

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 zarina that he did not care what happened to him. What the imbroglia 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 fifty 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 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 secured 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 a 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."

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, 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		
To Manchester and Glasgow		
From Baltimore:	Leaving:	From Hampton Roads:
S. S. Bellhaven	August 5	
Conehata	August 5	
Cold Harbor	August 12	August 17
Kearney	August 15	
Balsam	August 19	August 23
Artigues	Sept. 2	
Bannak	Sept. 2	
To Glasgow		
S. S. West Alaska	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 Emmanuelli	Sept. 23	
FURNES 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	
Mahseer	Sept. 1	
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINE—(U. S. SHIPPING BOARD)		
To London, Leith and Dundee		
S. S. Quaker City	August 4	
Capullin	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 spend 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 thruout 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.

13 Natives Burned Alive. LONDON, Aug. 6.—Thirteen natives were burned alive when fire destroyed 2,000 acres of South African sugar plantations today, according to advices from Capetown.

FOES OF RUM RAISE LOTS OF MONEY AND POCKET MOST OF IT

"The 'wet and dry issue' was introduced for the first time yesterday in the senate inquiry into the million dollar Illinois senatorial primary when the slush fund committee questioned George B. Safford, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on the dry organization's activities in the last election.

Safford declared the state dry organization had raised and expended \$178,000 in Illinois "for all purposes" in the last twelve months. Of this sum \$77,24.38 went for salaries and \$6,581.15 for law enforcement.

Storm Hits Petersburg, Ill. PETERSBURG, Ill., Aug. 6.—One man was killed and heavy property damage caused by a terrific windstorm which swept this community today. Store buildings in this city were uprooted by the gale, which was accompanied by heavy rain and hail.

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.

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

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 6.—News from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, by way of Amsterdam, tells of the death in jail of Segono, a prominent Dutch Communist. In spite of official statements that Segono committed suicide, witnesses testified that his body showed marks of violence, indicating possible murder.

The second dispatch is from Hel-singfors, reciting that 45 members of the Finnish Young People's Socialist League were convicted of sedition, and were sentenced, at Abo, to from one to three years' imprisonment. The league, with all its local organizations, whose membership is considerable, was declared closed by the order of the court.

European Labor Greet 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 3, 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 Needle 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.

Mexico Arrests Catholic Conspirators



Three members of the Young Men's Catholic board in Mexico have been arrested by authorities enforcing President Calles' anti-clerical legislation, and charged with refusal to obey the new laws regulating the operation of churches and for inviting the people to disobey them. The men Senor Rafael Villareal (left), Rene Capistran Garza (center) and Luis G. Bustos (right) are accused of distributing circulars urging an economic boycott of the government. Each is shown carrying a bag full of circulars and Garza has some under his arm.

JEWISH FORWARD WHITEWASHES 28 STRIKEBREAKERS

Calls Scabs Mistreated Workers

An attempt is being made by the Jewish Daily Forward to whitewash the 28 strikebreakers that came to Chicago to break the strike of Local 45, Fur Workers' Union. In an article by Morris Seskind, Chicago labor editor of the Forward, an attempt is made to make it appear that these strikebreakers were forced to scab because the New York left wing had barred them from the union.

The Forward calls these scabs "mistreated" workers. This attempt of the Forward to whitewash professional strikebreakers who came to Chicago to break the fur workers' strike for better conditions and who were denied working cards by the New York union and were heavily fined for their strikebreaking activities there shows to what extent the mentally bankrupt right wing leadership is willing to go in their desperate attempt to discredit the fighting left wing leadership.

The Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association, in its desperation to supply the demands of the shops still on strike with strikebreakers to turn out the contracts that must be filled, imported 28 strikebreakers from New York.

B. Gold, manager of the joint board of the Fur Workers' Union in New York, in a wire to Business Agent Millstein of Chicago Fur Workers' Union, Local 45, stated that a large number of scabs were on their way to Chicago to aid the bosses break the strike. In New York during the (Continued on page 2)

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.

