanks" that went over in 1917, nor is it as communicative as the Wilson expedition in 1919, but it is the most powerful. It was in the interests of this crowd, and the social order for which they stand, that the United States entered the war. Wilson did its bidding. That is what the workers and peasants of the Union of So-

viet Republics, when they came into power, in November, 1917, told the workers of the rest of Europe and of the world. But sufficient numbers of them, at that time, would not listen and thru united action make it possible to throw off the yoke of all capitalist oppressors. That realization is now dawning, not only in France, but in other countries. It becomes the keynote even of the bourgeois press in all European countries.

One of the first big outbreaks of anti-American feeling was shown in the demonstration of the crippled war veterans in Paris, protesting against the terms of the Mellon-Berenger arrangement for the settlement of the French war debt, most of which was incurred after the war to bolster French militarism and carry on the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union.

There is a statue of George Washington in Paris holding aloft a mighty sword. One of the French war veterans drew a caricature of the statue, with the American dollar sign pinioned on the sword. That's a great change from the time that Benjamin Franklin came to France seeking sympathy and support for the first American revolution.

An echo comes from Italy with the fascist organ, Il Tevere, declaring that:

"Things cannot go on thus. The Americans are sowing to the right and left hatred and a desire for vengeance. The right to enslave a whole continent is not to be secured even on the battlefield, with risk of life. They must think it can be acquired behind the teller's window of a bank, manipulating loans at so much per cent.

"The Americans have their eyes full of figures. Their ears are absorbed with the clicking of adding machines. They have a knife up their sleeves, namely, their most powerful dollar, which can crush 20 Europeans. They live in a state of superb obliviousness which is astonishing and offensive.

"We cannot foresee the future, but we can read in the hearts of the men of this old Europe, written in letters of blood, condemnation of that certain slavery which has the dollar as its symbol."

Thus the Italian fascist daily can speak freely. Mussolini's tyranny has already been granted a cancellation of most of the war debt, and received a loan of \$100,000,000 from Morgan. It speaks the jealousy of Mussolini who would like to see himself, not Morgan, the Emperor of the world.

These European attacks on Wall Street and Washington serve an excellent purpose in that they reveal to the American worker and farmer masses the real nature of their boasted "democratic" government and exposes to view the financial power that dominates it. Only American labor uniting with European labor can overthrow this dollar tyranny that seeks to enslave all mankind.

POWER SHOWN ON STREETS BRINGS BOSSES TO TIME

Garment Workers Win
150 Applications

NEW YORK, July 26.—A week of rapid fire activity in the cloakmakers' strike of 40,000 is promised beginning this morning when 20,000 pickets will make a show of strength in the garment zone under police escort. This will be directly in contrast to the policy of wholesale arrests previously pursued during Monday morning mass picketing demonstrations. The union threatened to pay no more fines and fill the jails.

Negotiate With 150 Shops.
Coincident with the public demonstrations, the work of settling, on union terms, with some of the most prominent manufacturers and jobbers will begin at the Cadillac Hotel under the direction of Salvatore Ninfo, chairman of the strike settlement committee. To date 150 applications for settlement have been received, a good number from members of the industrial council of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association.

Settling independently of the industrial council is likely to mean expulsion of these firms from the manufacturers' association. The union demands include a guarantee of a minimum of 36 weeks' work per year, a 40-hour week, an increase of 10 per cent in wages and, most important, limitation and registering of the number of contractors per jobber.

Mass Meetings.
Tuesday and Wednesday a series of mass meetings covering Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx will be held at various strike halls holding an average of 1,000 strikers per hall. Prominent labor leaders will address these gatherings.

Friday, the union will defend itself against the application for a permanent injunction made by the bosses thru the so-called "Mutual Aid" association of designers.

"Mutual Aid" Like Company Union.

Adolph Schock, manager of the United Designers, Local No. 45 of the I. L. G. W. U. yesterday replied to allegations made in the manufacturers' affidavits supporting their plea for an injunction. The employers had charged that the union had no real designers as members and therefore had no right to seek non-union designers as members. Schock, in reply, declared:

"The pretensions of the industrial council that only their employees are the real designers is a joke. In reality, their designers are merely copyists of models imported from Paris every season. The designers (union) who work in the American Cloak and Suit Association and independent shops and for jobbers must make original creations since they get no models from Paris to copy. Union designers make 80 per cent of the cloaks. Eighty-five per cent of the designers in the union had previously been members of the Mutual Aid Society, but seeing the futility of trying to secure improved conditions thru it, they quit the organization and joined the union."

CHURCHILL FOR CANCELLATION, DECLARES BORAH

Hits Chancellor With
Sharp Satire

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The administration unofficially views the uproar in Europe over the war debts of the allies to the United States, particularly from Britain, as propaganda for the cancellation of the war debts. Senator Borah of the foreign relations committee, in a counter-attack, comes back at the British government:

"Mr Churchill, it would seem, is conducting a Gallipoli campaign for cancellation. His strategy is exceptional, but there is no doubt about his objectives."

Citing the fact that of the 4,207,393 square miles of territory divided up by the imperialist victors in the world war for "democracy," Great Britain got 3,805,000 and France 402,393, Borah added:

"It would seem that Green Britain's quarrel is not with the United States, but with France. It was France who got 402,000 square miles." Saying that the terms given Britain were lenient, Borah said he would not criticize the leniency. "It might have been justified owing to the small portion of territory Great Britain secured. Our settlement with England, Italy, Belgium and France represents a cancellation of \$7,000,000,000."

Peculiar Pig Born In Peru.
SALEM, Ore., July 26.—A pig with two heads, two mouths, and four eyes was born at the state penitentiary here today, according to a report from the warden's office. The animal is normal in every respect, and in good health. Since it uses both mouths with which to eat, a double apple bottle is being prepared for feeding it.

FOR A GOOD TIME, FOR A GOOD CAUSE

For Your Own Benefit

attend the

CONCERT AND PACKAGE PARTY

arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party of Los Angeles, Cal., at Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. on FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30th. Good musical program and other features. Admission 25 cents.

LOS ANGELES

Huge Joint Picnic On Behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti

Under the Auspices of
I. L. D. and Sacco & Vanzetti United Front Defense Conference

Palisades Del Rey Beach, Sun., Aug. 1, 1926

Prominent National Speakers: ED OWENS OF DETROIT, W. E. STEINECK, President of the L. A. Allied Printing Trades Council.

BATHING — SHOWERS — SPORTS — GAMES — HOME-COOKED MEALS — REFRESHMENTS

TICKETS 75c, Including Round Trip. Come One! Come All! Busses will leave cor. Brooklyn and Mott, and 5th and Los Angeles at 10 A. M. SHARP.

DIRECTIONS: BY AUTO: Drive out Washington Blvd., Leona Blvd., via Speedway to Picnic Grounds; or take P. E. (red) car at 4th and Hill Station.

CHINESE STRIKE IN CANTON GOES ON WITH VIGOR

Official Cables Do Not Jibe with Press

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Official cables from China to the state department do not confirm the press rumor that the great strike against the British at Canton and Hongkong has been settled. Instead, the news now carried by the press associations indicates that the conference between the British interests and the Canton strike committee and Canton officials failed to reach an agreement.

Still fighting. British ships are still barred from taking or discharging cargo in Canton or nearby ports, and losses that already have reached hundreds of millions of dollars continue.

This strike and boycott arose in June, 1925, when British police shot down a group of unarmed Chinese workers when the Chinese were leaving their employment in British homes and offices and stores in the British settlement of Hongkong.

Over 120,000 workers struck in protest at the massacre, and their picket lines have been steadily maintained with almost military effectiveness. At the same time a boycott on the use of British goods has been enforced throughout the province.

Police Assault Negro Picket Leader at Lodi Dye Works

PASSAIC, N. J., July 26.—Sam Elam, a Negro strike picket, was badly beaten by the police at the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi.

Paul Iannie, a striker, received a gash on the head as one of the gunmen slugged him with a blackjack. Iannie was locked up along with Elam, and Marie Isapelli, another striker. Three hundred strikers stormed the jail demanding their release, and would not retreat until the relatives of the prisoners were admitted to see them.

Two Circus Gymnasts in Chicago Hospital

Maud and Frank Cromwell, famous aerial gymnasts, are in St. Luke's Hospital broken and shattered of body. Last evening while making their final Chicago appearance in Ringling Brothers' Circus at Grant Park they plunged from a broken trapeze thirty-five feet into the tank of the arena.

Floods Endanger Many Lives in Yugoslavia

LONDON, July 26.—Three hundred houses have been flooded and other damage wrought by floods which followed the bursting of all dams surrounding the town of Waseewajka, Jugoslavia. The dams burst following severe rainstorms. The number of casualties is unknown.

English Train Fire

LONDON, July 26.—A catastrophe was narrowly averted when two coaches of the London to Penzance express train caught fire while passengers slumbered in their berths to day.

The coaches were suddenly transformed into roaring furnaces, the fire having progressed without any of the sleepers becoming aware of it.

SATURDAY JULY 31

Segregation

A flaming protest on the injustices perpetrated on the Negro worker, by C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON. With unusual illustrations by the noted proletarian artist LYDIA GIBSON.

What Has Become of the Former Ruling Class of Russia?

A splendid article by the German scientist RICHARD LEWINSOHN. Translated for The Daily Worker by the well-known English writers EDEN and CEDAR PAUL.

Life and Struggles in Ireland

A record of the life of the Irish worker today brilliantly pictured by T. H. O'FLAHERTY.

CARTOONS

by A. JERGER, VOSE, ELLIS, MINOR and others.

The New Magazine Supplement

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

recently, even the most obtuse will be able to see the relation between that piece of advertising and the political aims of the church.

CARDINAL MUNDELIEN, in a communication to all the parishes in his archdiocese, made it quite clear that the church is the handmaiden of big business. "We are rather unfortunate," he says, "in having on our southern border a country whose government, not content with its attacks on American interests is now actively engaged in attempting to stamp out religion in general, and the inherited catholic faith of its people in particular." What the Mexican government is trying to do is to save the minds of the people from unhealthy intellectual food that the church wants to continue poisoning their minds with.

THE catholic church is a powerful foe. Its alliance with Wall Street is well known. The House of Morgan is one of the financial agents of the Vatican. The fact that Morgan is a protestant does not make him sinful in the eyes of the holy father, the catholic workers are continually warned against the fires of an imaginary hell unless they walk the straight and narrow path and give the priest whatever the capitalist and the landlord does not succeed in robbing him off. Mexico has a tough fight on its hands.

