

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN Cardinal Bonzano, the papal envoy to the eucharistic congress recently held here, reached his headquarters at Rome he had a lengthy conference with the pope. The "holy father" expressed pleasure at the success of the congress. No doubt it means several millions more of American dollars in the papal treasury, but the pope might wait until the Mexican scrap is settled before making a complete accounting of the big publicity stunt. If, as seems very likely, the church is defeated in Mexico, much of the effort expended on the congress may be considered wasted.

THOSE Romanoffs are fighting fools. They are always quarreling over something, usually money. It is true the czar passed away rather quietly, but he was so mad about the way Rasputin carried on with the czarina that he did not care what happened to him. What the imbroglio is over now is the sum of \$75,000,000, all that is left—to the Romanoffs—of what was once the biggest fortune in the world. This nifty sum, stolen from the Russian workers and peasants, is now in the Bank of England.

THE story goes that the settlement of the inheritance is delayed because of the persistence of a rumor that one of the daughters of the late czar was still living. Now the last of the Romanoffs are licking their chops in anticipation of square meals for the rest of their lives. It is quite likely that their ardor for the restoration of Russia "to its rightful owners" will undergo modification, now that the old meal ticket looks like the real thing. We cannot help regretting that this \$75,000,000 could not be dumped into the British miners' relief fund instead of turning it over to a lot of parasites.

THE position of dance hall inspector is such a hazardous one in dry Wisconsin that those officials will be under compensation, at least in Dane county of that state. The appearance of the terpsichorean supervisor at a public dance hall is the signal for a shower of bottles aimed at his head. Where or how the bottles can be aimed is not divulged. This is another tribute to the resourcefulness of the genus Americanus.

THOSE of you who were wise enough to play General Motors last week should not worry about the heat wave. Nothing to stop you from dropping in at Paul Smith's and saying "How do you do?" to the president and "Did you catch any suckers today?" But what do you think of the ship reporter who got tip that the stock was going to fly, from a member of the House of Morgan, but instead of beating it to the nearest bucket shop, he went home and spent the following day, which was Sunday, playing with the kids? Some people seem born to be poor!

AFTER the tip handed out by the House of Morgan had time to reach the tall grass and the tall grass dollars had time to seep into New York, the House of Morgan issued a statement saying that it did not say exactly what it said. It did not say that General Motors would rise one hundred points, but it said that it was a good and worthy stock and entitled to public confidence. When a Morgan spoke the second time the stock dropped seven points and the suckers who came in late got bitten. But sure, we will always have rich and poor, according to our editors, preachers and professors.

THE senate slush fund committee adjourned after showing that the sum of \$985,419 was spent in the Illinois.

(Continued on page 2)

HARVEY FIRESTONE SEEKS VAST LAND HOLDINGS IN PHILIPPINES

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—"In fifteen years the United States could become independent of the British rubber monopoly," declared Harvey Firestone, Jr., son of the Akron rubber manufacturer, as he unfolded his plans for exploiting the Philippines to President Coolidge at the latter's summer home.

Fires pointed out that the only obstacle to exploiting the Philippines was the law prohibiting foreigners from having large possessions.

Firestone has visited the Philippines and it is said that it was at the request of the Firestone rubber interests that Coolidge sent the mission to the islands.

"There are about 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for rubber plantations in the Philippines," stated Firestone. "One-tenth of that acreage would be sufficient for American needs."

BREAD
FOR THE STRIKING BRITISH MINERS!

Help collect funds today, Aug. 7th, and tomorrow, Aug. 8th.
Report to these stations



STOP SCAB COAL TO ENGLAND!

A Call to All Marine and Transport Workers

AMERICAN coal is being sent to break the strike of the British miners, a much of it from Baltimore and Hampton Roads. The Baltimore branch of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. has laid down a boycott against all coal ships to Britain. All marine and transport workers should follow this example of class solidarity, and stop coal shipments to England from any ports. List the scab coal ships for international action. We give below the list of coal ships sailing from Baltimore and Hampton Roads for English ports. Marine workers are asked to send in additional listings from these and any other ports:

ORIOLE LINES—U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

From Baltimore: Leaving: From Hampton Roads:
S. S. Bellhaven August 5

Conehatta August 5
Cold Harbor August 12 August 17
Balsam August 19 August 23

Articus Sept. 2
Bannak Sept. 2
To Glasgow

S. S. West Niska August 11
Bellflower August 25
Clairton Sept. 8
To Belfast

S. S. Anacortes August 16
To Cork and Cardiff, Dublin and Londonderry

S. S. Winona County August 2
Hoxie August 12 August 16
Kerhonson August 2 Sept. 6
Vittorio Emmanuel Sept. 23

FURNESS LINES (BRITISH)

To Liverpool and Glasgow

S. S. Manchester Shipper August 18
Savannah August 24

CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES (BRITISH)

To London

S. S. Stockwell August 4
Mahsor Sept. 1

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINE—(U. S. SHIPPING BOARD)

To London, Leith and Dundee

S. S. Quaker City August 4
Capulin August 10 August 14
City of Flint August 24 August 28
Lehigh Sept. 7 Sept. 11
Chickasaw Sept. 21

BRISTOL CITY LINE

Leaving Norfolk

S. S. Boston City August 23
S. S. New York City Sept. 4

GUNS BARK AS U. S. PREPARES FOR NEXT WAR

Art of Killing Is Studied at Camp

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 6.—Guns were roaring, whippet tanks crawling and machine gun companies learning the latest wrinkles in the technique of war at Camp Grant today.

The state and federal governments will expend three-quarters of a million dollars on the two weeks' instruction of the Illinois troops. This is almost as much as the cost of electing a United States senator in this state.

Will Pay Dividends to Boss.

There are 9,500 officers and men under instruction. Employers are told by the commanding officers that the money expended will be repaid tenfold by the increase in the physical fitness of the men.

Preparation for the next war is going merrily on throughout the United States. And if a world war does not show up right away those whippet tanks may come in very handy in breaking strikes.

Hurricane Sweeps Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 6.—A hurricane, which started at 11 o'clock last night, is still sweeping Bermuda today. Business has had to suspend owing to the great wind. Damage done thus far is not extensive.

Still Up at Auction.

Charges that a still and additional equipment taken in a raid near Joliet were sold at public auction by the Will county sheriff and put in operation again were made by State's Attorney Rehm here today.

Authors Escape.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—No cause for anti-trust action against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has been found by the department of justice after a two-year investigation, it was officially announced today.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 6.—James P. Jappe, executive secretary of Coolidge's representative, Col. Carmi A. Thompson, has been visiting the rice fields of Neuva Ecija. In his trip he made many inquiries as to how the rice yield could be increased so that the Philippine Islands would no longer need import rice.

Rice is the main food of the underpaid natives on the islands, and with the development of the vast rubber plantations more rice will be needed by the islanders.

Deering Workers!

Deering Plant (International Harvester Company) News will be found on page 2 of today's issue.

Communist Leader in Dutch Guiana Is Murdered by Jailers

European Labor Greets U. S. Strikers

Two telegrams received by the striking cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York, are as follows:

Moscow, August 8, 1926.

We greet the heroic struggle of the American garment workers. The clothing workers of Russia send their fraternal greetings and their wishes for a quick and victorious conclusion of the strike.

(Signed) ABRAMOV, Secretary,
All-Union Needles Trades Workers' Union.

Amsterdam, August 3, 1926.

We are following with great interest the gallant struggle of the cloakmakers. Greetings from the European cloakmakers to our brothers in America. We wish you success.

(Signed) Bureau of the Amsterdam International Alliance of Clothing Workers' Unions. VANDERHIG.

SHEFFIELD, U. S. MEXICO ENVOY, ON WAY HOME

Will Make Report to Coolidge on Crisis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico is leaving for the United States to make a private report on conditions in Mexico to President Coolidge.

Sheffield was the man chiefly responsible for the threatening note sent to Mexico by State Kellogg over a year ago. It is believed that he will make certain recommendations to Coolidge with regard to the government's policy in the present crisis. Catholic influence has been brought to bear on the ambassador, it is reported, with a view to lifting the arms embargo, under which only the government of Mexico can import arms from the United States.

"Hands Off" Warning.

Diplomatic observers protest to see in the Calles reply to the president of Peru a notice to other nations that the present religious struggle in Mexico is one with which Mexico is able to cope with and that outside interference will not be welcomed by the government. It could apply to the United States just as well as to Peru.

Masonic Officials Neutral.