Poincare Would Like to Get \$500,000,000 Hidden by Hoarders

PARIS, Aug. 6.—There is estimated to be some 2,500,000,000 francs in gold and silver coins hidden in French stockings, according to the "Intransigeant." How the government is to get hold of this fund, which would go far to stabilizing the currency, according to the paper, is a knotty problem.

The records of the Bank of France show that in 1914 about six billion gold francs disappeared from circulation, hidden away chiefly by the peasantry.

Between 1915 and 1918, thru government appeals, two and a half billions were produced and turned into war bonds. An additional sum of a billion and a half is supposed to have been secretly collected by speculators and exported or melted down. But this leaves about 2,000,000,000 gold and 500,000,000 silver francs (\$500,000,000) hidden away, which Premier Poincare would like much to lay his fingers on.

WET WASH KING OF IOWA WILL FIGHT BROOKHART

G. O. P. Machine Opposed to Insurgent

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 6.—Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa's G. O. P. insurgent, was faced with a large field of "regular" candidates in the state republican convention here today, reassembled to name a candidate to fill the late Senator Albert S. Cummins' unexpired term.

Ignored Brookhart. Brookhart was cheered to the echo by the delegates when the regular convention met here July 21, altho he was officially ignored since the resolutions mentioned neither Brookhart nor his issues.

The most formidable candidate against Brookhart was said to be Fred L. Maytag, Newton, Iowa's washing machine king.

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.

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 brot 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 profess 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 Superstitious.

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 impertinent 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.

BREAD

FOR THE STRIKING BRITISH MINERS!

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

1806 S. Racine Ave.
3209 W. Roosevelt Rd.
2409 N. Halsted St.

2733 Hirsch Blvd.
3116 S. Halsted St.
19 S. Lincoln St.

1902 W. Division St.
3451 Michigan Ave.
1532 W. Chicago Ave.

Kalousek's House, 2306 58th Court, Cicero

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID
Local Chicago
1553 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 thruout the republic.

Obligated 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 reactionary bankers being compelled to admit that the withdrawals 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 Gives 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.

READ ALSO:

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

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

HOW To Make It 100%

THIS little editorial is being written to promote the efficiency of the party organization. It should be a matter of pride for every party member and every party functionary to do his or her utmost to make the party machinery work effectively.

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 15th.

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!

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.

He pointed out the danger of being led, by settlement talk, to discontinue or slow down on relief, and stressed the increasing demands for relief. The strike is now in its twenty-eighth week.

"Reports of the settlement negotiations now going on, under the auspices of Senator Borah, should not be permitted to slow up relief," declared Wagenknecht. "These negotiations are likely to drag thru several weeks. In the meantime, the work of feeding the children and families of the strikers must continue, if the fruits of victory are not to be lost at the very moment when prospects are brightest."

"Without the generous aid of organized labor and sympathetic organizations, the strike could not have been brought to the present promising stage. It was this aid that defeated the textile bosses' starvation offensive and their barbarous attempt to break the strike with the cries of hungry children. In the period of negotiations before us, organized labor must continue to support relief. To slow up on relief would be to play into the hands of the textile bosses, who all along have been trying to isolate us and cut off essential relief."

"Even if settlement negotiations take less time than is anticipated, the General Relief Committee will be compelled to issue relief cards for several weeks after the workers have returned victorious to the mills. The workers will not receive a pay envelope until the expiration of two weeks, and for these two weeks they must be supported by us."

"Furthermore, the work of building up the sickly, puny bodies of the strikers' children must be continued even after the strike is over. These victims of the mill bosses' inhumanity will need our assistance just as long as we can give it."

"Every labor union, conference and sympathetic organization is asked to carry thru to success every activity at present planned and to plan as many new activities as possible."

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

nois primaries to buy nominations for candidates for political office. Most of the money was contributed by millionaire public utility owners. The outstanding fact brought out at the inquiry is that Samuel Insull, power magnate, contributed impartially to the campaign funds of the various aspirants, regardless of what party label they carried or what they were for or against. Evidently Sam was of the opinion they would be for him.