FASCIST ORGAN DEFIES U. S. TO CONQUER EUROPE

Storm Over War Debts Sweeps Europe

ROME, July 26.—A wave of terrible and mortal hatred of America is sweeping over Europe, according to the fascist paper, "Il Tevere," which somewhat belies Mussolini's recent speeches of how "Italy loves America," etc.

"The Americans have their eyes full of screws," says the fascist organ. "Their ears are absorbed with the clicking of adding machines. They have a knife up their sleeves, namely, their most powerful dollar, which can crush twenty Europeans. They live in a state of superb obliviousness which is astonishing and offensive."

"Sowing Vengeance." "Things cannot go on thus. The Americans are sowing to the right and left hatred and a desire for vengeance. The right to enslave a whole continent is not to be secured, even on the battlefield, with risk of life. They must think it can be acquired behind the teller's window of a bank, manipulating loans at so much per cent.

"We cannot foresee the future, but we can read in the hearts of the men of Europe, written in letters of blood, condemnation of that certain slavery which has the dollar as its symbol."

London Keeps It Up.

LONDON, July 26.—Councillor Thomas White, president of the National Association of Assessment and Rating Authorities, in his presidential address advocated that there should be a great parade of veterans and suffering taxpayers to show Secretary Mellon that it is really melancholia from which the British are suffering as a result of the American definition of equality and fraternity.

Lord Rothermere's Daily Mail, having softened up the outcry against the United States as a "Shylock," nevertheless answers the critics of its policy by saying that "We have induced some of the most important newspapers of the United States to discuss the debt and the American public is beginning to learn something about it."

Mellon Spoke for U. S. Consumption.

PARIS, July 26.—When interviewed on arriving in France, Mellon told interviewers that he stuck to his view of the British war debt which had brought such a hot outbreak from England, the most important reply being from Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer.

"I am sorry if what I said has caused a strong difference in view. What I said in regard to the purposes for which Britain put the money she borrowed from America was intended largely to explain the situation to Americans. I do not wish to enter into a controversy."

Seek Auto "Road Hog" for Death of Five

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Authorities are searching for the "road hog" driver who, they believe caused the accident on the Jennings Road east of Riverside Cemetery when an Automobile carrying six persons plunked over a 20-foot embankment upon the B. & O. Railroad tracks killing five of its occupants and probably fatally injuring the sixth.

You do the job twice as well when you distribute a bundle of The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

GIRL WORKERS GET LOW WAGES AT THORN SHOP

Make Expensive Gowns for Rich Ladies

By a Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK, July 26.—The "Thorn" gown shop on 53rd street is a shop where dresses, coats and hats are made for the "ladies" of the 400.

Miserable Wages. An example of how "modest" these ladies are is best shown by the fact that a single order of gowns for one of these ladies often amounts to \$25,000; one coat costs many thousands of dollars. Women work at these garments for \$10 a week. Six hundred women of various ages—young girls, middle-aged and elderly women—work 54 hours a week for the starvation wage of \$10 to \$12.

Some customers of this shop reside at a distance from New York—in Washington, D. C., or in foreign countries. It is not too much of an expense for them to send a special fitter to fit the gowns for those customers living at some of the nearer points. This expense of sending a fitter often amounts to several hundreds of dollars.

Must Organize. It will be up to the workers of this shop to better their conditions as another department of the same shop did. There is a ladies' tailoring department in the "Thorn" shop, where 27 workers are employed. They are well organized and all belong to the union. They have obtained union conditions, a 44-hour week, a minimum scale of \$50 a week, equal division of work in slack time, and no discharge after one week's trial. Of course, it was not by the good will of the concern that the workers improved their conditions to this extent. It was by the organized fight of the workers. In the department where the workers are unorganized they must accept what it pleases the boss to give them, and in some cases this is less than they give their dogs.

For instance, a worker of the "Thorn" shop was sick. After handling dyed materials he contracted an exema on his hands and was unable to work for many months. Yet, although he was directly injured by his work, Mrs. Thorn, the owner of the shop, was not concerned about him and his starving family. When her little puppy was sick she gave him to an animal sanitarium, where she paid \$80 a week for many months until he was cured.

A "Generous" Boss. Mrs. Thorn gives much to charity. She belongs to several philanthropic societies. To show how charitable she is to her own workers, she announced she would reward every worker who worked in her shop for 25 years with \$100. But she has very little chance of carrying out her promise. In most cases either a worker is discharged, or he dies before the 25 years expire.

Photographic Union Issues Labor Paper to Aid Organization

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Photographic Voice is a new invention. It is the mouthpiece of the Photographic Workers' Union of America, federal local 17830 in the American Federation of Labor. The first issue is out under editorship of Louis A. Baum, organizer of the union. Its purpose is to speak for photographic workers in their fight to end sweatshop work and child labor in the industry.

"Get this big thought under your hat, fellow-focuser," the journal says. "This organ is your property, every inch and space of it. It was born because of you and will die striving and fighting for you and your needs."

An additional department is announced for later issues, to deal "with photographic inventions and improvements and their relation to the lives, health, security, etc., of the worker. Introduction of modern, sanitary conditions in darkness and workshops will be particularly considered. All photographic workers are urged to forward us their contributions and suggestions."

Summer is the busy season for the group of photographic workers which the union is trying especially to organize: the darkroom workers developing and printing the millions of vacation snapshots. The union takes in all workers in the photographic trade and the Photographic Voice offers to carry free ads of workers wanting jobs.

Lira Reaches New Low While Mussolini Says France Needs "a Man"

ROME, July 26.—The Italian lira struck a new low mark today of 30.80 to the dollar. Altho Italy has had for some years a fascist dictatorship and the lira has been continuing its downward course all the time, the fascist press, speaking of the collapse of the franc, says that what France needs is a dictator.

"Evidently no French ministry can succeed," says "Il Messaggero," semi-official organ of Mussolini. "The reason is the antiquated character and inherent weakness of the parliamentary system of government. What France needs is a man." The Popolo di Roma says: "Has France got a man young enough and strong enough to jam thru a coup de force? We fear not."

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

WORKERS' HEALTH BUREAU RENDERS YEOMAN SERVICE

Aided Strikes of Furriers and Passaic

NEW YORK CITY, July 26.—The annual report of the Workers' Health Bureau made to its Trade Union Advisory Council, May 22, 1926, showed the growing strength of the bureau in organization and services to the trade union movement.

160 Affiliations. One hundred and sixty trade union organizations in 22 states and British Columbia are now affiliated with the bureau, as against 92 in 13 states reported to the council in May 2, 1925. The bureau has now extended its services to 17 trades. In addition to local unions the bureau now has 4 international unions affiliated and 5 state federations of labor.

2,500,000 Hurt Yearly. Two million five hundred thousand industrial accidents occur each year in the United States—this means a loss of more than 225,000,000 working days, and a wage loss of at least \$1,000,000,000. At least 25,000 workers are killed each year. Nine-tenths of this waste and destruction of human life can be wiped out through safeguards which employers have not installed because they are primarily concerned with profits and not with the protection of human life. Workers must be on their guard against the steady introduction of new poisons, dangerous tools and machinery, and new methods of work.

Helped Strikers. The bureau has rendered definite service to organized labor during the past year in supplying health arguments to be used by strikers in winning their demands. Such service was given the furriers' union of New York City in support of its 40-hour week fight. A study of health hazards in the textile industry, based on medical examinations of 404 men, women and children, is being made for the benefit of the striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity.

Brotherhood Bank Cuts Melon in Big Sale to Vanderbilt Interests

NEW YORK, July 26.—William H. Vanderbilt and Leroy W. Baldwin, president of the Empire Trust company, jointly have purchased control or a majority of the voting stock of the Equitable Office Building corporation from the New York Empire company, which is controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It is understood the Brotherhood bank saw a good opportunity to realize a handsome profit on their investment in the building and seized it. The building, one of the largest office structures in the world, is valued at \$41,000,000.

Electricians, Barred by Union, Form One to Get Into the Movement

NEW YORK CITY, July 26.—A group of electrical workers, who have been unable to enter the Electrical Workers' Union because the membership books have been closed, have formed the Electrical Workers' Association of Greater New York to forward their aim of becoming bona-fide members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The association meets every Thursday night in the Labor Temple, Second Ave. and Fourteenth Street.

Victory Playground Will Be Opened Saturday Noon

PASSAIC, N. J., July 26.—The General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main avenue, announces the official opening of Victory Playground for tomorrow noon. Victory Playground is the first strikers' children's playground to be opened in the strike area. It consists of eight acres of well-shaded land, equipped with showers, dressing rooms, baseball diamond, basketball and handball courts.

Workers Run Down and Killed. WESTMONT, Ill., July 26.—Police here today and at Hinsdale were searching for three men who ran over and killed Thomas Tate, of Centralia, and Juley Goldchust, address unknown, as they were working in a ditch near here.

Tate and Goldchust, working just below the surface of the ground, were crushed by a speeding touring car, the driver of which ignored danger signals placed over the excavation.

THE LABOR PRESS

The Amalgamated Journal, Official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Published weekly—24 pages—illustrated.

NOW in its twenty-seventh volume, The Amalgamated Journal shows the deadening influence of the present policy of the union. It is almost completely lifeless and its first page often carries a notice to members to keep at work under the "continuous agreement" clause while a new scale is being negotiated.

Most of its news material is secured from the International Labor News Service and is a mixture of the "non-partisan" political policy and "pure" labor news.

IT devotes much attention to sessions of the interstate commerce commission dealing with freight rates. It appears from the general tone of the paper, which by the way is almost entirely devoid of straightforward editorial expression, confining itself to "current comments," that the paper is sometimes in favor of decreases and at others for increases, depending upon the attitude of the steel companies employing union members.

THE Amalgamated Journal, because it publishes much material sent out by the Brookwood Labor College, the league for industrial democracy and the Civil Liberties Union, gives an impression of a leaning towards the progressive element which is not borne out by the internal situation in the union. In the same issue with the attack of the executive council of the A. F. of L. on the trade union delegation to Soviet Russia is found "The Fight for Sacco and Vanzetti," by Art Shields, Federated Press writer, republished from the Labor Defender. The Papcan case also is included in the published press service of the Civil Liberties Union.