Masonic officials here, declared they were neutral in the struggle between the catholic church and the Mexican government. The Masonic lodges in Mexico have no connection with the Scottish Rite with which the American lodges are affiliated. The Mexican bodies have more in common with the French and Italian lodges that are agnostic in principle and anti-catholic.

Church Incites Superstitions.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—Despite pacific declarations the Roman church is actively inciting the superstitious and reactionary sections to violent attacks on the governments. The priests are working among the women and promising them eternal bliss provided they obey the clergy and stage demonstrations against the laws recently promulgated.

The agitational end of the government's campaign is practically taken over by the Mexican Federation of Labor. Following on the heels of Calles' rejection of the rather impudent telegram of the Peruvian president an announcement was made that a great anti-clerical demonstration

(Continued on page 2)

Chinese Eastern Railroad Demands U. S. Pay Its Debt

HARBIN, Aug. 6.—(FP)—Sharp demands on American and British consuls in Harbin have been made by the management of the Chinese Eastern Railroad for payment of debts incurred during the Anglo-American occupation of Siberia in 1918-20. The American debt is reported to be over 1,000,000 roubles, and the British 50,000 roubles.

Curious Throng Out for Holiday



The view above shows a crowd of Mexicans watching the government officials about to padlock a catholic church. The people do not seem to be violently agitated despite stories to the contrary released by the catholic propaganda mill. In fact the great majority of the Mexican workers are hostile to the church.

ARTICLE BY GOMEZ ON MEXICAN RELIGIOUS WAR WILL APPEAR MONDAY

The final article by Samuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, on the religious war in Mexico, entitled "Calles and Mexico's Reformation," will appear in Monday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

1806 S. Racine Ave. 2733 Hirsch Blvd. 1902 W. Division St.
3209 W. Roosevelt Rd. 3116 S. Halsted St. 3451 Michigan Ave.
2409 N. Halsted St. 19 S. Lincoln St. 1532 W. Chicago Ave.

Kaloussek's House, 2306 58th Court, Cicero

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
Local Chicago
1563 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Ill.

MEXICAN LABOR TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CHURCH

Clergy Inciting Women to Violate Laws

(Continued from page 1)
would take place next Sunday throughout the republic.

Obliged to Take Measures.

Speakers will be sent out all over the country from Mexico City who will explain the reasons why the government was obliged to take drastic measures against the counter-revolutionary priests.

The boycott declared by the church has not hurt business seriously the undoubtedly some dislocation of trade has taken place. Reports that millions were being withdrawn from the banks are not confirmed, even the revolutionary bankers being compelled to admit that the withdrawal were negligible.

With The Government.

Stories of disorders are greatly exaggerated. The great majority of the population is with the government and there is no doubt about the ability of the administration to hold the situation in hand. The only serious danger is from the American side in view of the strong catholic agitation carried on by the church and its auxiliary organizations in the United States.

Another Priest Given Up.

Another defection in the Catholic ranks was reported today when the government announced that Father Jose Marin of the St. Ines Temple at Puebla had announced his willingness to abide by the government's religious regulations. President Calles immediately ordered that St. Ines Temple be turned over to Father Marin.

Thirty-two American protestant ministers, who are investigating religious conditions in Mexico, today called at the Catholic Episcopate and discussed the situation with Bishop Pascual Diaz. Dr. Alva W. Taylor, spokesman for the Americans, said they were extremely anxious to get the Catholic viewpoint in order that they might form a more intelligent opinion.

Fire Destroys Village.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—Eighty houses of a total of ninety-two were destroyed when fire almost completely razed the village of St. Come De Kennebec. Total damage was estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

The American Worker Correspondent is only 50 cents per year. Are you a subscriber?

New Books

ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE



The General Strike— And the General Betrayal

By John Pepper.

A brilliant booklet, most interesting and important for an understanding of the great British demonstration of working class power.

On the greatest event since the Russian revolution, read this new book just off the press!

25 CENTS
Postpaid.

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The British General Strike—Its Background, Its Lessons
By William F. Dunne.....10 Cents

British Labor Bids for Power
By Scott Nearing.....10 Cents

Whither England? By Leon Trotsky
Clothbound \$1.75

HOW To Make It 100%

PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF SHOULD BE CONTINUED

Battle Is Not Yet Over, Warns Relief Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 6.—Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee of the textile strikers of Passaic and vicinity, in a statement urges labor unions and other organizations sympathetic to the Passaic textile strikers to continue relief contributions until the strike is definitely settled.

The party is facing the fact that only three hundred out of eleven hundred party functionaries have worked efficiently in carrying out a simple party task—the collection of the United Labor Ticket Assessment of fifty cents from the members of the party.

There is still an opportunity for those secretaries of party nuclei who have not attended to this work to "make good." The period for the payment of the assessment has been extended to August 15. That will make three months which will have elapsed from the time the stamps were sent to the secretaries. During the ten days which remain the secretaries who have not carried out their duties in regard to this assessment can secure a 100% return, IF THEY MAKE A REAL EFFORT.

The units of the party today are smaller than before the reorganization. It is a comparatively simple matter for the secretary of those nuclei which have not paid the assessment to call upon the members during the ten days remaining between now and August 15.

We ask these secretaries to make a real effort to secure a 100% collection.

This is how to do it.

Make a list of those members of the nucleus who have not paid the assessment. The list will probably not contain more than five or six or at most ten names.

The secretary should call at the home of each one of these members. Tell them of the importance of paying the assessment to keep in good standing in the party; that a 100% collection of fifty cents from each member will create a fund to help the party drive forward in its work of developing a united labor ticket and independent political action by the workers.

Collect the assessment.

Remit the payments of the members of the nucleus to the National Office.

If the nucleus is large another member or two can be drafted to help in making the rounds of those who have not paid.

The visiting of the members of the nucleus will not only secure a 100% collection of the assessment. It can be made the means of drawing inactive members back into the party work. It will help to build a better party organization.

This is not a big job which we are suggesting. Every party nucleus secretary can carry it thru without any great sacrifice. But it is thru the efficient execution of such little jobs that the party organization is strengthened and built up.

Make it 100%.

The DAILY WORKER needs your five dollars—you need The DAILY WORKER. Send five for a year's sub before August 15!

ENJOY YOURSELF AS NEVER BEFORE

at the

Picnic and Outing

of the Workers (Communist) Party, District Six

at Avondale Garden, Sunday, August 15

CLEVELAND

Games—Tug of War—Baseball Game—Dancing—Refreshments

Beginning at 11 A. M.

BRING YOUR FAMILY AND ALL YOUR FRIENDS

HOW TO GET THERE—Take the Kinsman Ave. car to the 154th St. terminal. Bus will take you to the grounds. If in auto, drive to Stop 26 from 154th St. terminal.

'CLOSE THE ARGUMENT' BY SAYING MELLON HAS MISREPRESENTED DEBTS

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Controversies over the merits of the Anglo-American war debt settlement were officially closed today by the foreign office.

The statement made in the house of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, represents Great Britain's last word, it was stated by the foreign office, and it is believed that Sir Austen's statement of policy will be that of all future governments.

Sir Austen, after supporting Winston Churchill and declaring that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement on war debts had misrepresented the situation, said that Great Britain would not ask for a revision of the debt settlement.

Won't Pay Blockade Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Great Britain will not consider American claims growing out of the British blockade prior to the United States' entry to the war, it was stated today when it was announced that a conference on war claims between American and British representatives had been arranged to be held in London in the late autumn.

The British government, it was stated, is anxious to arrange for a settlement of thousands of commercial claims which are still outstanding.

Jewish Forward Tries to Whitewash Scabs

(Continued from page 1)

strike of the furriers these same strikebreakers aided the bosses in their unsuccessful attempt to defeat the strike.

A number of New York fur workers were shot at by these scabs and many were brutally slugged. Millstein then sent a wire to President Schachtman of the Fur Workers' International Union asking whether scabs were being sent to Chicago from New York. Schachtman in wire declared that few scabs had left, denying Gold's statement that a goodly number were on the way.

Meet Strikebreakers.

A small number of union members met these professional strikebreakers at the station. They were unable to get near the scabs. Detectives and police that had been waiting had them get into a motor bus that drove them to the Savoy Hotel, 30th and Michigan boulevard.

Picket Hotel All Night.