MEMBERS of the Hungarian nobility are collecting a fund for the support of the former empress Zita and her family. Times do change. Before the war the empress did not need the services of an army of pan-handlers to keep her in funds. She had plenty to spare. And yet things have changed more in form than in essence. The same paper that carries the story of Zita's financial difficulties also tells us that two prominent Hungarian Communists were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for attempting to organize the working class. Tho the Austrian monarchy was overthrown by the workers, monarchists are given money and workers get jail.

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 bus 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 help Our Daily.

'CLOSE THE ARGUMENT' BY SAYING MELLON HAS MISREPRESENTED DEBTS

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Controversies over the merits of the Anglo-American war debt settlement were de-lased 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 apiece 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.

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American Workers Must Aid Mexican Labor Rid Land of All Profiteers

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

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.

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, where his agents are playing 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.

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 break-off 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."

Hammond Picnic for British Miners Sunday

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. Busses leave Kenwood Ave. at 11 a. m., 12 noon and 1 p. m.

DEERING WORKS COLUMN

Edited by International Harvester Company Workers

"Deering Worker" Is Welcomed in Big North Side Plant

The workers of the Deering Works of the International Harvester Co., north side of Chicago, are still talking about the first number of the Deering Worker, shop bulletin of the Workers' Communist Party nucleus. The paper was given out on Tuesday of this week. The bulletin has been accepted by the workers as their own.

Has The Dope. The bulletin is 4 pages, 8 by 10 1/2 inches, neatly printed. Workers go over to another asking, "Did you see the paper? A fine dig they got in on, Barney" (Barney is one of the foremen, who is one of the worst in his treatment of the men). Or another would say: "Gee, I don't know how they got it, but they certainly got the dope." When you ask someone how he liked the paper, they all say: "Great stuff."

Demands in Bulletin. The bulletin hit on the many evils the workers suffer from, suggested remedies, and called on the representatives in the Works Council to demand these things at the next meeting of the Council. The demands are as follows:

1. Pay at day work rates for all setups. No free setups for the company in the men's time.
2. Steady piece work rates over a certain definite time. No cutting of rates as soon as a fellow makes a few cents more.
3. Every piece worker is to know his rates before he begins the job. Let us know what we are working for.
4. An eight-hour day and the same pay.

Huge Company Profits. The profits of the company last year (nineteen million dollars) are compared with the low wages, many, like truckers and sweepers, and even others getting as low as 46c an hour. Instances are given of wage rates being cut, to keep wages low down. The company slogan of Safety First is shown to be a fake, the Clybourne warehouse being shown to be a menace to the life of the workers. Short notes on the British Miners' Strike and the foreign born workers. An announcement is made that The DAILY WORKER would be sold this Saturday.

The Deering Worker is to be issued monthly, and the next number is eagerly awaited by the thousands employed there.

Workers' Vacation Up at Works Council Meeting Friday

By JIM LOWRIE (Worker Correspondent)

According to information supplied by those who know, at yesterday's meeting of the Deering Works Council, the question was to come up of a one week's vacation with pay for all who had worked for the International Harvester Co. for ten years. Workers in the shop with whom we took up this matter were doubtful about the proposition being carried. They said that the company would bring up a hard luck story about its losses on some machine which did not turn out right, and so the whole thing would go to smash. The old timers we spoke to were very much interested in this question, and want to see some action.

What Was Action, if Any? We are not able to tell yet what action the Works Council took on this matter, or if it even came up at the meeting. But if not, we should demand why not. For almost all of us who work in the Deering Works, the first time we find out what happened at a Works Council meeting is when the printed minutes are given out a few weeks after the meeting, and these tell us almost nothing.

Let Them Know. The Works Council meeting has taken place. The representatives have already had a chance to show their colors. In the Deering Worker, we called on those elected by the workers to stand for the workers' demands, which are given in the article above. What have they done? Have they raised these matters, or have they acted like dumb animals, like meek agents of the bosses? See them, and ask them what they have done. And tell them what you think about those who are elected to represent the workers, and then act in the interest of the company. The representatives must fight for the workers, or else resign from the council, to make room for those who will fight.