THE British coal strike, the case for Filipino and Mexican independence are dealt with sympathetically if not clearly.

A co-operative section uses the news service sent out by Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal.

Much space is given to the utterances of "friends of labor" in congress and the senate and an article by Matthew Woll, boosting "labor" life insurance is found next to a bulletin sent out by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.

Gary and the Bethlehem Steel company are made the target of attack, Gary because of his defense of the open shop, Bethlehem Steel on account of its graded sick and death benefit policy which is termed "a typical illustration of the devices resorted to by modern American corporations to tie the workers to their jobs much as the feudal serfs of the middle ages were tied to the land."

IT is very evident that the Amalgamated Journal prefers material which has the approval of some middle class social or religious organization. It makes a practice of playing up the denunciation of flagrant evils like unemployment, occupational diseases, etc., made by teachers, professional men and politicians.

The impression given by this journal is one of general hopelessness and discouragement due probably to the weak position of the union whose organ it is—11,000 members in the whole steel industry.

IT carries approximately six pages of advertising from banks, grocery, meat, clothing and furniture stores, cigar stores, drug stores, doctors and dentists, jewelers, etc.

The letters from the membership show that its outlook is that of the lower middle class, often featuring the fact that some member has gone into business for himself. Occasionally however a letter appears taking issue with some misstatement about Soviet Russia or the left wing.

Confused conservatism is the main feature of this journal.

—W. F. D.

UNIONIZED CENTRAL FIELD HOLDS ITS OWN IN COAL PRODUCTION IN SPITE OF NON-UNION MINE WORK

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Sharp refutation of misleading propaganda by coal operators appears in a tabulation of production in the unionized central competitive field issued by the U. S. bureau of mines. The bureau's figures show that in spite of the competition of non-union fields paying abnormally low wages, the leading union states thru 1925 more than maintained their prewar share of soft coal production.

In 1898, the figures show, the central competitive field including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania produced 53,386,000 tons or 32 per cent of the country's total of 166,594,000 tons. In 1924, the last year of the tabulation, when the Jacksonville agreement was in its first year, the central field produced 162,216,000 tons or 55.5 per cent of the total of 438,687,000 tons.

Increases Percentage. In the five prewar years, 1910-1914, the central field averaged 33.2 per cent of the total production of soft coal. In the last 4 years 1921-1924 it averaged 34.8 per cent of the total and in the last 2 years 1923-24, it averaged 34.7 of the total.

The following table shows for the last 16 years the production of Illinois, of the central competitive field, total production for the country as a whole and the per cent of the central field to the country's total:

Tons of Coal	Illinois	Central Field	U. S. Total	Central Field's %
1910	45,900,000	139,488,000	427,111,000	33.4
1911	53,679,000	137,757,000	406,307,000	33.9
1912	59,885,000	151,487,000	450,105,000	32.7
1913	61,519,000	161,353,000	478,434,000	32.7
1914	57,589,000	182,171,000	428,704,000	32.3
1915	58,830,000	139,245,000	442,626,000	31.5
1916	66,195,000	164,205,000	509,520,000	32.7
1917	86,199,000	207,303,000	551,791,000	36.5
1918	89,261,000	216,341,000	579,886,000	37.3
1919	60,853,000	180,002,000	465,860,000	34.3
1920	86,626,000	218,778,000	508,667,000	37.8
1921	69,603,000	155,955,000	415,922,000	37.5
1922	54,806,000	136,496,000	423,268,000	32.6
1923	79,310,000	203,703,000	584,565,000	35.9
1924	68,328,000	162,316,000	482,687,000	33.5

Illinois Raises Average.

Figures for Illinois, the leading union state, can be carried right down to May, 1926. They show that in the first 2 years of the Jacksonville agreement Illinois averaged 13.6 per cent of the total soft coal production. In the 5 prewar years 1910-1914 the share of Illinois mines was only 12.8 per cent.

In the last coal year, ended April 1, 1926, Illinois miners produced 70,197,000 tons or 13 per cent of the total of 540,800,000 tons. In the 5 months, January-May, 1926, they produced 13.8 per cent of the country's total. This maintains the average of prewar years.

Pepperell Mills Form Company Union

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 26.—Company unionism and welfare are the latest bids of Pepperell Mills management for their workers' willingness to work without protest against low wages and speeding-up. The old weave shed is to be converted into a club-house for the workers, who are to be organized in a social and athletic club, the company announces. The building will contain a front display room for Pepperell mill products, chiefly sheetings, to further advertise the mill.

Read it today and everyday in The DAILY WORKER.

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

TOLEDO LABOR PLANS RELIEF FOR PASSAIC

Unions Support Move to Aid Strikers

TOLEDO, O., July 26.—An enthusiastic Passaic Relief Conference was held here at Labor Temple.

Louis Dunn, delegate from Electrical Workers' Union No. 8 was elected temporary chairman.

Theresa Burke, youthful striker, gave an excellent talk on the terrible conditions in the mills, and the experiences of strikers on the picket lines.

John Di Santo, picket captain from Lodi district, gave a detailed report of conditions in the strike zone.

"Mother" Bloor reported in detail on relief work. The following were elected to the executive committee:

President, Louis Dunn, Elec. Workers Local No. 8; secretary, Mrs. D. Amador; I. A. W. treasurer, Mrs. M. Young; Carpenters Auxiliary, Louis Goldbloom, John Dinsmore, A. S. Beno, Charles Stephenson, J. H. Harris, N. Beck, Moses Bea, Louis Goldbloom, Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 67; John Dinsmore, Metal Polishers' Local No. 2, A. S. Beno, Elec. Workers' Local No. 8, Charles Stephenson, Intl. Workers' Aid, J. H. Harris, Steam Fitters' Local No. 50; N. Beck, Moses Bea, Building Laborers' Local No. 500; Cora Gorham, Carpenters' Auxiliary, Gus Vossberg, Patternmakers' Association; I. Kallen, Workmen's Circle, Br. 155; Chas. Stallman, Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 6.

San Francisco Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting July 30

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 26.—The Sacco-Vanzetti united labor conference is composed of twenty-two organizations with delegates from the Machinists Union, No. 68; Pile Drivers Union, Bakery Wagon Drivers; Millinery Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Socialist Labor Party; Marine Transport Workers' Union; Labor College of San Francisco; Workers (Communist) Party; International Labor Defense, and others.

Local unions and workers' fraternal organizations are being visited by members of the conference on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The conference will hold a mass meeting Friday evening, July 30, at Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave. Austin Lewis, Edgar Owens and George Speed are listed as the speakers for this evening. John D. Barry of the San Francisco News, will act as chairman.

Hamtramck Polish Butchers Form Union

HAMTRAMCK, Mich., July 26.—A Polish local of the Butchers and Meat Cutters was organized in Hamtramck, R. Barber, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and member of the Machinists Union made the opening address urging the men to organize a local without delay and join the American Federation of Labor.

F. X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor outlined the importance of having a union in the trade and offered the full co-operation and assistance of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Most of the men work as meat cutters in the retail shops of Hamtramck and Detroit. The hours vary from 70 to 80 hours per week and the wages rarely exceed \$40 a week.

After a discussion it was decided to form a local, elect temporary officers and negotiate with the International Union for a charter.

Thirty members paid \$2 each for the preliminary expenses and enrolled as members.

Korean Floods Destroy 40 Houses, Many Lost

TOKIO, July 26.—More than 400 houses were demolished by floods in Onai, Korea, in the province of Chuseul, according to dispatches received here today. It is feared that there will be many casualties.

Inhabitants of Seishu were forced to flee to the hills when the Biko river overflowed and inundated 200 houses, the reports said. Lack of food and water for those who were forced to desert their homes is thought to be a serious menace to their safety.

The raging waters have undermined numerous bridges and railway service in the stricken sectors is virtually stopped, the dispatches stated. The Kanko river, traversing Seoul, is a seething torrent, altho as yet it has not overflowed its banks.

SUMMING UP THE CAMPAIGN



A total of 282,895 points were secured in the campaign representing a total of 2,829 YEARLY SUBS altho many more short term subs were sent.

1,022 books of RED CARTOONS were shipped as premiums to workers securing 100 points.

93 busts of LENIN, the work of the noted young proletarian sculptor, G. Piccoli, of Milwaukee, were shipped to workers securing 500 points or better.

DISTRICTS

DISTRICT 8 (Chicago), home city of THE DAILY WORKER, should have been a leader in the campaign. Bigger and with a larger labor movement than DISTRICT 7 (Detroit) they only got a few more points and reached only about half the quota of District 7.

DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh) and DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland) worked under similar conditions, yet DISTRICT 5 did almost TWICE as well as District 6.

DISTRICT 2 (New York) could have had TWO candidates to Moscow if they got only 90 more yearly subs.

DISTRICT 9 (Minnesota) did not have a city going over 26 per cent and made the poorest showing in the country.

CITIES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., got 26,000 points, San Francisco got 3,400 points. These cities are about equal in size and labor movement. Draw your own conclusions.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—(John Kasper) scored more points than the whole city of Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul and even PHILADELPHIA!

DETROIT, Mich., made a very good showing getting over 20,000 points. That's keeping up the old tradition of always being one of the best DAILY WORKER cities in the country.

NEW YORK, N. Y., did as well in percentage as Detroit. But with the big labor movement they have their showing is "not so good."

CHICAGO, Ill., got less points than Detroit, reaching only 21 per cent of their quota. This unusually poor showing is the reason the district gets no candidate to Moscow.

NEFFS and CINCINNATI, Ohio, with 66 and 56 per cent held the district up to where it landed.

PORTLAND and SEATTLE with 33 and 22 per cent showed poorly. ELIZABETH, N. J., and STAMFORD, Conn., did a good job.

ST. PAUL, Minn., the highest city in the poorest district, made a very good effort and if others did as well there would have been a different story to tell.

Honor Roll of Press Builders Securing

Over 1,000 points in the Third Annual DAILY WORKER Sub Campaign. April 15 to July 6.