Union pickets, hearing that 28 scabs had arrived in the city, began to gather about the hotel. A picket line was thrown about the place. The union members then told the manager of the hotel that he was quartering strikebreakers. The hotel keeper declared that he did not want to quarter any scabs and pointed out that they had entered his hotel telling him that they were delegates to a convention. He was about to turn them out when objections were made by police. He was told that he must let them stay at least until morning, since he had allowed them to enter the hotel.

Picket lines were kept at the hotel all thru the night. Attempts were made to get into communication with these strikebreakers. At about 3 o'clock in the morning a conference was arranged. Millstein then told the other members of the union to leave the hotel while he conferred with the strikebreakers. After a secret conference that lasted for some time, Millstein called in the members of the union.

"We are not strikebreakers," declared one of the scabs. "We could not get working cards in New York. That is why we are here."

One of the pickets then asked him why he couldn't get a card and also mentioned the fact that they had aided the bosses in New York in their attempt to smash the union organization.

Admit Aiding Bosses.

"Oh, some of us were strikebreakers there. Not all of us," declared the strikebreaker, reluctantly. "We got to make a living. The union in New York fined us \$1,500, \$1,800 a piece and would not give us any cards."

"You must have done something against the interests of the union if you were fined," pointed out the union picket.

Millstein then told the hotelkeeper to let them stay for the night. The hotelkeeper raised objections to their presence, and again declared he did not want any scabs in the place.

The business agent of the union told the pickets to go home as "everything was all right." A number refused to listen to the orders of the business agent and remained.

At noon a bug called for the strikebreakers and brought them to the East End Hotel on the north side.

Millstein then wired Gold as to what he should do. Gold wired back that in view of the critical situation in Chicago he was willing to give these strikebreakers working cards if they returned to New York and thus remove that menace to the Chicago union.

The Chicago union then bought railroad tickets for these strikebreakers and shipped them back to New York.

Send a sub now and get the special rate of five dollars for a year's subscription and the pleasure of helping Our Daily.

American Workers Must Aid Mexican Labor Rid Land of All Profiteers

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

ON which side are you?

Workers and farmers in the United States may have some difficulty in deciding that question for themselves as they view the struggle between the Calles government and the catholic church in Mexico.

The statement made in the house of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, represents Great Britain's last word, it was stated by the foreign office, and it is believed that Sir Austen's statement of policy will be that of all future governments.

Sir Austen, after supporting Winston Churchill and declaring that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement on war debts had misrepresented the situation, said that Great Britain would not ask for a revision of the debt settlement.

It would not be difficult for them to decide if they thoroly understood the facts: foreign oil interests, rubber corporations, great landholders, and international bankers using the cloak of religion to advance their predatory designs against the Mexican masses.

That view is withheld from them by the daily press that caters to the power in Rome. Both the press and the church battle in defense of the same profit-taking interests.

Let labor on this side of the Rio Grande, however, take one look at the names of the "score of captains of industry, educators and men high in political life," as the Chicago Daily News puts it, that have been invited by the Chicago lawyer, Jay J. McCarthy, to proceed to Mexico and protest against the Calles government's attack on the church. The list includes some of the most outstanding bandits of big business and sworn foes of labor in the United States. Let them pass in review:

Julius Rosenwald—Head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., exploiter of child labor in its great mail order plants.

Foe of labor unions. Reaps great profits by sending cheap goods at high prices to the farmers.

H. S. Firestone—Head of the Firestone Rubber company. Admits that he is trying to tighten his grip on 35,000 acres of rubber land in Chiapas, Mexico. He is also trying to get the United States government to aid him in a similar venture in the Philippines, were his agents are playing the mohammedan against the christian religions to gain their own ends. Maintains "open shop" in great rubber plants at Akron, O., and elsewhere.

Henry and Edsel Ford—Also interested in rubber for his flivver tires. Trade unions not tolerated by "the Ford System" of slavery. Second richest family in the world.

J. Pierpont Morgan—International financier. Head of the House of Morgan, money lenders, with the United States army and navy as its debt collectors.

Samuel Insull—Multi-millionaire public utility magnate. Hero of the recent slush fund investigation in Chicago, in which it was shown that he gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to competing candidates for the United States senatorship from Illinois.

E. H. Gary—Head of the anti-union United States Steel corporation. Champion of the 12-hour day and the seven-day week that didn't

hurt.

It might be well for American labor to consider sending a delegation of its own to Mexico, not to protest against the acts of Calles' government, but to uphold it in all that it does to protect Mexican labor against the aggressions of the imperialist invaders.

American labor knows the Morgans, the Firestones, the Fords, the Rosenwalds, the Insulls, the Garrys, the Markhams, the Wilkersons and Brundises. Labor knows that this crowd supports only the enemies of the working class.

Thus the decision as to the stand of American labor in the present Mexican crisis can easily be made.

The workers and farmers in the U. S. can only fight for themselves by fighting against the imperialist enemies of the Mexican revolution, including the catholic church. They must support the Mexican revolution until every profiteer, native and alien, is driven from Mexico and real workers' rule established. The present struggle tends in that direction. It must therefore be crowned with victory. Labor north of the Rio Grande can aid achieve that victory.

Leaders' Errors in British Strike Told T. U. E. L. by Bedacht

How even the alleged "left wing" leaders of the General Council of the British trade unions became victims to the "folded arms" strike theory of the Thomases and McDonalds in the great general strike was told by Max Bedacht, editor of the Workers Monthly, at this month's regular meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in the Northwest Hall. An hour of interesting discussion followed the lecture.

Bedacht's analysis brought out the disastrous contradictions between the theory of passivity of the General Council and the enforcement of the emergency powers act by the government.

"The real reason for the breakdown of the strike was the leaders' realization that they could no longer force the rank and file to accept their interpretation of a strike—that it is merely an economic weapon and that only economic means should be used to win it."

He showed how the leaders' denial of the strike's political character was the source of its betrayal.

What should be the attitude of militant workers toward Purcell, who yielded to the defeatist policy of Thomas? In answer to this question, Bedacht pointed out the danger of repudiating Purcell, declaring that he is still a "bridge" for reaching thousands of workers. "We must condemn his mistakes and explain them," he said, "but guard ourselves against inclination toward the grave error of isolation, as would have resulted, for instance, if labor's left wing had moved to abandon the Anglo-Russian committee for trade union unity."

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Send a sub now and get the special rate of five dollars for a year's subscription and the pleasure of helping Our Daily.

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 6.—A picnic by the International Workers' Aid for the benefit of the striking British coal miners will be held at Wickers Park on Ridge Road, Sunday, August 8. Buses leave Kenwood Ave. at 11 a. m., 12 noon and 1 p. m.

Hammond Picnic for British Miners Sunday

Boy Slays Mother.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Fred A. Bearse, middle-aged wife of the treasurer of Hampden county, was shot and killed in her home today by her son, Richard Bearse, 22 years old.

After killing his mother with six bullets, the young man, with his fingers tore out her eyes and heart.

Get an autographed copy of Red Carrots by Fred Ellis and Robert Miller.

DEERING WORKS COLUMN

CHURCHILL IN MOVE TO CRUSH CIVIL SERVANTS

Would Not Permit Any Outside Affiliation

LONDON, August 6. — Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, indicated that the government was launching a drive with a view to outlaw the trade unions when he announced in the house of commons that the cabinet had come to the conclusion that it was contrary to the public interests that associations of civil servants should be affiliated with outside industrial and political organizations and that the government intended to put thru legislation making such affiliation illegal.

To Cut Off Civil Servants. This means that civil service employees now affiliated to the Trades Union Congress would be obliged to sever their connections with that body under pain of punishment thru legal processes.

The government will permit organizations of civil service employees for their own protection, Churchill declared, but they must have no connection with outside bodies. Observers consider Churchill's statement significant in view of his repeated assertions during the general strike that the unions should be given a taste of the bayonet.

Colombia Learns Lesson from Mexico

BOGOTA, Aug. 6. — (FP)—American and other foreign oil corporations doing business in Colombia must sign a declaration that they will not seek or accept diplomatic intervention when engaged in any dispute which may be taken to the Colombian courts, according to decree just issued by the government.

This is a duplicate of the Mexican regulation, barring appeals by American oil companies to the Washington government, which Washington has repeatedly declared to be void. The state department, in the case of Mexico, holds that it can intervene to protect the rights of American oil companies abroad, regardless of any waiver signed by officials of the company. Nevertheless, both in Mexico and Colombia the effect of the issuance of the decree is to make foreign investors more reluctant to call on their home governments to protect their properties.