See your representative—Monday morning.

Giri Conquers Channel.

DOVER, England, Aug. 6.—Gertrude Ederle has conquered the English Channel—the first woman to ever swim that turbid body of water which has thwarted the efforts of many men, and has only been conquered by five men in all history.

Miss Ederle swam the channel in 14 hours and 32 minutes. The best previous record was that of Tirabeschi, the Argentinian, who swam the channel in 16 hours and 33 minutes.

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

EVERY NUCLEUS MUST SEND DELEGATES TO THE NOMINATION CONFERENCE

Candidates for the senate, congress and state legislature and county offices will be nominated Tuesday night, Aug. 10, at the nomination conference to be held at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St.

Every street and shop nucleus is instructed to send two delegates to the conference. At the conference campaign committees will be selected and a program for the coming elections drawn up. Every delegate should be present at the conference on time. The conference will open at 7 o'clock.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.
6 to 7 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Talks and Bulletin.
7 to 7:30—Elena Moneak's Quintette, chamber music.
7:30 to 8:30—Tula Miller, songs and piano; Weyer Duo, songs, accordion and cornet; Jack Egan, Irish tenor.
8:30 to 9:00—WCFL Ensemble.
9:00 to 9:30—Clinton Keithley, Helen Rhodes and A. Ciman in songs of today.
9:30 to 10—Request hour—popular music.
10 to 11—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Charles Cook's Orchestra.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.
3 to 5 p. m.—Band concert from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, J. Bramhall and his band.

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.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
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The British Delegation and the Coal Strike

The delegation of British trade unionists and labor members of parliament, headed by Tillett, Purcell and Ellen Wilkinson, 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 thoroughly 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 Sadolowski 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. Jaszai, 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 shattering 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 thoroughly 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.

ALTHO the weak and treacherous leadership of the British general strike—the officials of the Trade Union Congress general council and the labor party—denied the accusation of the Baldwin government to the effect that the strike was a challenge "to the constitution" and that the trade unions were setting up a government of their own, the fact remains that in many industrial centers the trades councils did take over governmental functions and became the only power recognized by the workers.

NO less an authority than George Lansbury, a pacifist and certainly no propagandist for the dictatorship of the proletariat, but one closely in touch with both the trade union and parliamentary wings of the British labor movement, makes the following categorical statement in the July 24 issue of Lansbury's Weekly:

The outstanding achievement of the strike was certainly not its control by the national leaders, who were from the first afraid of the great force they had called into activity. The big and successful thing was the local control—the swift and instinctive unification of all the local labor forces under the impulse of a common spirit of solidarity.

Not merely did the Trades Councils all over the country take up suddenly their proper position of responsibility and power; all the other working class forces in each district rallied quickly round them. Under various names, of which council of action was the commonest, there came to be in each place a single body to which the whole working class movement of the district looked for guidance and control. The barriers which usually keep our different sections apart were flung down; solidarity found a meaning in organization as well as in the spirit of the workers. (Emphasis mine).

BUT the direction of the strike itself was only a minor role of many of the unions and trades councils. In a number of districts they took over control of the food supply, transportation, communication and the necessary policing.

In one district at least the government apparatus collapsed completely (albeit in general sense its apparatus functioned well nowhere) and it had to "depend" upon what was actually the governmental apparatus of the trade unions.

THE testimony of a score or more of eye witnesses who saw the strike in various sections of the country is that the real authority passed into the hands of the trade unions—local unions, trades councils and strike committees, committees of action.

Trucks, (lorries as they are called in Great Britain) loaded with provisions of all kinds, were allowed to proceed only if they bore the permit of the general council of the Trades Union Congress. Even these were sometimes held up by the pickets and searched to see if they were trying to evade the trade union regulations by carrying prohibited articles. If this was found to be the case even the general council permit availed the culprits nothing.