PAUL C. REISS, Los Angeles, Calif.	21,260
SARAH VICTOR, Detroit, Mich.	12,565
LEO KLING, New York City	10,760
ARTHUR SMITH, New York City	10,590
JOHN KASPER, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	8,875
W. H. SCARVILLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.	8,380
P. LUKACHIE, Cleveland, Ohio	4,615
JOHN HEINDRICKSON, Chicago, Ill.	4,590
ELSIE PULTR, Boston, Mass.	4,075
H. F. MINS, New York City	3,885
FRANK SPECTOR, Los Angeles, Calif.	3,460
FLAV, Chicago, Ill.	3,250
EUGENE BECHTOLD, Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,530
HUGO OEHLE, Kansas City, Mo.	2,260
A. GARFINKEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,990
JUKKA SALMINEN, Waukegan, Ill.	1,970
DAN W. STEVENS, Minneapolis, Minn.	1,880
EMIL HONEGGER, Rochester, N. Y.	1,875
WM. DEITRICK, Denver, Colo.	1,740
L. HIRSHMAN, New York City	1,625
A. VIKTOR, Detroit, Mich.	1,605
F. DAVY, Toledo, Ohio	1,530
J. COOPER, Buffalo, N. Y.	1,460
MAX COHEN, Peoria, Ill.	1,460
A. CHOROVER, New York City	1,425
R. SHOHAN, Boston, Mass.	1,420
C. E. BEUHLER, Toledo, Ohio	1,395
WM. SCHMIDT, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,395
S. LEIBOWITZ, New York City	1,340
LOUIS TOUBV, Miami, Fla.	1,300
F. STASUKALES, Chicago, Ill.	1,130
JOS. RUIGH, Elizabeth, N. J.	1,100
LEO KAUPPIO, Monessen, Pa.	1,060
CHARLES BAYLES, San Jose, Calif.	1,025
DR. WM. WOLFRAM, Cincinnati, Ohio	1,000

HOW THEY FINISHED IN THE CAMPAIGN RACE TO MOSCOW

DISTRICTS IN ORDER OF HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF QUOTA FILLED.

CALIFORNIA—DISTRICT 13			
Berkeley, Calif.	4,000	1,130	28.25
Eureka, Calif.	2,000	230	11.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	17,500	26,220	149.83
Oakland, Calif.	7,000	650	9.28
San Francisco, Calif.	17,500	3,420	19.54
San Pedro, Calif.	1,000	330	33.
Miscellaneous		3,885	
District total	50,000	35,865	71.73
PENNSYLVANIA—DISTRICT 5			
Ambridge, Pa.	2,500	145	5.8
Avella, Pa.	3,000	45	1.5
Cannonsburg, Pa.	3,500	105	3.
Dalestown, Pa.	3,500	700	20.
E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,500	8,895	593.
McKeesport, Pa.	1,500	675	45.
McKeesrocks, Pa.	1,500	220	14.66
Monessen, Pa.	3,500	1,050	30.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,000	14,050	46.83
Woodlawn, Pa.	2,000	515	25.75
Miscellaneous		1,400	
District total	55,000	27,800	50.54
THE WEST—DISTRICT 11			
Butte, Mont.	1,000	45	4.5
Denver, Colo.	3,500	4,040	112.57
Klein, Mont.	1,000	10	1.
Plentywood, Mont.	1,000	75	7.5
Pocatello, Idaho	1,000	45	4.5
Rock Springs, Wyo.	1,000	55	5.5
Rupert, Idaho	1,000	45	4.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000	325	32.5
Superior, Wyo.	1,000	45	4.5
Miscellaneous		2,065	
District total	15,000	6,750	45.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN—DISTRICT 7			
Detroit, Mich.	55,000	20,870	37.94
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,000	2,685	38.35
Indianapolis, Ind.	2,000	190	9.5
Lansing, Mich.	1,000	55	5.5
Luskogen, Mich.	1,500	260	17.33
Newberry, Mich.	1,000	110	11.
Pontiac, Mich.	1,500	185	12.33
Miscellaneous		1,080	
District total	70,000	25,435	36.33
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY—DISTRICT 2			
Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	3,500	305	8.71
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,500	110	7.33
Corona, L. I., N. Y.	1,500	45	3.
Elizabeth, N. J.	4,000	1,930	48.25
Hartford, Conn.	3,000	340	11.33
Hoboken, N. J.	2,000	165	8.25
Jersey City, N. J.	2,500	765	30.6
Long Island City, N. Y.	1,500	90	6.
Newark, N. J.	4,000	980	24.5
New Haven, Conn.	3,000	395	13.16
New York City	160,000	60,845	38.03
Passaic, N. J.	3,000	50	1.66
Pateron, N. J.	3,000	520	17.33
Stamford, Conn.	1,500	920	61.33
Waterbury, Conn.	1,000	20	2.
West New York, N. J.	2,000	90	4.5
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000	100	3.33
Miscellaneous		3,335	
District total	200,000	71,005	35.5
THE SOUTH—DISTRICT 15			
Atlanta, Ga.	1,000	100	10.
Birmingham, Ala.	1,000	20	2.
Little Rock, Ark.	1,000	120	12.
Louisville, Ky.	1,000	120	12.
Miami, Fla.	1,000	1,560	156.
New Orleans	1,000	30	3.
Miscellaneous		1,255	
District total	10,000	3,205	32.05
THE NORTHWEST—DISTRICT 12			
Aberdeen, Wash.	1,000	30	3.
Astoria, Oregon	3,000	275	9.16
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1,000	30	3.
Portland, Oregon	6,000	1,335	22.25
Seattle, Wash.	6,000	2,020	33.66
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	20	2.
Miscellaneous		1,865	
District total	20,000	5,575	27.87
OHIO—DISTRICT 6			
Akron, Ohio	3,000	995	33.16
Alliance, Ohio	1,000	305	30.5
Barberton, Ohio	1,000	110	11.
Bellaire, Ohio	1,000	120	12.
Canton, Ohio	3,000	210	7.
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000	1,495	49.83
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000	8,025	22.93
Columbus, Ohio	2,000	285	14.25
Conneaut, Ohio	1,000	100	10.
Dillonvale, Ohio	1,000	110	11.
District total	60,000	17,510	29.18
E. Liverpool, Ohio			
Lima, Ohio	1,000	175	17.5
Martins Ferry, Ohio	1,000	130	13.
Neffs, Ohio	1,000	405	40.5
Sandusky, Ohio	1,000	665	66.5
Toledo, Ohio	1,000	145	14.5
Warren, Ohio	10,000	4,115	41.15
Youngstown, Ohio	3,000	525	17.5
Miscellaneous		3,000	30.
District total	25,000	10,775	43.1
NEW YORK STATE—DISTRICT 4			
Albany, N. Y.	1,500	265	17.66
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,000	145	14.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	14,000	2,515	17.96
Erie, Pa.	1,500	345	23.
Hammond, N. Y.	2,000	100	5.
Rocheater, N. Y.	6,000	3,020	50.33
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,000	410	41.
Troy, N. Y.	2,000	100	5.
Utica, N. Y.	1,000	90	9.
Miscellaneous		485	
District total	30,000	7,475	24.91
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, INDIANA—DISTRICT 8			
Chicago, Ill.	90,000	19,030	21.14
Christopher, Ill.	2,000	200	10.
Gary, Ind.	3,000	625	20.83
Hammond, Ind.	2,000	65	3.25
Kansas City, Mo.	9,000	2,355	26.16
Kenosha, Wis.	2,000	275	13.75
Madison, Ill.	1,000	45	4.5
Madison, Wis.	1,000	210	21.
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,000	1,465	16.27
Moline, Ill.	1,000	430	43.
Peoria, Ill.	1,000	120	12.
Rockford, Ill.	3,000	1,055	35.17
St. Louis, Mo.	7,000	820	27.33
Springfield, Ill.	3,000	2,015	67.17
Waukegan, Ill.	4,000	360	9.
Wauwatosa, Wis.	2,000	500	25.
West Allis, Wis.	2,000	110	5.5
West Frankfort, Ill.	2,000	100	5.
Zeigler, Ill.	2,000	1,000	50.
Miscellaneous		1,000	
District total	150,000	32,940	21.96
MASSACHUSETTS—DISTRICT 1			
Boston, Mass.	50,000	12,850	25.7
Gardner, Mass.	2,000	45	2.25
Norwood, Mass.	2,000	700	35.
Lawrence, Mass.	3,000	115	3.83
Maynard, Mass.	2,000	535	26.75
Providence, R. I.	7,000	75	1.07
Springfield, Mass.	3,500	1,060	30.28
Worcester, Mass.	10,000	240	2.4
Miscellaneous		2,325	
District total	85,000	17,945	21.11
MIDDLE WEST—DISTRICT 10			
Frederick, S. Dak.	2,000	100	5.
Omaha, Neb.	5,000	620	12.4
Sioux City, Iowa	2,000	30	1.5
Miscellaneous		2,135	
District total	15,000	2,885	19.23
TEXAS, ARIZONA—DISTRICT 14			
Clifton, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.
El Paso, Texas	1,000	20	2.
Ft. Worth, Texas	1,000	45	4.5
Houston, Texas	1,000	75	7.5
Miami, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,000	175	17.5
Miscellaneous		1,205	
District total	10,000	1,720	17.2
EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—DISTRICT 3			
Allentown, Pa.	1,000	735	73.5
Baltimore, Md.	5,000	895	17.9
Camden, N. J.	1,000	130	13.
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,000	4,150	11.86
Richmond, Va.	1,500	315	21.
Scranton, Pa.	1,000	45	4.5
Trenton, N. J.	1,500	45	3.
Washington, D. C.	3,000	305	10.16
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1,000	10	1.
Wilmington, Del.	1,000	220	22.
Miscellaneous		1,660	
District total	50,000	8,510	17.02
MINNESOTA—DISTRICT 9			
Ashland, Wis.	1,000	145	14.5
Duluth, Minn.	10,000	555	5.55
Faribault, Minn.	1,000	145	14.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000	3,115	12.46
Orr, Minn.	2,000	10	0.5
Rochester, Minn.	2,000	175	8.75
St. Paul, Minn.	15,000	4,020	26.8
Superior, Wis.	10,000	535	5.35
Miscellaneous		1,580	
District total	80,000	10,755	13.44

California Wins National Sub Campaign

NEW YORK WINS TRIP TO MOSCOW

California will send a candidate of its own choosing to Moscow. This state, District 13 in the campaign divisions, beat all sections of the country in the third annual subscription campaign of THE DAILY WORKER. Coming in first among fifteen districts into which the country was divided, with a clear advantage of 21 per cent over its nearest competitor, Eastern Pennsylvania.