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1—Literature and Revolution, by Leon Trotsky. A fearless discussion of the relation of art to life—brilliantly written and bound in cloth for your library.

2—A year's subscription to the Workers Monthly—12 issues of real pleasure.

3—Government Strikebreaker, by Jay Lovestone. A book showing up the government as an enemy of the workers. Cloth-bound.

SUBSCRIBE

to the American Worker Correspondent (50 cents a year) to learn what and how to write.

Uncle Sam Pays Measly Wages to Forest Fire Fighters

By a Worker Correspondent.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 6.—Paul is a wage slave. Paul was broke. He needed work badly. He was told that he could make a "pile of jack" fighting forest fires for Uncle Sam.

"Six dollars a day and work twenty hours a day if you want," was what they told him. "The work is a snap. There is nothing to it," they persisted. He went to work fighting fires in the Rocky Mountains.

After several hours riding on the train he arrived at his destination. To Paul's sorrow he found that Uncle Sam paid but 30 cents an hour and chucked to firefighters. The firefighters were given a grubbing hoe, an axe and a shovel and then they started out on a six-mile hike up a steep mountain.

Paul was disgusted. He caught a freight train back to Spokane. Instead of getting time and a half for overtime, he firefighters often work 14 hours and are allowed but 12. If you stay 20 days your fare is paid back to Spokane.

According to the press, the fire is costing the government \$20,000 a day. Paul declares the firefighters are not getting even a major portion of the money. Besides the great dangers they are forced to face in these forest fires, they are also hijacked when they leave the camp. A few nights ago 100 workers were held up. No attempt was made to get those responsible. Neither the state nor the government is offering any reward or attempting to get the stick-up men.

The subscription price to the American is out. Did you get your copy?

Stretch Your Hand of Brotherhood ACROSS THE SEA!

DON'T FORGET

SATURDAY and SUNDAY
August 7th and 8th

are

BRITISH MINERS' RELIEF DAYS

To the rescue—all class conscious workers! Collect in your shops, factories and mines! Collect from house to house, office to office, store to store! Enlist your friends and fellow workers!

HELP FEED THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF THE BRITISH STRIKING COAL MINERS!

They are fighting the fight of organized labor the world over.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID,

National Office:
1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

New York Left Wing

Needle Workers' Excursion

Saturday, August 14th, 1926

To SUNSET PARK on the Hudson Steamer "Clermont".

Boat starts 2 p. m. sharp from Battery Park Pier A.

Music, Refreshments, Etc.

Tickets \$1.10, at the pier \$1.25. Tickets for sale at

108 East 14th St.

RACE ISSUE NO ISSUE IN N. Y. GARMENT STRIKE

Italian Boss Fails to Divide Unionists

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 6.—Efforts to stir up race prejudice between striking Italian and Yiddish cloakmakers are charged by Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' General Strike Committee. The attempts are made to demoralize the workers to break the strike, Hyman declared, in interpreting assertions by Frank P. Ingrassia, manager and president of the Williamsburg Contractors' Association, that the Association is protesting against discrimination on the part of the union" against 1,000 Italians employed by its members.

No Race Issue in Strike.

"The association charges," Mr. Hyman declared, "that the union refuses to settle with its members in order to divert work from Brooklyn Italians to shops in Manhattan, inferring that the work would be turned over to Jewish workers. I brand this charge as an absolute lie. There is no antagonism between the Jewish worker and the Italian worker. As a matter of fact, we have in New York about 8,000 Italian strikers and they are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Jewish workers. This story of Brooklyn contractors is simply an attempt to bring in race prejudice and race hatred in order to demoralize our

open-air meetings are being held at which union organizers point out the conditions under which the workers are forced to toil and that the only way in which they can be remedied is thru a strong organization of all workers in that industry.

At the first out-door meeting which was held in front of the Packard plant Union Organizer Art Rohan was well received. At every meeting workers are being taken into the union.

The circulars urging the workers to join the union point out that at the present time each worker must turn out three automobiles in the time that he turned out one in 1914.

Cannery Workers Must Live in Filthy Camps

By a Worker Correspondent

MODESTO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The canning season is in full swing here. Migratory workers with their families are crowding the camps. Some of them have their "flivers." Most of them are hiking or "making freights."

The large canning plants are paying but 35 or 40 cents an hour. The weekly wages of an adult worker is between \$13 and \$16.

A young girl working in one of the big canneries putting labels on boxes told me:

"A young lad and myself worked from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. We made over 2,500 boxes. For this we received but \$2.25."

Entire families are at work here picking fruit or working in the canning factories. The camps are crowded. They are dirty. Children are forced to sleep on bare ground.

In the evening after a hard day's work the workers gather on Main street and listen to Salvation Army bunk. The young workers crowd the poolrooms. At 10 o'clock dancing starts in the poolrooms. Young girls hire themselves out to the fellows at a rate of 10 cents a dance.

Dissatisfaction is great in these camps. Every day workers can be seen condemning the conditions they are forced to toil under. They are not organized. They have no leadership and because of this they are forced to submit to the dictates of the bosses. Much work must be done in these towns to get the workers to unite for a fight against the class that exploits them.

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Tuned, Repaired, Refinished
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Call Us Before You Buy Your Piano
Elsewhere and Save Money.

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2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NOTICE!

DR. M. RASNICK

Pittsburgh Dentist

has moved his offices from 645 Smith

field St. to

2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St.

To those who work hard for their

money, I will save 50 per cent on

their dental work.

FOR RENT

CHICAGO

Nice furnished room, suitable

for one or two. 2nd floor,

1935 No. Albany.

Wanted:

15 VOLUNTEERS to serve on

Red Propaganda Sundays. To cover

working class affairs with Y. W. L.

literature, etc., this Sunday, Aug. 8.

Report Saturday at District Of-

fice of the Y. W. L., 19 S. Lincoln

street.



(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, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, a night-clubber. 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 hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Paul goes away to make his living on the road and also arranges to secretly purchase a ranch in the San Elido Valley. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and also helping his father, Rose Taintor. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Bunny suggests to Paul to come and live with Ruth on a nearby ranch. Paul goes to the ranch to see his father. Paul's father is a "holy roller" father who scorns him as an unfaithful son. Paul's father is a hopeless religious fanatic, subject to fits. Paul is now going around the country acting a prophet and "healing" people. Bunny, anxious to get back to the ranch, suggests to Dad that the two go there and build a shack near the house that Paul and Ruth stop in.

II

Jacob Coffey, Hay, Feed and Grain, Lime, Cement and Plaster, sat in the private office behind his store, with his feet on a center table from which the remains of a poker game had not yet been cleaned. He was a hard-bitten individual with tight-shut mouth and other features to correspond; his skin was tanned to leather and all his teeth were gold, so far as they showed. He got his feet off the table and stood up; and when he heard Dad's name, he said: "I was rather expecting you'd call." Dad said: "I only just heard about you. I came at fifty miles an hour." So they were friends, and Mr. Coffey accepted a gold foil cigar instead of his half-chewed one, and they sat down to business.

"Mr. Coffey," said Dad, "I am an independent oil man; what the Big Five call one of the 'little fellers'—though not so little that I won't show here in San Elido county. I've bought twelve thousand acres, and want to prospect for oil. If there's any here, I'll put a couple of hundred wells on the tract, and employ a thousand men, and pay a few million dollars in wages, and double real estate values for five or ten miles around. Now, Excelsior Pete is here; and of course they'll fight to keep me or anyone else out. The thing I want to show you political fellers is that these big companies never put up nothing unless they have to, and it mostly goes to the state machine, anyhow. Like everything else, they need a little competition to keep them softened up. Us independents pay more, and we make the big fellows pay more too. I assume I'm talking to a man who knows this game."

"You may assume it," said Mr. Coffey. "Just what do you want?"

"For the present, just one thing—a road to Paradise. It's a case of no road, no drilling, and that's no bluff, but a fact you can understand, because you haul heavy material yourself, and you may have tried to deliver over that there sheep-trail."

"I have," said Mr. Coffey.

"Well, then, no words needed. I want a road, and I want it without no red tape—I want the county to start work within the next ten days, and just push the job right through, so that I can get in here and drill my well, now while I got a rig to do it. Maybe that's never been done before, but it's what I want, and I've come to ask what it's worth. Do I make myself clear?"