THE sole exception to this rule were the troop lorries. These were allowed to pass the lines only because the strike leadership was "obsessed with a pacifism with which the government was not afflicted. It is evident from all reports of the temper of the strikers and sympathizers, a mixture of good-natured contempt and resentment against the display of armed force, that a single order from the general council would have been sufficient to have stopped troop movements.

From the first moment when it was apparent that the rank and file of the trade unions were determined to support the miners by a general strike, a quiet but none the less severe struggle began between the strike leadership and the masses—the leaders trying to limit both the actual number of workers involved and the political character of the strike expressing itself in the assumption of power by the trades councils and committees of action, the masses ready and willing to broaden the strike in every way.

THE leaders won and the masses lost but the experiences gained by the workers will never be forgotten by them. They have seen the trade

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 to believe could be exercised only by "constitutional government," thru parliament and officials elected by all strata of society.

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 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 this 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 Moscow organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June

(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.

In addition to this role of the trade unions we now have the concrete example of the British trade unions acting as ORGANS OF WORKING CLASS STATE POWER, appearing as the basic units of the revolutionary state—the embryonic units of the proletarian dictatorship.

WE may be sure that this all-important fact has not escaped the attention of the advisers of capitalism. In America this will mean that in addition to their hostility to trade unions as a means of raising the living standards of the workers and interfering with the steady flow of their profits, the capitalists have an additional reason for trying to debauch and destroy the trade unions.

Just as the tremendous inspirational influence of the Russian revolution urged the capitalist class of America to renewed efforts to discredit even the idea of social-revolution, so now will the tremendous role of the British trade unions act as a spur for renewed activity against trade unions as organs of the class struggle.

Poincare Cabinet in Split, Kills Plan to Ratify Debt Accords

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The stabilization of the franc is still obscure and no credits can be expected as a result of the split in Poincare's cabinet yesterday when he tried to get an agreement to present measures for ratification of the London and Washington debt accords to the chamber.

Three cabinet members, Marin, Herriot and Tardieu, revolted and threatened to quit. Poincare, backed by Briand and Painleve, tried to whip the rebels into line. Poincare pointed out that stabilization without credits was impossible, and that credits could be obtained only by ratification.

The loan from Holland, Poincare declared, was not enough to secure stabilization without more from London. The ratification with reservations of the Mellon-Berenger pact would have helped. Now this is killed. The loan from Holland was, moreover, known to have come indirectly from the United States, dodging the embargo by indirection.

In the chamber today, Poincare will ask that the chamber muzzle itself and give a vote of confidence on every measure, including the authorization to the Bank of France to issue unlimited notes supposedly secured by purchase of foreign currency, and a national tobacco corporation.

Detroit International Labor Defense Picnic on Sunday, Aug. 15

DETROIT, Aug. 6. — The annual Detroit International Labor Defense picnic will be held at the Finnish Marxian Club grounds, stop 54, East Jefferson Ave. Sunday August 15. The grounds over which sweep the soothing breezes of Lake St. Clair, are the best in Metropolitan Detroit, and anybody who owns a bathing suit can very easily take a dip in the lake.

In addition to the usual picnic features, 2 teams of the Young Workers' Sport Alliance will battle for honors. Ralph Chaplin, working class poet and speaker, will speak.



WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly 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. 1:11, 11 (Greek) and totally ignore His precepts. There is but one school of Christ; the above are not of, or in, His 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 Dan. 11, 44, and X11, 1-3. —From an advertisement in an English newspaper.

This seems to be about as clear as the row in the Balkans, in fact it's more than likely them comitadj 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 gluttonous man!"

Festive Comitadji 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, forbid 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 comitadji 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 comitadji and taking pot shots at ruminating Roumanian frontier guards.

The king of Hedjaz and the comitadji have an argument concerning Silestria, and some murders on the frontier of Dobrudja, so the question's clear as mud to you and me.

"Look for the woman," says the Frenchman's date, if for answer to a mystery you toil; And we bet a chervonetz to a peseta, That the comitadji's backed by Standard Oil.