The work accomplished by the California Builders of our Press is a distinct achievement truly to be proud of. Not only has California won the National Contest, but Los Angeles, center of the Drive activities, reached nearly 150 per cent of its quota, coming in third among all cities in the country. This achievement has great merit. Los Angeles, a city with a small labor movement and not a great industrial center, has done comparatively better than New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and other cities industrially developed and with a strong labor movement.

THE BUILDERS WHO DID THE JOB.



PAUL C. REISS

The outstanding genius of the accomplishment was Paul C. Reiss. His was the direction as DAILY WORKER AGENT for Los Angeles, and his was also the INDIVIDUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT with a total of 21,260 points to his credit. This is nearly two-thirds of the total!

Frank Spector of Los Angeles gave invaluable assistance with a total of 3,460 points; Chas. Bayles of San Jose 980; A. Segal, San Francisco 705 and Masha Gusoff of San Francisco, 555.

Organizer of Builders.

The success of Comrade Reiss has been due not only to his individual efforts, but also combined efforts of the Los Angeles Builders' Club organized thru efforts mainly of Comrade Reiss. Here is further proof of what Builders' Clubs can do for our press.

PENNSYLVANIA SECOND IN THE RACE.

John Kasper Alone Wins Moscow Banner.

Eastern Pennsylvania did the job well. Reaching slightly over fifty per cent of the quota they have unusual merits to their credit. Wm. Scarville, DAILY WORKER Agent for Pittsburgh who directed the activities of this district, alone secured 8,895 points and with the help of a number of unusual individual performances, placed his district second among fifteen in the country.

THE RECORD OF JOHN KASPER

The whole district did comparatively well. Many workers' accomplishments which the movement, has much to thank them for. But the one great performance of the whole campaign and all the districts has been the record of John Kasper of East Pittsburgh. He got busy late in the campaign to get subs. But by his OWN EFFORT, this Builder secured nearly FOUR TIMES the quota of his own city, getting 593 per cent with a total of 8,895 points.

WINS BANNER FROM MOSCOW

The BANNER from the Communist Party of Moscow, honor emblem to the city winning the greatest achievement of the campaign goes to East Pittsburgh and Comrade John Kasper. His record gives East Pittsburgh a lead of nearly 800 per cent better than his NEAREST competitor, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

DENVER COMES IN THIRD.

Denver, Colorado, went over its quota with 112 per cent bringing its district into third place and third in campaign honors.

They did a fine job. Just a wee bit more pressure and they could have given the honor to New York of choosing one delegate to accompany the California winner to Moscow.

TWO CANDIDATES WILL GO TO MOSCOW.

New York Wins Prize Honor.

New York and New Jersey, under the capable guidance of Eastern Representative of THE DAILY WORKER, L. E. Katterfeld, finished fifth in the campaign with a total of over 71,000 points. The rules of the campaign allowing a candidate for the trip to Moscow with every 40,000 points in addition to the winner give the honor to New York of choosing one delegate to accompany the California winner to Moscow.

HOW THE VOTING WILL BE DONE.

California—New York—Take Notice!

Names of all voters and the points to their credit

Workers (Communist) Party

N. Y. WORKERS TO MEET IN MEMORY OF DZERZHINSKY

NEW YORK, July 26. — The revolutionary and militant workers of New York will gather at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. on Thursday July 29th to pay their tribute to the memory of Felix Dzerzhinsky, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union, and formerly head of the Cheka who died of heart disease and overwork a few days ago.

Close To Lenin.
Felix Dzerzhinsky was one of the group of the oldest and tried Bolsheviks. He belonged to the old guard. He was one of the closest followers of Lenin.

Dzerzhinsky always tackled the most difficult tasks of the revolution and his friends and also his enemies had to admit that he carried out his tasks well. When the counter revolution was the danger of the hour, Dzerzhinsky, as head of the Cheka, tackled the job of putting down the counter revolution. When the Soviet Union was finally enabled to pay more attention to the building up of the industries of the country, again he headed that work as the head of the Supreme Economic Council.

Revolutionary Spirit.
Felix Dzerzhinsky was the incarnation of the real revolutionary spirit. Even his enemies admit that he was a man of knowledge, strength, and devotion to the cause, a man of self-sacrifice.

Prominent Speakers.
Every militant worker should come to the Central Opera House on Tuesday July 29th and pay honor to this great revolutionary and builder of the workers' republic. Wm. F. Dunne, Ben Gitlow and M. J. Olin are among the speakers. Admission will be 25 cents to defray the expense of the meeting.

Boston To Hold Memorial Celebration For Dzerzhinsky.

BOSTON, July 26. — On Wednesday evening, July 28th Boston will hold a memorial celebration for Felix E. Dzerzhinsky, president of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, who died a few days ago. Speakers will address the meeting in English, Russian and Polish. All workers are invited to be present. The celebration will be held at the Russian Club, 93 Stanford St., Boston, Mass.

ON TO A HALF MILLION!

Distribute a half million copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party—What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join" by the end of this year.

TELL THE WORKERS WHAT YOUR PARTY STANDS FOR! TELL HALF A MILLION WORKERS!

Something for Every Party Member to Do.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ALL SHOP AND STREET NUCLEI:

Dear Comrades:—The party is organizing the most extensive PROPAGANDA and MEMBERSHIP DRIVE it has so far undertaken. There is SOMETHING FOR EVERY MEMBER TO DO in this drive, and SOMETHING EVERY MEMBER CAN DO.

The first stage of this drive is to TELL A HALF MILLION WORKERS WHAT THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY STANDS FOR AND WHY WORKERS SHOULD JOIN.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party, has written, for this purpose, a simple, direct statement of the fundamental principles of Communism and the immediate program which the party is supporting in the labor movement. The title of this 16-page pamphlet, illustrated with five striking cartoons, is:

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY—WHAT IT STANDS FOR—WHY WORKERS SHOULD JOIN

Every party member must be mobilized to help secure a circulation of A HALF MILLION of these pamphlets. This is how it can be done:

By printing a large quantity of these pamphlets, the national office is able to furnish them to the party units at 2½ cents each. Each nucleus should endeavor to have every member subscribe for 20 of these pamphlets at once, for which he will pay 50 cents. The pamphlet should be sold to the workers. Circulate the enclosed list among your members immediately and send in the order at 2½c. Sell @ 5c.

The nucleus should deliver 20 copies of the pamphlet to each member to sell in his shop, to the members of his trade union, to the members of his fraternal organization, to his friends, and wherever the workers gather. IT WILL BE EASY TO GET A NICKEL FOR THIS ATTRACTIVE, ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. When the 20 pamphlets are sold, the member will have back his 50c and 50c additional. The profit should be turned in to the nucleus secretary and more pamphlets ordered, to secure additional circulation.

THIS IS SOMETHING FOR EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO DO, AND SOMETHING WHICH EVERY MEMBER CAN DO. NO MEMBER SHOULD BE EXCUSED FROM THIS CAMPAIGN.

The distribution of A HALF MILLION of these pamphlets will be a big achievement for our party. It will tell the workers who receive them what we are fighting for. It should enable us to draw TEN THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS INTO THE PARTY IN THE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN WHICH THE PARTY IS CONDUCTING.

Comrades! Give the campaign to circulate A HALF MILLION copies of this pamphlet your energetic support. Mobilize every member for this work.

HELP TO BUILD OUR PARTY INTO A MORE POWERFUL ORGANIZATION BY TELLING THE WORKERS WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

Countersigned:
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary.

Fraternalty yours,
MAX BEDACHT,
Agitprop Director.

JUNE EMPLOYMENT GAINS OVER LAST YEAR, SHOW STATISTICS; STILL BELOW FIGURE OF 1923

Gains in employment in Illinois factories since June, 1925, have meant jobs to 30,000 more persons, according to the state department of labor. This is a gain of 4.7 per cent. The onset of the customary midsummer dullness at factories, says the report, was so mild that the aggregate of employees was reduced scarcely at all. In some lines expansion is going on, although in general the increases are seasonal.

The free employment offices report the lowest ration of applicants to jobs in any June since 1923 when there were 100 seekers for every 100 jobs offered. This year there were 138 applicants for every 100 jobs which compared with 148 in June, 1925 and 172 in June, 1924.

Clothing Jobs Soars.
The usual seasonal gain in the men's clothing industry falls considerably short of a year ago. The employment gain in June amounted to 5.4 per cent compared with 24.9 per cent in June, 1925. The number employed is ahead of last year but little more than half of 1922. There were gains of 2 per cent in the meat products industry, 3.4 per cent in job printing, 9 per cent in glass factories and 4.5 per cent in boot and shoe factories. There were decreases of 2.4 per cent in steel mills, 3 per cent in auto plants, 4.2 per cent in newspaper printing and 3.3 per cent in wood products.

Average weekly earnings reached the high level in June of \$29.02. In June, 1925, the figure was \$28.12, in June, 1924, \$27.40 and in June, 1923, \$28.33.

New York Has 1 Per Cent More Jobs.
Factory employment in New York state held its own in June, according to Industrial Commissioner Hamilton. The level is 4 per cent below the high point of the year in March but is 1 per cent above June, 1925. Compared with employment in June, 1923, however, 10 per cent of the workers employed have been forced to look for jobs elsewhere.

Layoffs were general in textiles. The iron and steel and auto industries also made large reductions in working forces. But these losses were balanced by seasonal gains in the food and men's clothing industries. The end of a strike in the boot and shoe industry brought a return of about 400 workers.

Rail Jobs Mount 2.2 Per Cent.
Employment on American railroads is running considerably ahead of a year ago, according to the wage report of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering railroad operation in April. The report shows 1,783,411 railroad employees in that month, a gain of 37,768, or 2.2 per cent over April, 1925.

The chief gains compared with a year ago were 24,431 more workers in the maintenance of way department and 14,814 in the train and engine service group. Shopmen fell off 3,810 compared with April, 1925.

In April railroad workers drew \$242,934,370 in wages, a gain of \$8,136,276 or 3½ per cent over April, 1925. This meant average earnings of \$136 a month compared with \$134.50 for April, 1925. The difference, according to the commission, is due in part to slight increases in the number of hours worked and in part to slight gains in wage rates.

Section No. 4 Membership Meeting.
A membership meeting of all party members who belong to Section No. 4, Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago, will be held on Thursday, July 29, at the Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road, at 8 p. m.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

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

Where Is Russia Going?

ARTICLE V.
By HARRISON GEORGE.