"Perfectly," said Mr. Coffey, and his hard face yielded to a slight smile. It was evident that he liked Dad's business methods. He told his side of the case; and Bunny understood that he was bargaining, drawing a fancy picture of the tremendous difficulties involved. The county machine had been having a peck of trouble of late, some damned fool had stolen some money—silly thing to take the county's money, said Mr. Coffey, when you could make so much more in legitimate ways. Also there had been criticism of road contracts; they had a crank in this town that published a weekly paper, the "Watchdog," and filled it with reckless charges. Well, the long and short of it was that to use the emergency repair funds of the county to build a road for an oil-operator, would be bound to stir up a lot of fuss, and lose votes which the county machine needed. As Mr. Ross had said, "You understand," Dad added; "that's a party matter, and separate from any proposition I make to you personally."

"Let's have your whole idea," said Mr. Coffey, quietly. So Dad gave his "spiel" about believing in co-operation and how he always got a little organization together wherever he worked, and stood by his friends and gave them a share of what he made. He told about his Boss-Bankside No. 1, and how he had formed a syndicate for that well, and, in order to make sure of getting his derrick material on the spot, he had let the president of a big lumber company have two percent of it—just a little friendly service, and the well had earned so far nearly three hundred thousand dollars net profits, and the president of this company had made over twelve thousand, just for his

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The British Delegation and the Coal Strike

The delegation of British trade unionists and labor members of parliament, headed by Tillet, Purcell and Ellen Wilkerson, which is coming here to raise funds for the striking coal miners should be accorded the most hearty reception by the trade union movement and all sections of the working class.

But it will not be enough to have the delegation given an official welcome. They are not here to convey fraternal greetings but get generous and quick support for the miners who have been on strike for more than three months, who are and whose families are hovering on the verge of starvation.

The least that American labor can do to duplicate the gift of more than \$2,500,000 made by the trade unionists of Soviet Russia, this is the sort of rivalry between the workers of Soviet Russia and the United States which can do nothing except strengthen international solidarity of the labor movement. The American trade unions, thru their official spokesmen, claim to have won for their members a much higher standard of living and more privileges and power in relation to industry and government than the Russian workers have been able to achieve.

Here is a splendid opportunity to convince the British workers that a higher standard of living means added ability to assist the struggles of workers in other countries. We are sure that if American labor gives more to aid the British strikers than Russian labor has that the Russian workers will be the first to rejoice.

The activities of the British trade union delegation should be thoroly organized and their tours so arranged that they lose no time in getting the ear of and access to the pocketbooks of the American trade unionists.

The labor banks, which some twenty-two unions are now operating, should be authorized to extend generous loans to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Union treasuries should be drawn on for substantial sums.

But most important of all, the delegation must have organized for its speakers special meetings of unions and huge mass meetings in all the principal cities so that American labor can learn at first hand of the gigantic conflict which is going on in Great Britain.

It would have been much better, of course, if the delegation could have come with the magnificent story of a general strike fought thru without treachery and cowardice on the part of many officials marring its splendid effectiveness, or if they could have been able to say that the coal miners were not left to fight alone.

For these crimes against the working class the blame is being placed and it must be placed. But the delegation will do well if it makes no attempt to disguise the facts and simply appeals for support of the miners as the vanguard of the British trade union movement to whom American labor owes a duty which can be carried out partially by a stream of dollars.

Revolutionary Records in America

Strange as it may seem to 100 per cent Americans, the historians of Soviet Russia, busy compiling a world history of the struggles of the working class to organize a revolutionary world party, find that America has a wealth of material which they need.

The history of the First International cannot be written in its entirety without the letters and documents which are in the archives of the University of Wisconsin and which are the record of its activities while its headquarters were in New York.

It is interesting to recall that the high tide of reaction in Europe which followed the Franco-Prussian war and the defeat of the Paris Commune made America the haven of revolutionists. Russia was in the grip of czarism and no single ray of light penetrated the gloom which enveloped the Russian masses. Seven years before had seen the end of civil war in the United States, the Negroes had been freed, a president of the United States had received and answered a letter of congratulation from Karl Marx in the name of the International Workingmen's Association.

Today, under the auspices of the workers' and peasants' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, historians are writing of the thoughts, words and deeds of the men and women who first saw clearly the monstrous horrors which capitalism had in store for the working class, and the way capitalism must be fought.

In a different America, an America which is now the leader of world reaction, they find the record of early revolutionary struggles under the banner of Marxism. In Russia, once the seat of world reaction, they are bringing up to date the story of those early conflicts which brought into being the Communist International—the world party of the working class.

Fifty-four years have brought great changes, the working class has entered the period of the struggle for power, capitalism, except in America, is on the downgrade, and nothing brings this more clearly to our attention than the yellowed documents of the First International sent to the historians of Soviet Russia by the historians of an American university.

ANOTHER 1924 GARMENT STRIKE PICKET IS FREED

Meyer Barkin was released from Cook county jail yesterday afternoon after serving a 50-day jail sentence for defying "Injunction". Judge Denis E. Sullivan's order against picketing by the union.

Morris Kravetz will be released this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Eleanor Edwards will leave the county jail Monday afternoon.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Hungarian Workers Disillusioned with League of Nations

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6. — The secretary of the Hungarian national trade union center, S. Jaszi, writing in the new service of the International Federation of Trade Unions, expresses disillusion with the League of Nations and its International Labor Office. He says in part:

"As to the Washington convention, Hungary is a member of the league of nations, and as such, has submitted to her parliament the conventions of the International Labor Office; but some of the most important of all, including that of the eight-hour day, was rejected at the proposal of the government.

The British Unions and State Power

(Lessons of the British General Strike)

"Not Merely Did the Trades Councils All Over the Country Take Up Suddenly Their Proper Positions of Responsibility and Power; All the Other Working Class Forces in Each District Rallied Quickly Around Them"—Trades Councils and Committees of Action Assume Governmental Functions—The Will to Power of the Masses—Strike Broadened in Spite of Leaders—New Estimate of the Role of the Trade Unions—Practical Results of New Developments.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE British general strike smashed the thin veneer of "stabilization" which the capitalist class of Europe had set up around their shaking system like a stone smashes a mirror. But it revealed not only the weakness of capitalism but weaknesses in the basic organizations of the working class which must and will be corrected.

It revealed something else—something of such primary importance to the working class that it must be examined most carefully and thoroly understood. The British general strike has given us a new insight into the role of the trade unions during a period of revolutionary struggle in a highly industrialized country where the working class is well organized.

BRITISH workers have seen the King and his ministers able only to publish one single miserable slander sheet because workers refused to get out the usual organs of the capitalist class. The trade unions themselves had an organ of their own. In this the unions were at the worst on an equal footing with the ruling class.

British workers have seen the trade unions with hardly more than half their full strength mobilized, paralyze industry and the government apparatus.

THE trade union movement in Great Britain is a broad movement.

It has its labor party and its co-operatives. The Committees of Action did not have to go outside these three sections of the organization to embrace representatives of the whole working class. Thus it was that the British trade union movement made its challenge to British capitalism without new forms of working class apparatus making their appearance.

THE Committees of Action were

never popular with the official leadership. Their organization was sabotaged but in spite of that the trades councils themselves became committees of action.

The slogan raised by the Communists of "all power to the general council" in its local application became "all power to the trades councils" or "all power to the committees of action."

Nowhere does it appear that any objection of these slogans came from the masses and this in spite of the fact that the general council did not use the power it had and which the masses wanted it to use.

WE must conclude then that the British trade union movement is

capable of development as an organ of revolutionary struggle and that it has already given concrete evidence of this development in its splendid organization and discipline and its assumption of state power in opposition to the state power of the capitalist class.

That was done against the will of a leadership part of which entered the struggle with the deliberate intention of throttling it, another part condoning and participating in this betrayal in a cowardly manner, is still stronger proof of the soundness of the British trade union masses and of their trade unions as a combination of combat and state organs.

COMRADE Bukharin, speaking at a

meeting of party workers of the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June

unions, for a brief period, it is true, and under the terrible handicap of conscious sabotage from within and above, assuming the powers British workers have been taught for generations only by "constitutional government," thru parliament and officials elected by all strata of society.

8, (only one month after the conclusion of the general strike) said:

As a consequence of its whole history, as a result of the tremendous importance of its Trade Union organization, and on account of its historic traditions, the English proletariat did not take up the question of power by circumventing the Trade Unions but thru the Trade Unions themselves....

When we put the question, what are the specific and peculiar features of the English labor movement, then we must draw the conclusions which at the same time constitute one of the greatest lessons of the English general strike, i. e. THAT THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASS WILL APPROACH THE QUESTION OF POWER THRU THE TRADE UNIONS. (Emphasis Mine).