Now You Tell One

"After all, we're both Russians," is the reason given by a supposed Bolshevik for letting off a counter-revolutionist caught red-handed, according to the movie, "The Volga Boatman."

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.

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE!

Street Nucleus No. 1 Milwaukee has ordered 280 copies of

Street Nucleus No. 23 Chicago, Ill. 224

the new pamphlet by C. E. Ruthenberg,

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, WHAT IT STANDS FOR, WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD JOIN.

Each of these nuclei is going to tell about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY WORKERS what the party stands for and why they should join the party!

Each of these nuclei is going to establish contact with about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY WORKERS and carry a vital message to them!

Where does YOUR nucleus come in? How many workers is your nucleus going to introduce the party to, to how many workers is it going to tell what the party stands for and why they should join it?

ORDER A BIG SUPPLY OF THESE PAMPHLETS—TWENTY PER MEMBER—THAT'S YOUR QUOTA!

The pamphlets sell at five cents apiece—2½¢ to party units. Order from: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DISTRIBUTE HALF A MILLION COPIES! TELL HALF A MILLION WORKERS WHAT THE PARTY STANDS FOR AND WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN!

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 factual 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 rather lame conclusions 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 book was prepared as only part of 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 that they are professors! But suppose you look at the frontispiece of the book, a copy of a painting of a worker 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 firm face would make a fine strike poster. What title would you give it instead of the motto, "Men Are Squares," 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, Comfort, 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.

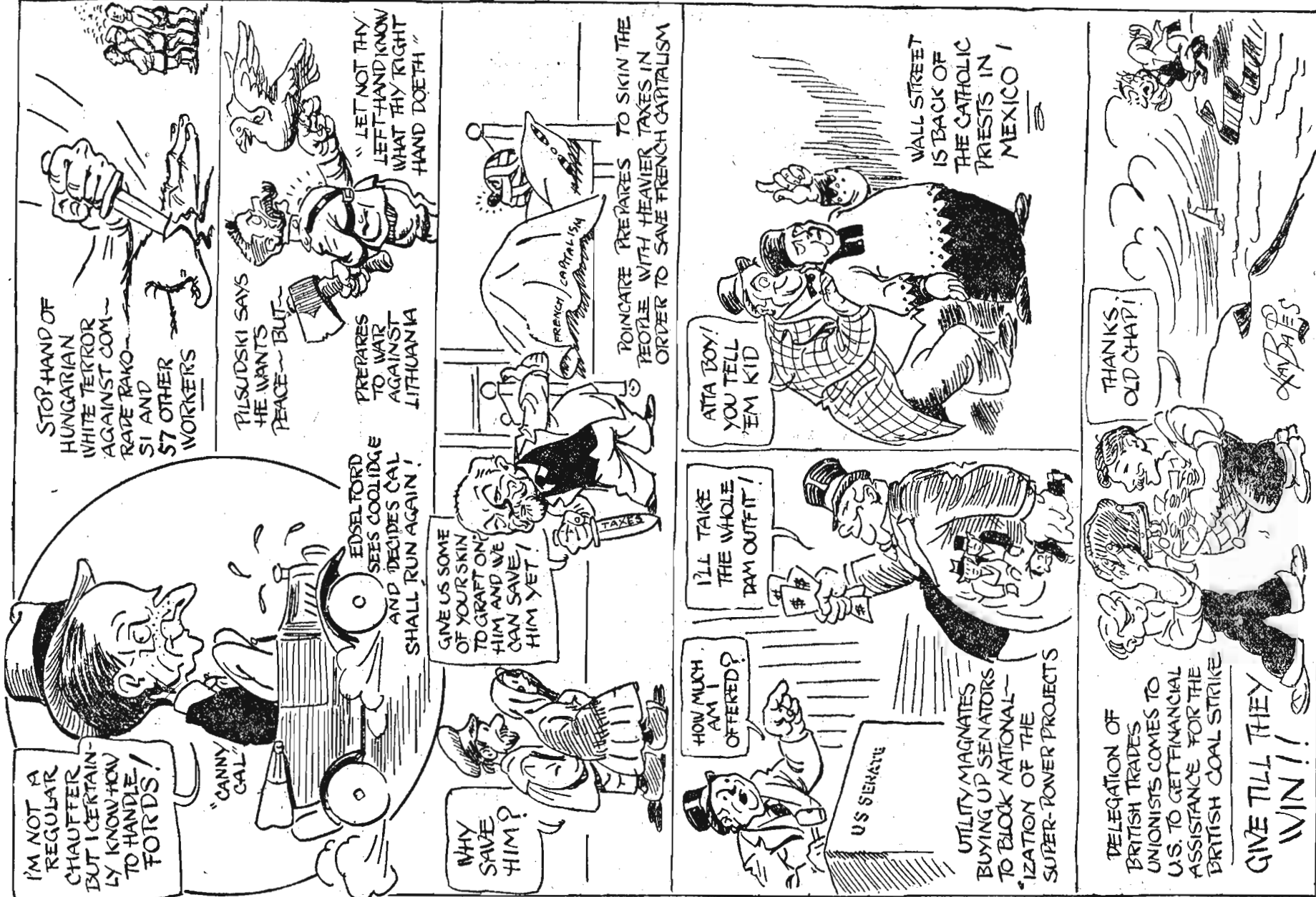
When you strike the first part of Book II—"Raising the Levels of Living Through Efficient Production," you may be inclined to throw the book away as propaganda for class collaboration; but don't be in too much of a hurry. Even if it should turn out to be propaganda of that sort, it won't hurt you, and 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 if passed around equally would not give 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 reason is there to suppose they would make a better job of it than the capitalists do?" Look for facts and pin yourself down closely.