WE have previously shown how, if the Industrial Workers of the World were given full charge of a revolution in the United States, with the same strength of numbers as has the Communist Party of Soviet Russia today, it would have to go absolutely contrary to its present anarchist advisers and establish a government of the armed proletariat to suppress by force the remnants of capitalist power. But with this done or in the doing the struggle to establish a communal society would only have started.

Most of the industrial machinery would be destroyed in warfare, whole armies of technicians would desert production or remain only to sabotage. A fair-sized part of the population during such troublesome times would not be charmed by any pretty pictures of the future, but would demand regular meals—and serve as counter-revolutionists if they didn't get them.

THE I. W. W. would find, in such a case, that there is a transition period between capitalism and Communism. It might find, for example, that instead of socializing the agricultural industry over night, it would have to make peace with the ten or twelve million farms, so that they would send food and not counter-revolutionary armies to the cities. If the city workers could have that assurance of peace, they might have more time and energy for rebuilding ruined factories, railways, mines and mills, which—in the measure they were socialized—would represent that much advance away from capitalism and toward Communism. Any retrogression would have to be guarded against by the centralized workers' government, upheld by the armed proletariat.

We restate our proposition. If the I. W. W. had such a situation on its hands and wished to succeed, it would have to recognize that the revolution is a process of some duration, only begun by forcing the capitalists out of governmental power. It would do all the things, in short, that it allows anarchists within the I. W. W. to attack the Russian workers for doing.

We see, therefore, that when the anarchists launch an attack they are attacking the I. W. W. also, along with the whole working class. It was quite typical that the anarchist article which appeared in the I. W. W. press deliberately distorted the words of Kamenev, spoken at the 14th conference of the Russian Communist Party.

ARGUING against those who said that Soviet Russia was in danger of going back to capitalism, and pointing out that the direction of development was consistently toward Communism, Kamenev said:

"Our state industries are really enterprises of the socialist-consistent type, because they represent the ownership of the working class."

Because Kamenev added that, "we have not yet an industry that is completely socialist," the anarchist writer in the I. W. W. press clearly distorts Kamenev's words when he asserts that everything in Soviet production is "in no respect socialist." Of course this is done to get the I. W. W. members to swallow the propaganda that no transition period is necessary in a revolution, and that the Soviet Union has "reverted to the capitalist system."

WHICH way, in truth, is the Soviet economy going? Since the anarchist writer thought the I. W. W. membership interested, and since he said, "the comrades can give us this information better than anyone else," why did he publish a few words of Kamenev's only to distort them? Why did he not publish the resolution adopted by that same 14th conference of the Communist Party of Russia, which, in part, says:

"Within the national economy of the Soviet Union, which consists of various economic forms, the importance of socialist industry, of state and co-operative trade, of nationalized credits and other positions of power of the proletariat state, is rapidly increasing. In this manner there is to be seen the economic advance of the proletariat on the basis of the new economic policy and the advance of the economic system of the Soviet Union in the direction of socialism."

WHAT are the proportions of this relationship of the "rapidly increasing" socialist industry to the other, capitalist, forms? Why, if the I. W. W. believes the matter of importance, does its press not give easily ascertainable facts, such as the latest available data given in Trotsky's excellent book, "Whither Russia," as taken from the cold, hard figures of the state planning commission. Here is what Trotsky says:

"It is a falsehood to state that the evolution of the productive forces is proceeding in the direction of capitalism. We have an industry whose fundamental capital is socialized to the extent of 89 per cent, and this socialized industry furnishes more than 79 per cent of the gross raw production of industry. The 11 per cent of non-socialized means of production consequently yields more than 20 per cent of the gross production. The share held by the state production is increasing."

"Railway and marine transportation is 100 per cent in the state's hands. The commerce of the state and co-operatives today amounts to almost three-quarters of the trade turnover. Foreign trade is carried on 95 per cent by the state."

TROTSKY tells quite frankly of the dangers in the fact that of the total capital in agriculture, only 4 per cent is socialized. And he tells how this is being met, in detail too long to recount here. But how well does he point out that only the bourgeoisie or their lackeys attack the Soviet economic arrangement. He says:

"In the first place, we are told that we are ruining the country by our work of socialist construction; in the second place, we are told that our development of the productive forces is in reality carrying us into capitalism. Criticism of the first type is characteristic of the mode of thought of the bourgeoisie. The second type of criticism is rather that of social-democracy, i. e., bourgeois thought in a socialist disguise. Frequently the two modes of attack exchange their arsenal of arguments in a neighborly manner, of which they are scarcely aware, so intoxicated are they with the sacred war against Communist barbarism."

THE last sentence seems especially written to fit the anarchist writer in the I. W. W. press. We repeat that the anarchist workers who use the I. W. W. press to poison the minds of other workers injure the I. W. W. as much if not more than they do Soviet Russia. We do not believe that the membership of the I. W. W. really desire that sort of capitalist propaganda to be spread upon the pages of their official journals.

But as long as they permit their officials to publish attacks on the Soviet Union and to refuse to publish reasonable replies by members who differ with such policy they share in the responsibility before the judgment bar of working-class opinion. This is not the way to attract workers into the organization. It is an effective way of letting the I. W. W. be turned into an anarchist church, cut off from the masses and without power or prestige.

(To be continued.)

British Treasury in Official Statement Hits Back at Mellon

LONDON, July 26. — The British treasury has come back at Andrew Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury, for his statement that the British borrowed a large part of its debt to the U. S. for "purely commercial purposes, as distinguished from war purposes." The British treasury officials issue the following:

"Great Britain provided sterling and neutral currencies to meet all her own requirements, throughout the war, and, in addition, bore the burden of covering the sterling requirements of her continental allies."

"But for the fact that the United States did not feel able on entering the war to relieve her of this additional burden, Great Britain would have been able to meet, from the resources she placed at the disposal of her allies, her expenditures in America, and in all human probability the British debt to the United States would never have been incurred."

Amalgamated Strikes Fruhauf's Scab Nest

NEW YORK CITY, July 26. — The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union announces that a strike order has been issued against the shop of Henry Fruhauf, 23 West Eighteenth street, to get the same conditions there which prevail in the shops under the union agreement.

Fruhauf was one of the leaders in 1920 of the lockout of the clothing workers. The union is picketing the shop and the 380 workers there are coming out.

FARMER TRICKED OUT OF LAND BY MONTANA BANKER

Land Shark Banker Robs Small Farmer

My M. HELANDER,
(Worker Correspondent)

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., July 26. — Another incident showing up the vicious intent of our present legal system has just occurred in Plentywood, Mont. Claude Smith, a small farmer of this vicinity owned a quarter section of land which he was induced to mortgage by one of the local bankers.

Led Him On.
Mr. Smith was told that in no time he could pay off the loan, and if not, everything would be let alone until such a time as he could pay. The banker would be lenient with him.

Took Land Away.

But the shrewd banker knew this was an easy way to get an additional piece of land. And soon it was no longer Smith's land, but the banker's. That was not all. Mr. Smith has two babies. He had one cow on his farm from which he got milk for his children.

Lawyer's Tricks.
Now the banker has that too. Thru the tricks of the legal profession which the bankers and land sharks practice, he has been deprived of his whole summer's work, and his children can get their nourishment from the sage brush or the cactus for all the banker, who has no children of his own, cares.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Bunny, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunny goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quick hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil oozing out of the ground and Dad wheedles the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. His Dad warns him of dangers, tobacco, drink and women—a little bashfully on the latter. He falls in love with another student, Rose Taintor. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. He misses Bunny who can go only seldom now on trips with him. A Mr. Bandy, who owns a big tract next to the Watkins ranch, gets suspicious and raises his price per acre.

III

The greater part of the civilized world had gone to war. The newspapers which Dad and Bunny read turned themselves into posters, with streamer-headers all the way across the page, telling every day of battles and campaigns in which thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands of men had lost their lives. To people in California, so peaceful and prosperous, this was a tale of "old, unhappy far-off things," impossible to make real to yourself. America had officially declared neutrality; which meant that in the "current events" class, where Bunny learned what was going on in the world, the teacher was expected to deal with the war objectively, and to rebuke any child who expressed a partisanship offensive to any other child. To business men like Dad it meant that they would make money out of both sides; they would sell to the Allies direct, and they would sell to the Central powers by way of agents in Holland and Scandinavia, and they would raise a howl when the British tried to stop this by the blockade.

The price of "gas" of course began to mount immediately. It seemed to Bunny a rather dreadful thing that Dad's millions should be multiplied out of the collective agony of the rest of the world; but Dad said that was rubbish, it wasn't his fault that people in Europe insisted on fighting, and if they wanted things he had to sell, they would pay him the market price. When speculators came to him, showing how he, with his big supply of cash, could make a quick turn-over, buying shoes, or ships, or sealing-wax, or other articles of combat, Dad would reply that he knew one business, which was oil, and he had made his way in life by sticking to what he knew. When representatives of the warring powers invited him to sign contracts to deliver oil, he would answer that nothing gave him more pleasure than to sign such contracts; but they must change their European bonds into good American dollars, and pay him with these latter. He would offer to take them to the little roadside restaurant where they could see the sign: "We have an arrangement with our bank; the bank does not sell soup, and we do not cash checks."

On the basis of his father's reputation for unlimited resources and invincible integrity, Bunny had been chosen treasurer of the freshman football team, a position of grave responsibility, which entitled him to sit on the side-lines and help the cheer-leaders. While on the other side of the world men were staggering about in darkness and mud and snow, blind with fatigue, or with their eyes shot out, or their entrails dragging in the dirt, the sun would be shining in California, and Bunny would be facing a crowd of one or two thousand school children, huddled on benches and shrieking in unison: "Rah, rah, rah, slippery, slam!—wallibazoo, bazim, bazam! Beach City." He would come home radiant with barely enough voice left to tell the score; and Aunt Emma would sit beaming—he was being like other boys, and the Ross family was taking its position in society.

The Christmas holidays came; and Dad was working too hard, everybody declared; and Bunny said, "Let's go after quail!" It wasn't so hard to pull him loose now, for they had their own game-preserve—it sounded most magnificent, and it would obviously be a great waste not to use it. So they packed up their camping outfit, and drove to Paradise, and pitched their tent under the live oak tree; and there was the ranch, and the Watkins family, the same as before, except that the row of children was a couple of inches taller, and the girls each had a new dress to cover their growing brown legs. Things were a whole lot easier with the family, since they had an income of fifteen dollars a month from the bank, instead of an outgo of ten dollars.