WHAT this means is not that the English trade unions will take the place of Soviets but that THEY BECOME SOVIETS during the course of the struggle for power.

The establishment of this fact raises immediately a practical question relative to the attitude of the capitalists toward the trade unions in advanced industrial countries like Britain and America where the trade unions have preceded powerful working class political parties and where, therefore, the trade unions either have more influence over the working class than the labor party has, as in Britain, or where, as in America, they are the only mass expression of the working class.

COMMUNISTS have pointed out

constantly that the trade unions, in addition to being organs of struggle for the daily needs of the workers, become rallying centers for the whole working class during the struggle for power.

THESE means (and it is of tremendous importance) that much of the organization and preparatory work which had to be done in Russia DURING the struggle for power can be and has been done in Great Britain (and may be done in America) BEFORE the struggle for power.

It would be going too far to say that the course of development in America will follow the same lines as in Great Britain. We have an agrarian population only slightly smaller as yet than the working class, we have a far smaller percentage of the working class organized in trade unions, only the embryo of a labor party can be seen, the co-operatives are small and lacking in influence, they have little connection with the labor movement—the base of the American trade union movement is far narrower than that of the British unions.

IN addition to all this the American rulers have learned much from the mistakes of the rulers of other countries. They are devising new methods of meeting and counteracting the tendency toward trade union organization. We struggle in America against a rising capitalism.

But the American working class is not as yet formed as much by the tradition of empire as was the British working class. In basic industry the heavy hand of the industrial lords forces revolt. The labor bureaucracy have shown, as in Passaic, that they and they alone stand in the way of a much broader trade union organization.

Organization of the unorganized, struggle against the sabotage of the bureaucrats, understanding of the

glorious role of the mass trade unions in the revolutionary struggle, building of a broad left wing, ceaseless participation in the daily struggles of the trade unions—these are practical and invaluable methods of applying the lesson of the British general strike in America.

THIS fear of the trade unions will express itself in two ways:

1. A more decided offensive against the few remaining militant unions.

2. Renewed efforts in conjunction with the labor bureaucracy to stimulate the already strong tendency to liquidate the trade unions as such and make of them appendages to the profit-making machinery.

OUR party and the left wing must

redouble its efforts to make clear to the American working class the lessons of the British strike and especially must it make clear the basic importance of mass trade union organization, discipline and trade union morale in powerful industrial nations like America. Trade union morale in Great Britain became revolutionary morale and the task of rallying the working class had already been accomplished.

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plish anything if he stands in ter-

ror of public opinion," he said in

substance. "People will talk about

you no matter how you live or

what you do. Look at John the

Baptist. He came neither eating

nor drinking and they said he had

a devil. I come both eating and

drinking and what do they call

me? A wine biber and a glut-

tonous man!"



WITH THE STAFF

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

GREAT AGITATION IN HEAVEN.

Notice is hereby given that the "Clergy" class and its affiliations have besmirched the Word, Character and Being of God. They have no appreciation of His plan, Eph. 11, 11 (Greek) and totally ignore His precepts. There is but one school of Christ; the above are not of, or in, It. Remedy, see Rev. XVIII, 4, Penalty, see Rev. XXI, 8. There is a counterfeit stock, of which Satan is the father, now due for destruction. All systems, societies and organizations are of it. Outcome, see Dap. 11, 44, and X1, 13. —From an advertisement in an English newspaper.

This seems to be about as clear as the road in the Balkans, in fact it's more than likely them comitadjis are mixing it up with Jesus. Anyhow, all squirrels should take note that the address signed to the above is—F. Speed, Harbour Heights, Newhaven, England.

Scripture Made Easy for Scissorbills.

CHAPTER X

(Wherein, according to the gospel of St. Bruce, Jesus tells 'em all to go to hell and goes on a spree.)

All achieving characters have a sublime disregard of criticism. "Never explain; never retract; never apologize; get it done and let them howl," was the motto of a great Englishman. It might well have been the motto of Jesus.

"No man can expect to accomplish anything if he stands in terror of public opinion," he said in substance. "People will talk about you no matter how you live or what you do. Look at John the Baptist. He came neither eating nor drinking and they said he had a devil. I come both eating and drinking and what do they call me? A wine biber and a glut-tonous man!"

Festive Comitadjis Cut the Hours.

"Orders following declaration of a state of siege by Roumania in a zone 18 miles wide along the Dobrudja frontier of Bulgaria, forbids the inhabitants to leave their houses after 7 p. m. and before 6 a. m., thereby hindering the gathering of the harvest."—News item.

The usual summer complaint of agricultural workers of limitless hours seems slightly reduced by the comitadjis epidemic, against which the state of siege was aimed. We gather that Bulgaria may plead that over-worked harvest hands who aspire to the luxury of reducing the hours to thirteen a day have been disguising themselves as Macedonian comitadjis and taking pot shots at ruminating Roumanian frontier guards.

The king of Hedjaz and the comitadjis have an argument concerning Silistria, and some murders on the frontier of Dobrudja, so the question is clear as mud to you and me.

<p

WHAT AND HOW TO READ

AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

In previous numbers we have reviewed the historic and economic setting of present-day life in the United States. It is time now for a factually analysis of the American economic system in its structure and operations.

Such a survey is made a lot easier by a recent book called "American Economic Life," written by three Columbian teachers, Tugwell, Munro, and Stryker, for use in the freshman course in "Contemporary Civilization." You will not like the rather preachy, sentimental tone of the book and you will think that the authors come to the same conclusion about how to proceed and what to do; but there is no reason why you should not use the book to great advantage, on account of the vast mass of statistical and other information which it presents. It will be easier to read this book than some others on economics, for it is full of pictures, charts, and diagrams, which present things to the eye in an impressive way. (There are a few misprints in the first edition. One is very bad: Discard the figures on the diagram on page 12, and refer to page 118 for correct data.)

You will not find in the book any separate treatment of Labor, for the course and Labor as such is treated elsewhere in the Columbia scheme. Perhaps that is just as well, for there is a chance that you might not have liked what the three professors would have said about Labor; not that they are unfriendly or unsympathetic, but suppose that they are professors! But suppose you look at the frontispiece of the book, a copy of a painting of a worker that is exhibited in a certain steel mill, "as an expression of the mutual faith and trust between employer and employee." Why would professors start a book on economics with the picture of a worker? Does this worker really look like a submissive wage-slave? Maybe the painter counted on the employers' stupidity and sabotage the job. At any rate, I think the portrait of the laborer with folded arms and stern face would make a fine strike poster. What title would you give it instead of the motto, "Men Are Square," with which the boss has labelled it?

You will be able to get lots of ammunition for the class struggle if you read thoughtfully Book I on Poverty, Credit, and Riches; Present Levels of Living. It's a good idea to have a few facts and figures instead of a lot of general impressions about the distribution of wealth. Suppose you read these chapters with a view to picking out and retaining a few of the figures that are most impressive and easiest to remember. We need to be able to back up our case by precise information.

When you strike the first part of Book II, "Raising the Levels of Living Through Efficient Production," you may be inclined to throw the book away as propaganda for class collaboration; but don't be in too much of a hurry. Even if it should turn out to be propaganda of that sort, it won't hurt you, and you may be able to get some insight into the thing you want to fight. But don't be too sure that this part of the book is capitalist propaganda. As a matter of fact even in the United States, the richest country in the world, the annual product of industry is passed around equally without giving the population a decent living; so we have to face the problem of increasing production. Whether it can be solved to our satisfaction under the capitalist system is another question, about which you are entitled to your own notions. Suppose you ask yourself as you read: "Which of these production problems would the workers have to tackle if they

were running the system?" "What system that will produce enough stuff to satisfy everybody's needs?"

We'll skip over Part III, which talks about spending, and pass to Part IV, Labor? How will it affect their attitude which talks about schemes for reconstruction? It may interest you to know how the movements that interest you look to Columbia professors, and more particularly to your neighbor who is not a Communist? Could a workers' study class be presented to Columbia the material of this book to advantage? Don't give final answers to these questions till after you have read Part V, in which the authors' out to a bunch of college boys? How head up their work and call for the authors have something to say. How much difference would justice in an appportionment of the present product make? It all depends as if justice does us more harm by making everybody students a chance to come to the right position by an intellectual process, or if it were merely a question of winning us over to a more social attitude some things. Stryker is genuinely more interested in workers' education, very likely this book is worth while for them to stick to the book. You think after reading this section—the big job of the working class to accomplish a fairer distribution of wealth or to make an economic influence?