You may be more attracted by Part II of Book II—"Raising the Levels of Living Through the Just Apportionment of Income." If you can find out just how income comes to be divided the way it is, and just how the masses fare in the apportionment, you will have more idea of how to tackle the problem of a new deal, about which the authors have something to say. How much difference would justice in apportionment of the present product of American industry make? It almost seems as if injustice does us more harm by making everybody so poor that efficient production is impossible than by actually stripping us of what we might think is coming to us out of the present product. What do you think after reading this section—Is the big job of the working class to accomplish a fairer distribution of wealth or to make an economic

Let me drop a hint. Tugwell was brought up at the University of Pennsylvania in the days when Scott Nearing was there. That may explain some things. Stryker is genuinely interested in workers' education. Is it worth while for them to stick to academic jobs, or would they be more useful if they followed Nearing's lead?

The Week in Cartoons - By M. P. Bales



The New Magazine

Supplement of

THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1926



Earthly Riches or Religious Freedom?

THE catholic dignitaries of Mexico, the catholic priests, provides for as large a measure of religious freedom as any constitution of any capitalist country does.

So it is not at all a question of religious freedom. Everyone in Mexico is at liberty to worship any god and to follow any church he wants. What is at stake in the present conflict is not the issue of religious freedom but the possession of earthly riches.

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 the same as in many other lands, has appropriated to itself—by trickery, force and violence—large tracts of land. It is the possessor of tremendous material wealth which is controlled by the high priests of the church for their own enrichment and power. Like everywhere else, the real beneficiaries of this wealth are the rich priests, but not the poor followers.

But the peasantry of Mexico is suffering from land hunger. It is hungry for the possession of their tremendous earthly riches, for the unlimited right to exploit the peasants, and for complete freedom to conspire with others, by the same catholic priests. Consequently, the masses have revolted against the independence of Mexico.

Why Did They Support an Agent of Insult?