Well, Dad and Bunny went after the quail and got a bagful; and incidentally they examined the streak of oil, now grown dry and hard, and covered with sand and dust. They went back to camp and had a good feed, and then came Ruth, to get their soiled dishes; she was taking Eli's place, she explained, because Eli had been called to attend Mrs. Puffer, that was ill with pains in her head. Eli had been doing a power of good with his healing, it had made a great stir, and people were coming from all over to have him lay hands on them. Bunny asked if Ruth had heard from Paul, and she answered that he had come to see her a couple of months ago, and was getting along all right.

She seemed a little shy, and Bunny thought it might be on account of Dad lying there listening, so he strolled back to the house with her, and on the way Ruth confided to him that Paul had brought her a book to read, to show her she didn't have to believe the Bible if she didn't want to; and Pap had caught her with that book, and he had took it away and threw it in the fire and had whaled her good.

Bunny was horrified. "You mean he beat you?" And Ruth nodded; she meant that. "What did he use?" cried Bunny, and she answered that he had used a strap off'n the harness. "And did he hurt you?" She answered that he had hurt right smart, it had been a week afore she was able to sit down. She was a little surprised at his indignation, for it didn't seem to her out of the way that a girl almost sixteen years old should be "whaled" by her Pap; he meant it for her good, he thought it was his duty to save her soul from hell-fire. And Bunny could see that Ruth wasn't sure but her Pap might be right.

(To be continued.)

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Advertising rates on application.

A New Anti-Mexican Campaign

The powerful propaganda machine of the catholic church has unlimbered its artillery in one of the most ambitious campaigns ever undertaken by the vatican. Its fire is directed against the independence of the republic of Mexico.

Mexico has long been a thorn in the side of Rome. The church has steadily lost prestige in South America and its position among the Latin peoples in Europe is extremely weak. Until the papal alliance with Mussolini brought about a favorable change in Italy, the pope could hardly bark in front of his own kennel.

But the pope has a more powerful ally than Mussolini. It is American big business. It is not for any spiritual reason that decorations and titles have been conferred on leaders of American business, such as President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation and on another high official of the Pullman Sleeping Car company. The church knows what it is doing and so does big business.

The catholic church has been behind every counter-revolution in Mexico since the passing of Diaz. Its influence has always been on the side of reaction and imperialism. Prior to the Mexican revolution, catholic priests and bishops owned immense estates. Many of these were confiscated and the power of the clergy cut to a minimum. They did not like this, even tho they profess to set a low valuation on things earthly.

The American imperialists who hungered for the vast mineral wealth of Mexico found in the dethroned clergy useful allies. They have been in alliance ever since.

Now the government has decided to crush the political power of the catholic church completely. The catholics have retaliated by declaring a general boycott against the government. This is rebellion and tho the church boasts about its devotion to constituted authority, the boycott has the sanction of the church and orders have gone out from Rome to its affiliated sections all over the world to open a propaganda war on Mexico. The part of this propaganda that is intended to arouse the anger of catholic masses against Mexico is to be a "universal prayer." In addition there will be wire pulling in Washington.

We may expect plenty of atrocity stories from the Mexican border in the near future. Americans are sure to get conveniently killed and it is possible that the American oil interests may take advantage of this situation to start another counter-revolution or declare war on some pretext or other.

That the Mexican government is worried about the situation is shown by the orders of the minister of war that all federal troops be kept in their barracks indefinitely.

The American workers and all enemies of American imperialism should make it quite clear to Wall Street and its black ally, Rome, that they had better keep hands off the Mexican republic.

They Are Learning to Think

Hearst's afternoon Chicago sheet reprinted a picture from the *New Masses* which represented the British workers standing as one in the general strike called to aid the miners.

The editorial comment made by the capitalist sheet on the picture could not have been more stupid even had it been written by Arthur Brisbane. Perhaps it was.

The Hearst paper went on to say that the British workers stood as one "for a little while." Trouble is they did not think before they decided to hold up forty million Britshers. Then after they went on strike, their leaders began to think with the result that the men realized how foolish they were and returned to work.

Now for the facts:

It is true that the British workers only stood together for a little while, but they stood together for a longer time than ever before and they would not have returned to work if their leaders had not betrayed the miners by calling off the strike. And the workers did not think they acted foolishly in dictating "to a nation of forty million of Britshers." On the contrary the great majority of those who went on strike are proud of the general strike, much to the chagrin of their right wing leaders and the capitalists in general, who want to discredit the strike weapon.

The Hearst editorial goes on to say that the most dangerous enemies of labor are those that "deceive working men" and do not tell them the truth. The nation is one great body in which all have their rights. British labor went on strike against the whole nation. This is like the feet going on strike against the whole body and refusing to carry it further. The head knows more than the feet and will not be allowed to rule the entire body.

If the fellow who wrote that stupid editorial has a head it must be somewhere in the vicinity of his feet.

But stupidity aside, what the flunkie is trying to prove is that the workers are good enough to carry the burden of society to fill the bellies of the capitalists and to stagger along under the load without even a grunt.

Those who expect that the workers will continue to play the role of feet to the capitalists forever are bound to have a rude awakening. The labor giant is slowly realizing his power and is rapidly coming to the conclusion that his head contains as much gray matter as the head of his master.

What the workers may do to their masters one day may be foreshadowed by the action of a lion in Hamburg, Germany, who was cowed into submission and unconsciousness by his tamer. But the lion woke up and seizing the tamer by the arm, tore it off. The workers will also wake up. Then the capitalist tamer had better look out.

The pope is strong for "lawenorder" when it suits the policy of his spiritual joss house, but watch his smoke in Mexico. There, his lieutenants do not hesitate to organize rebellion against the government, because the administration considers the poisoning of the peoples' minds a serious offense.

The *Chicago Tribune* has made peace with Mussolini. We always thought the break was only a love spat.

Stalin Reviews the British General Strike

THE speech of Comrade Stalin on "The British Strike" will be published in three installments. It divides naturally in three parts—1. The causes of the British strike. 2. The reasons for the collapse of the general strike and 3. The lessons of the strike.

The latter section contains some inferences drawn by Comrade Stalin relative to the important tasks of the British workingclass, the Communist Party and the workingclass as a whole.

Gives Views On British Strike



J. STALIN, Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

1. The British capitalists and the conservative party, as the course of the strike revealed, appeared on the whole more experienced, better organized and more determined, and therefore stronger than the British workers and their leaders, the general council and the so-called labor party.

2. The British capitalists and the conservative party met the tremendous social conflict completely prepared and in full armour, whereas the leaders of the British labor movement were taken unexpectedly by surprise by the lock-out of the mine owners, having undertaken no preparatory work, or nearly none, expressing their conviction only a week before the conflict, that there would be no conflict.

3. The staff of the capitalists, the conservative party, conducted the struggle with closed ranks and in an organized manner, directing their blows at the decisive points of the struggle, whereas the staff of the labor movement—the general council of trade unions, and its "political commission," the labor party—were internally demoralized and disintegrated, for the chiefs of this staff proved themselves either direct traitors of the miners and of the whole working class of England (Thomas, Henderson, MacDonald, & Co.), or characterless fellow-travelers of these traitors, fearing the fight and still more fearing the victory of the working class (Purcell, Hicks, and suchlike).

ONE might ask how it was possible that the powerful proletariat of England, conducting the struggle with unexampled heroism, came to have such leaders—corrupt, cowardly, or simply characterless. That is a very important question. Such leaders did not arise suddenly. They grew up from below, from the labor movement; they had gone thru the renowned school of education of the labor leaders of England, the school of that period when British capital, raking in the super-profits, could wheedle the labor leaders and use them for making compromises with the British working class, while these leaders of the working class, approaching the bourgeoisie in manner of life, thereby cut themselves off from the masses of workers, turned their backs on them, and ceased to understand them. That is the kind of leaders of the working class who were blinded by the splendor of capitalism, who were crushed by the power of capital, and who dream of "becoming persons who count" and joining "the people of opulence." It is certain that these leaders (by your leave) are the echo of the past, no longer adapted to the new state of things. It is certain that with time they will be compelled to give way to new leaders who meet the requirements of the militant mood and heroism of the British proletariat. Engels was right in calling such leaders the "bourgeoisified leaders of the working class."

4. The general staff of British capitalism—the conservative party—understood that the powerful strike of the British workers is a fact of tremendous political importance, that a serious struggle can be conducted against such a strike only by means of a political nature, that to crush the strike required taking recourse to the authority of the king, the authority of the house of commons, and

the constitution, that unless the troops were mobilized, a state of emergency declared, the strike could not be ended; whereas the staff of the British labor movement—the general council—did not understand this simple thing, or did not want to understand it, or feared to admit it, assuring each and all that the general strike is a purely economic weapon, that they did not want and did not intend to switch off the strike onto the rails of political struggle, that they did not dream of striking at the general staff of British capital, the conservative party, that they did not intend raising the question of power. Thus the general council doomed the strike to inevitable collapse. For, as history

shows, a general strike which is not switched onto the rails of political struggle, must inevitably collapse.

5. The general staff of British capitalism understood that international aid to the British strike represented for the bourgeoisie a deadly danger, whereas the general council did not understand or made believe it did not understand that only with international proletarian solidarity could the strike of the British workers win. Hence the refusal of the general council to accept the financial aid of the workers of the Soviet Union and of other countries. Such a tremendous strike as the British general strike, could give palpable results only on at least two fundamental conditions: either by switching the strike onto political rails, or by converting the strike into a fight of the proletarians of all the leading countries against capital. But the British general council, in its own wisdom peculiar to itself, renounced both these conditions, thus predetermining the collapse of the general strike.

6. It is certain that no insignificant role was played by the more than equivocal behaviour of the Second International and the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions in the matter of aiding the British strike. Essentially the platonic resolutions of these two social democratic organizations on aiding the strike boiled down to an actual refusal of any financial aid, for in no other way than by the equivocal behaviour of the social democratic international can the fact be explained that the trade unions of Europe and America together gave no more than one-eighth of the aid which the trade unions of the Soviet Union found it possible to give their British brothers. I won't even mention aid of another sort—the aid in the matter of stopping the transport of coal, in which the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions are acting literally as strikebreakers.