Now if it were merely a question of presenting things squarely and giving the impression that what they are fighting for is freedom of religious belief. They complain bitterly of persecution and appeal for sympathy against the Calais government. What is the truth of the matter? The Mexican government is not attacking the freedom of religious belief. The Mexican constitution, which the government is attempting to enforce despite the opposition of some as in many other lands, has apparently nothing to do with any church he wants. Is not the peasant conflict at stake in the present conflict? Is not the issue of religious freedom, the possession of earthly riches?

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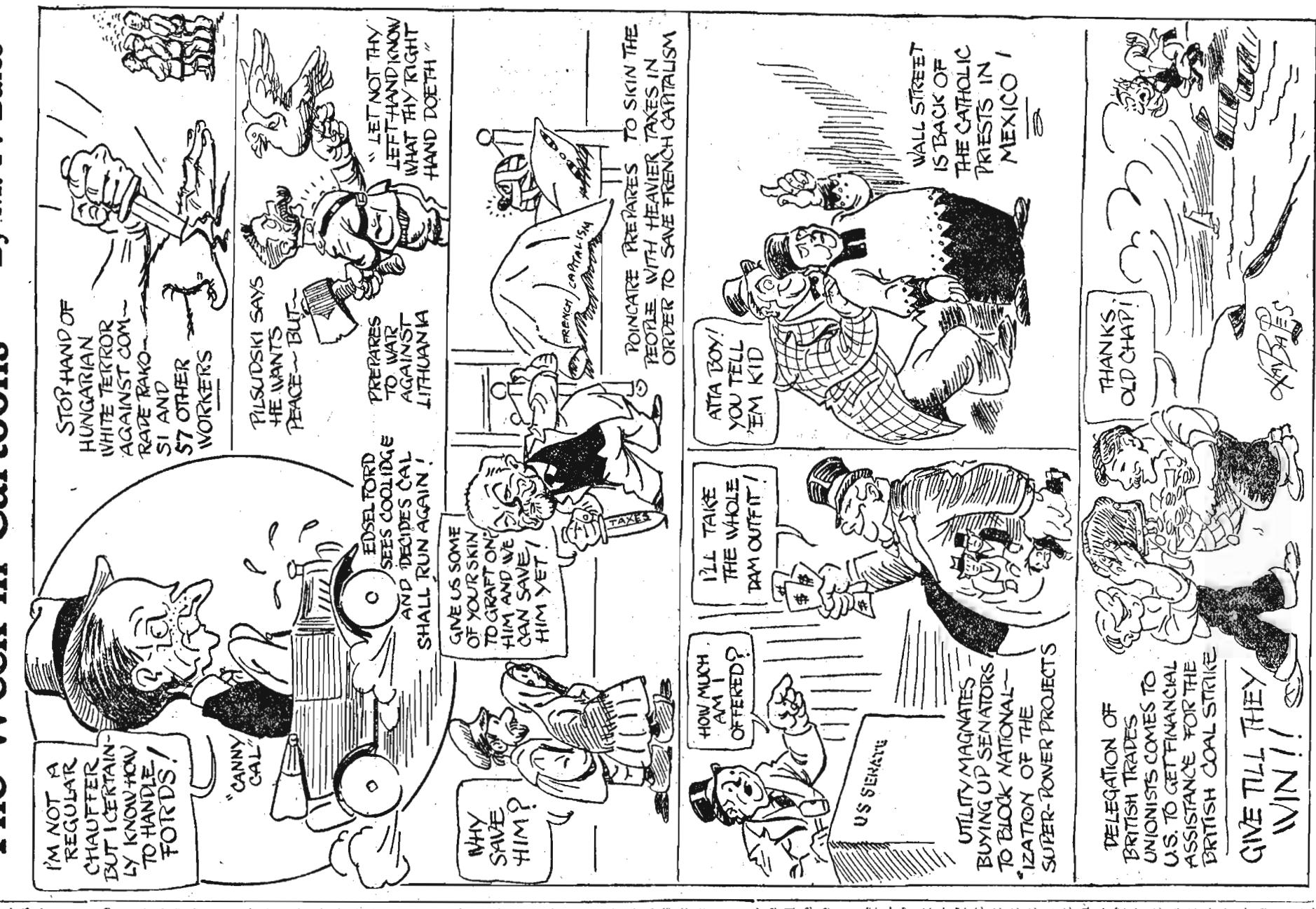
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The Week in Cartoons - By M. P. Bales



Earthly Riches or Religious Freedom?

THE catholic dignitaries of Mexico, the catholic priests, provides for as appropriated to itself—by trickery, force, or violence—large tracts of land. It last half century, forcing eventually the possession of tremendous material wealth which is controlled by the church for their help to the peasant masses of Mexico. The catholic priests are now fighting, as they did many times before, for the possession of their tremendous earthly reaches, for the unlimited high priests of the church for their right to exploit the peasants, and for their own enrichment and power. Like Mexico, everywhere else, the real beneficiaries of this wealth are the rich priests, but not the poor followers.

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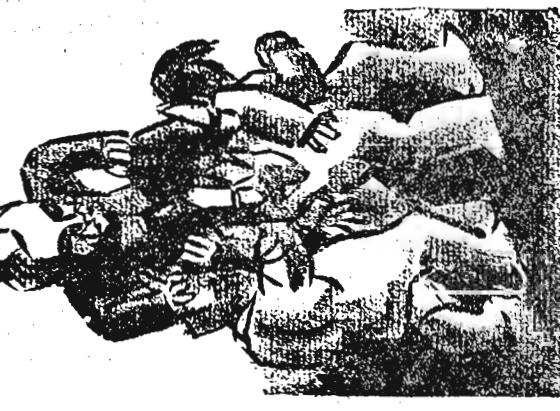
Why Did They Support an Agent of Insull?

WE have addressed this query in our issue of last week to Walker and Fitzpatrick and half a dozen more labor officials in Illinois. We wanted to know from their own mouths why they have endorsed and supported in the Illinois primaries Frank L. Smith, an agent and servant of the traction magnates.

But thus far no answer is forthcoming. Why do they keep quiet?

In all decency Walker and Fitzpatrick ought to make a statement to the labor movement. For after all they have endorsed and worked for Smith not as individuals but as leaders of the Chicago and Illinois trade union movement. What they did was done in the name of the workers organized in this movement. Are Walker and Fitzpatrick responsible to these workers, or are they not?

This is a serious proposition. The question it raises is an old one. It is this: are the organized workers going to permit their officials to help



The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1926

AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

ARTHUR W. CALHOUN.

In previous numbers we have reviewed the historic and economic setting of present-day life in the United States. It is time now for a factually analysis of the American economic system in its structure and operations.

Such a survey is made a lot easier by a recent book called "American Economic Life," written by three Columbian teachers, Tugwell, Munro, and Stryker, for use in the freshman course in "Contemporary Civilization." You will not like the rather preachy, sentimental tone of the book and you will think that the authors come to the same conclusion about how to proceed and what to do; but there is no reason why you should not use the book to great advantage, on account of the vast mass of statistical and other information which it presents. It will be easier to read this book than some others on economics, for it is full of pictures, charts, and diagrams, which present things to the eye in an impressive way. (There are a few misprints in the first edition. One is very bad: Discard the figures on the diagram on page 12, and refer to page 118 for correct data.)

You will not find in the book any separate treatment of Labor, for the course and Labor as such is treated elsewhere in the Columbia scheme. Perhaps that is just as well, for there is a chance that you might not have liked what the three professors would have said about Labor; not that they are unfriendly or unsympathetic, but suppose that they are professors! But suppose you look at the frontispiece of the book, a copy of a painting of a worker that is exhibited in a certain steel mill, "as an expression of the mutual faith and trust between employer and employee." Why would professors start a book on economics with the picture of a worker? Does this worker really look like a submissive wage-slave? Maybe the painter counted on the employers' stupidity and sabotage the job. At any rate, I think the portrait of the laborer with folded arms and stern face would make a fine strike poster. What title would you give it instead of the motto, "Men Are Square," with which the boss has labelled it?

You will be able to get lots of ammunition for the class struggle if you read thoughtfully Book I on Poverty, Credit, and Riches; Present Levels of Living. It's a good idea to have a few facts and figures instead of a lot of general impressions about the distribution of wealth. Suppose you read these chapters with a view to picking out and retaining a few of the figures that are most impressive and easiest to remember. We need to be able to back up our case by precise information.

When you strike the first part of Book II, "Raising the Levels of Living Through Efficient Production," you may be inclined to throw the book away as propaganda for class collaboration; but don't be in too much of a hurry. Even if it should turn out to be propaganda of that sort, it won't hurt you, and you may be able to get some insight into the thing you want to fight. But don't be too sure that this part of the book is capitalist propaganda. As a matter of fact even in the United States, the richest country in the world, the annual product of industry is passed around equally without giving the population a decent living; so we have to face the problem of increasing production. Whether it can be solved to our satisfaction under the capitalist system is another question, about which you are entitled to your own notions. Suppose you ask yourself as you read: "Which of these production problems would the workers have to tackle if they

were running the system?" "What system that will produce enough stuff to satisfy everybody's needs?"

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THE HEARING - - - By Johannes R. Becher

Translated from the German by A. Landy.

PETER, too, was among the seriously wounded. He had a shot in the kidney and that, a key-hole. The flesh on the side of his right hip was laid bare. His condition was hopeless. There was no doubt at all about that. He had been turned over to the hospital as a prisoner. Peter lay in a solitary, barred cell. The physician examined briefly. His name was written in chalk on a wooden slate. Three police-commissioners appeared for a preliminary examination as it was called.

The dying man did not speak. Three photographic views were taken. For that purpose, they put on the wounded man's jacket again, set his hat on, then took him out of the bed and placed him against the wall. "Now then, stand there! Come, don't act dumber than you are. Don't keep on caving in like an empty hose!"

At the same time, the doctor injected a heart stimulant to brace up the dying man.

But they still had to extort a confession; it had to be as plain as day, intelligible to everyone. Only he, Peter, could throw light on the matter: the student, he was not the leader of a military division, perhaps even of the infamous Communist Gakab. Gas-war defense-division? They had been informed about it. Peter would know best.

"Doctor, please have champagne brought up! . . . Do you wish to smoke? A cigaret, if you like, Mr. Friedjung. . . . Or what can I do for you? . . . Perhaps you have relatives good friends, a fiancee, with whom you would still like to speak. . . . You are not married of course. . . . And your father, a telegraphic message perhaps. . . . We are, of course, at your disposal, ready for any service. That is really the reason for our coming. . . . But please accommodate yourself for a very short declaration. You will not regret your com- plaisance.

"I suppose you know. . . . Please, please, we will do he stay. . . . Please, please, we will leave you in peace immediately. You are released from prison! You are free forthwith!"

Peter remained silent. Only once he turned around abruptly: "But let me alone. . . . Don't torture me. You know, there's no sense to it. . . . That you'd really have to say yourself. Why this torture? . . . You really ought to be ashamed."

"Again he was set up in bed.

"You see, Mr. Friedjung, Doctor, you must suffer all these inconveniences. You make it hard for yourself quite unnecessarily by your stubborn, to us, entirely incomprehensible, silence; even your condition. . . . Will you . . . In such a critical situation it would certainly even take place in agreement with the party."

Peter remained silent.

"Well then, apparently we must play another tune here. Then we'll make short shrift of it. Will you or will you not, you damned Communist swine! Out with it: Where are your arms stored? Hey! Or we'll break your bones while you're still alive! . . . You have perhaps heard, in your beautiful, holy, red Russia, they are using prisoners on whom to test a new gas. . . . For such a dandy scoundrel, such a wretched mongrel as you, merely to croak is not enough. . . . The Communists, those cannibals, ought to be given over for vivisection."

And they gave him such a blow that the dying man sank back against the wall. "Wait, you'll tumble out of your bed in a minute, my little friend; then you'll eat our dirt good and well on the floor. . . . Let him lick well—that Communist sow, that's what his comrades, the French did with our prisoners. . . . Well! such a stubborn beast."

One of the commissioners rang. "The doctor appeared.

"Doctor, the fellow is silent. Do you happen to have something like an electric brush? Or something that pains severely, an ether injection beneath the skin, perhaps? Or can he still be put into a three-quarter narcosis, in an ethyl chloride sleep, so that perhaps something can be got out that way?"

"But gentlemen, I must advise against it. These means promise no more success here. Just feel his pulse; with people half ill, yes, but

The Miner's Life

By JOHN FLEMING

We reprint this story from *Lansbury's Labor* weekly, published in London, England. The story is a plain account of a miner's life sent to the paper by a working miner from the pit.

MINING

is one of the most dangerous and difficult occupations in the world.

Whilst I do

not propose to detail

the abnormal condi-

tions under which

the miner has oft-

times to work, I am

anxious that your

readers should get to

know of some of the

many dangers that

presently exist in the

mining industry.

Drawing

"Hand drawing" is

one of the most de-

grading classes of

work in a coal mine,

particularly where

the workings are go-

ing to the dip or to

the rise, and also

where the roads are

"long, low, and nar-

row." In a section

where I was just be-

fore the lock-out, and

and sometimes three men were required to push

the loaded tub from the coal face. I have wit-

nessed three men drawing a loaded tub in the

following manner—two pushing behind, and one

in front pulling with a piece of thick hemp rope

or chain. Where the road is low the drawer

has to place himself in a most uncomfortable po-

sition by keeping his body as far away from the

root as possible. This means that he is in an

almost horizontal position, and has to be very

careful that he does not relax himself in any

way. If he did the tub may run back on top of

him and so cause severe injury. This is how

many young men are placed on the injured list. If the attempt to raise his body, the roof may claim a piece of skin from his back. This I have experienced many times. In another section, where I was quite recently, one of the roads was only two feet nine inches high. The height of the tub was thirty-two inches, leaving a space of one inch between the top of the tub and roof. I have seen parts of roads in other sections where the empty tub roads along the roof. In addition to this the drawer has often to splash his way thru pools of water, and thereby has to work all day with his feet wet. He has many other difficulties to contend with.

"Repairing"

This class of work requires great care and skill on the part of the workman, broken timber having to be taken out and replaced by fresh timber. If water is pouring out of the roof, as is often the case, the difficulties and danger become greater. In a colliery where I was employed some time ago a stone, fifteen feet long, ten feet broad, and several inches thick, fell from the roof of the main haulage road, killed one workman and injured another two. I was called upon, along with other workmen, to render assistance to the injured and to extricate from the fallen debris the body of our dead comrade, whom we ultimately found with his head crushed down between his legs! The stone had to be broken over the body of the dead man and partly over the body of one of his injured comrades, in order to have the injured man released. This was a terrible experience to the injured man and to his comrades performing the rescue work. Such is the fate of many repairers. The wage for repair work is generally 9s. per shift.

Coal-Face Conditions. The coal-face conditions vary in many respects in every colliery. The coal may lie to the dip or to the rise. In either case the face-worker has many difficulties to surmount in order to get this valuable raw material. In dip working the coal miner when hewing the coal has to place his body in a most unnatural position, having to lie full-stretched or half-crouched on his right or left

Oppression

The tentacles of capitalism are far-reaching in

the mining world.

If a miner has suffered at any

time from that "blinding disease," known as

miners' nystagmus, he finds it very diffi-

cult to get employment, particularly in a safety-lamp col-

liery. He is given a form to sign "Declaring

whether or not he has at any time suffered from

miners' nystagmus." If yes, there is little chance of him being employed again as a miner even tho he may have partially or wholly recovered from the disease. I have seen the form being signed, and am satisfied that the future of such individ-

uals is most appalling.

I know of a hewer, who after having worked

five shifts for the pay ending March 30, took home

to his wife and children the sum of £1 17s. 7d.

The foregoing are only a few of the great many obstacles which miners have to face in order to

secure a few crumbs from the rich man's table with which to feed their hungry children.

Oppression

He could leave the job! On the same rates

another miner earned £1 1s. 8d. for four shifts

to his wife and children the sum of £1 17s. 7d.

He was told by his employer that if he was not pleased he could leave the job! On the same rates

another miner earned £1 1s. 8d. for four shifts

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The foregoing are only a few of the great many

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FELIX DZERZHINSKY

A story of his life and role in the proletarian revolution. How he became the head of the famous Cheka which played such a tremendous role in protecting the power of the workers against the bloody conspiracies of the capitalist world.

IN THE ISSUE OF THIS MAGAZINE

Saturday, August 13.

With photographs of the funeral of Dzerzhinsky on the Red Square in Moscow.

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