7. It is also certain that a no insignificant role in the collapse of the general strike was played by the weakness of the British Communist Party. It must be said that the British Communist Party is one of the best sections of the Communist International. It must be said that its attitude during the whole time of the British strike was absolutely correct. But it must also be admitted that its authority among the British workers is still weak. And this circumstance could not help but play a fatal role in the course of the general strike.

These are the circumstances, at least the principle ones which we are in a position to explain at the present time, which determined the undesirable outcome of the British general strike.

(To be continued.)

LABOR BANKING AND INSURANCE

By SAM FISHER, Student
Brookwood Labor College.

ONE interesting development that has taken place in the American labor movement in the last few years is labor banking. The first labor banks were organized in the year 1920, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Mount Vernon Savings Bank, by the Machinists, in Washington, D. C.

The rapid and successful progress of labor banking has aroused a great deal of curiosity on the part of statesmen and bankers, and some skepticism in the minds of the rank and file in the trade unions. There are now over thirty labor banks in operation in the United States with a capital of over \$150,000,000, and are increasing very rapidly. Some people predict that within a very few years there will be labor banks in every city in the United States.

THE left wing in the labor movement is opposed to labor banks. But labor banks are here to stay. If the capitalist bankers cannot wipe them out, neither can the left wing. Why should the left wing devote all its time to fighting labor banks? Why not fight the officialdom for not giving aid to the labor movement in times of emergency? The left wing must remember that it fights to capture the trade unions. Eventually, therefore, it will capture the bank too. The question then is: Will they when this result has been accomplished, abolish labor banking or use it to aid the interests of labor?

WHAT shall labor do with the large funds it has? Shall it put them in capitalist banks that help to destroy the labor movement, or shall it have its own banks? Because the present labor banks exist for the purpose of investing the union's funds profitably, they create a business psychology among the workers. For this reason the left wing ought to fight to force the labor banks to serve the interests of the workers as well as the poor farmers. In Minnesota, and Michigan, and Superior, Wisconsin, the Finns have a co-operative central exchange, as well as a Mutual Savings Bank. These enterprises are controlled by Workers Party members, and are doing good work in aiding trade unions and their members, as well as tenant farmers.

THEY took an active part in various drives conducted by the class-conscious workers, and aided the militant labor movement instead of fighting

against it. Labor banks can thus be utilized for the good of labor. When the militants attain control of the trade unions, there is one thing we must realize, however, and that is, that the trade union bureaucracy which controls the labor banks at the present does not render any service to the members, except to put the large amount of union funds in their own banks.

NOT only has the labor movement in recent years taken up banking, but it has stressed a new panacea—insurance ventures. At the El Paso convention in 1924 the A. F. of L. favored the formation of a life insurance company owned and controlled by the trade unions. A conference of international officials and the executive council was held in Washington July 21, 1925. The plan was adopted and a committee was authorized to carry it into effect. It seems that the A. F. of L. is interested in helping the workers when they are dead, not when they are alive. The A. F. of L. wants to make auxiliaries out of the unions instead of militant fighting organizations. The labor movement must guard itself against these new ventures of trade union capitalism, just as it does against business capitalism.

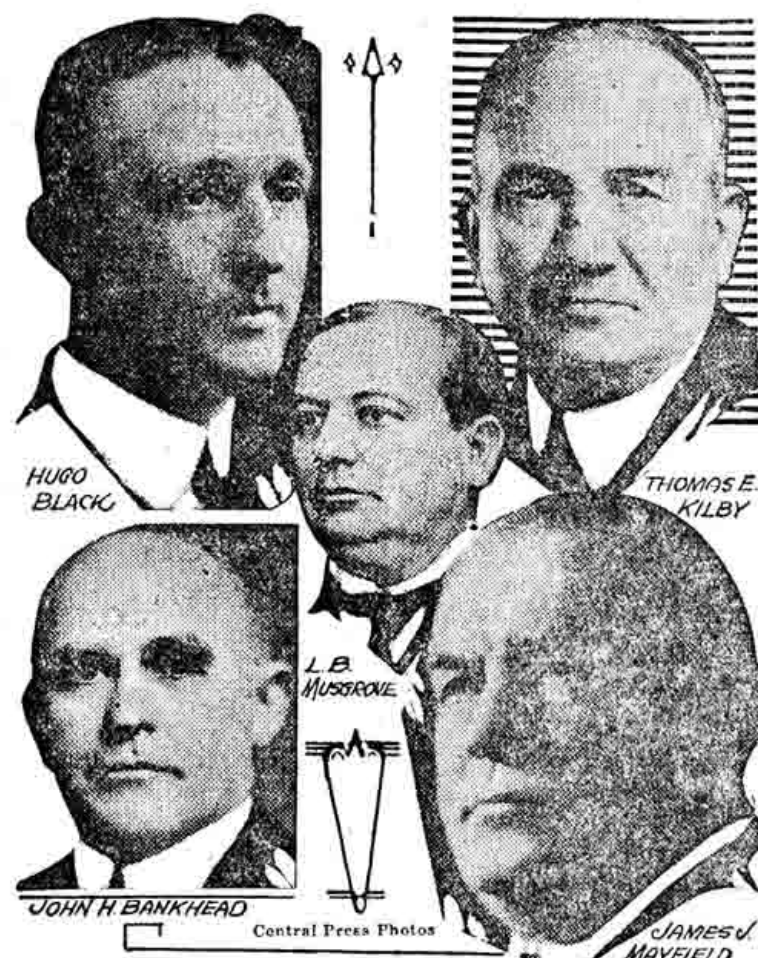
THE A. F. of L. is not interested in organizing the unorganized. It is more interested in making insurance companies out of those unions that are organized. The militants should fight life insurance schemes. We should fight that unemployment insurance be paid by the employers. Industry should be responsible for the army of unemployed. The A. F. of L. has copied this scheme from the company unions. With this method they will never organize the basic industries. It is impossible, when most of the workers are not in trade unions, to check banking and insurance. Labor should encourage social insurance by the state, and not let private companies monopolize insurance for profit.

Labors' aim must be to organize, organize and fight capitalism for its emancipation.

Cook Strangles Girl.

NEW YORK, July 26. — Koguro Mogi, 32, a Japanese cook, walked into a police station today and announced that he had strangled to death, Adelheid Brunes, 22, a German girl, during a quarrel over money. Police found the girl's body lying on a bed, her hands folded on her chest.

Rail Brotherhoods Back Candidate in Alabama Democratic Primaries



MOBILE, Ala., July 26. — A special edition of "Labor," organ of the rail unions, was distributed thruout Alabama advocating the candidacy of L. B. Musgrove, a wealthy coal operator who "Labor" claims is "sympathetic" to unionism. Musgrove is also a prohibition leader. His biggest rival is the candidate of the big corporations of the rapidly industrializing state, John H. Bankhead, a lawyer of Jesper.

Musgrove ran against Underwood, now retiring from the senate, in the 1920 primaries and was defeated by what is considered to have been one of the worst vote frauds in the history of the country.

The rail labor group, giving unqualified endorsement to Musgrove is acting on its own initiative and is not officially supported by the A. F. of L. which appears to be taking no stand in the Alabama contest. The fact that Musgrove is a coal miner and that there are no union mines in the state may or may not have something to do with it. But despite this the rail union heads insist he is a friend of labor

GERMAN PIONEER DELEGATION GOES TO SOVIET UNION.

BERLIN, July 26. — Responding to an invitation extended by the Moscow Bureau of Young Pioneers, the German unions of young Spartacans are sending a delegation of four pioneers to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

WITH THE STAFF

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

Listen to This.

"The American government resembles the fascist state more than any liberal democratic government of Europe. We are committed to a war to the death against liberalism and democracy." — Benito Mussolini.

That's all right, Benito, but you shouldn't make such speeches so soon after the fourth of July.

SCRIPTURES MADE EASY FOR SCISSORBILLS.

Now that we have gotten acquainted somewhat with Christ Jesus, we can afford to give some further lessons on Jesus as a business man. We hate to admit it, but the papers of William Randolph Hearst, really express themselves most suitably on this. From this morning's issue we learn that "Jesus was an executive." Just what every third assistant manager of the toilet soap and perfumery department aspires to be. We learn firstly that, "The Centurion, a Roman employer, understood Him. Both were executives. They had the same problems and the same power; they talked the same language." Now that you understand the boss is Jesus and vice versa—go on with the story.

CHAPTER VI—JESUS THE BOSS

"And as Jesus passed by, he called Matthew."

"Amazing. No argument; no pleading. A smaller leader would have been compelled to set up the advantage of the opportunity. 'Of course, you are doing well where you are and making money. I can't offer you as much as you are getting; in fact you may have some difficulty in making ends meet. But I think we are going to have an interesting time and shall probably accomplish a big work.'"

"There was no such trifling with Jesus. As he passed by he called Matthew."

SCRIPTURES MADE EASY FOR SCISSORBILLS.

CHAPTER VI

(In which Jesus, according to the gospel of Hearst, visits the Rotary Club and finds a kindred spirit in a Roman slave merchant.)

"A certain Centurion is one of the anonymous characters in history that every business man would have liked to meet. The disciples brought him to Jesus with some misgivings and apology. They said:

"Of course this man is a Roman employer, and you may reprove us for introducing him. But, really, he is a very good fellow and a respecter of our faith." "Jesus and the Centurion looking at each other found an immediate bond of union. Said the Centurion:

"I say to this man 'Go' and he goeth; and to another 'Come' and he cometh; and to my servant, 'Do this,' and he doeth it."

"Jesus' face kindled with admiration. 'I have not found anywhere such faith as this,' he exclaimed. Both were executives. They had the same problems and the same power; they talked the same language."

(To be continued)

Now You Tell One

"I shall never marry again."—Peggy Hopkins Joyce.

Federal Dick Learns Lesson from Farmer

OACOMA, S. Dak., July 26. — Mr. Ballantyne, agent of the United States department of justice or injustice as he himself called it, confronted farmer Hanson at his place six miles east of Reliance, S. Dak. with copies of *The United Farmer*, a paper published at Bismark, N. D. in the interest of the exploited farmers of the north-west asking him if he was the author of certain articles published in it over his name, and threatened him with deportation unless he desisted from publishing any more such articles.

The agent not being satisfied with bluffing started to use slurring and insulting language. Hanson ordered him off the place. He succeeded in chasing the agent off the farm but lost a shirt sleeve in the encounter.