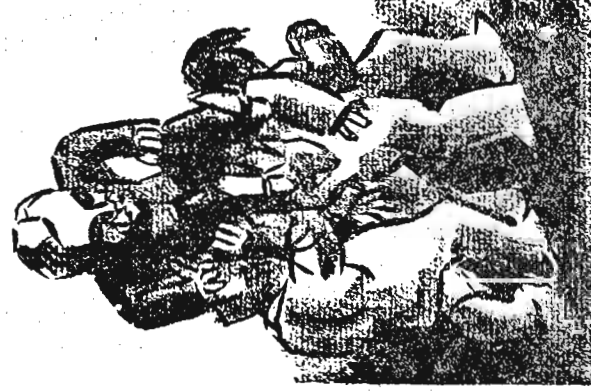
WE have addressed this query in our issue of last week to Walker, Fitzpatrick and half a dozen more labor officials in Illinois. We wanted to know from their own mouths: why they have endorsed and supported in the Illinois primaries Frank L. Smith, an agent and servant of the traction magnates.

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



Smith supported by Walker and Fitzpatrick.

bring into public office open enemies of the labor movement? Are the organized workers going to tolerate a situation where the organized power of the movement is being exploited in the interests of capitalists such as Insull and the six hundred million dollar worth utility corporation that he represents?

Our own opinion in the matter is well known. The Workers (Communist) Party is unalterably opposed to the anti-labor policy of supporting candidates for office on the tickets of capitalist parties. We stand for independent working class political action. We advocate and fight for a Labor Party to be organized by the trade unions and all other labor organizations.

We consider it treason—nothing short of treason—to the working class and to the labor movement to support capitalist parties and capitalist candidates. We therefore reiterate our query: Why did you support an agent of Insull?

—Alex Bittelman.

Woman's Home is Her Castle

By SPERLING BOWER.

NEAR smoky large copper and brass mills in Hamtramck a row of small company houses on Kosciuszko street looked all alike, top to bottom, front to back.

Behind the row lay a large dumping ground where cinders were smoldering. In front lay the pavement, where once in a while a romping child was killed or hurt by a speeding delivery truck.

Peter Swisky was coming home weary drunk at ten o'clock at night. He lived with Mrs. Swisky in the eleventh house from Joseph Campan avenue, known as Joe Campan's house. In his hip pocket a quart of moonshine was gurgling at every step. One, two, three, four—At the sixth house he tripped on a crack in the sidewalk, losing count. Arriving before the eleventh house, he was counting ten. So Swisky swerved in at the twelfth house, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Petosky.

"Hello, hello my friends," Swisky said to the Petoskys, walking in without knocking, thinking he was home. "You're always welcome to Pete Swisky's house, always welcome, yes sir. Have a drink."

Petosky and his wife began laughing. "Where have you been, Pete, to get all steamed up like this?" Petosky winked at his wife.

"O I met an old friend. His father knew my father in Posen. Where's that whisky bottle on parlor table. Get the glasses, Charlie."

"I suppose so," Swisky said. "I suppose so." Swisky said. "I suppose so."

The Citizen's Furnishing Company had sold the Petoskys, the Swiskys furniture sets just alike for \$20 down, \$10 a month. Virgin Mary's picture in color, bleeding heart showing, was hanging in each house. Mrs. Petosky, later helped Mrs. Swisky in selecting furniture, setting. Swisky was feeling magnanimously, magnificently at home. Helping Petosky carry glasses, he fell, staggering against a chair, breaking rung with foot.

"What do we care about a chair?—out of the way, you!" Swisky kicked chair into corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Petosky were looking at each other skeptically. Mrs. Petosky venturing: "They cost three dollars apiece."

"What do we care for three dollars? Ha! Have a drink!" Swisky, Petosky making reassuring grimaces at his wife.

"Get your wife up," Swisky said to Mr. and Mrs. Swisky. "Come on, sing about the soldier that fell in love with the girl. Get her up, get her up. It's too late. Let her sleep, Mrs. Swisky said mildly.

"We don't have to get up till five-thirty, Anna. It's only ten now." Petosky told her, winking down big drink, snuffing, smacking lips. "Ah!—fine whisky, Swisky! Where did you get it?"

"Down to Mike's. He trusted me for it." Mrs. Petosky said: "Well, you two can make fools of yourselves if you want to. I'm going to bed."

"Ha-ha-ha!" Swisky laughing. "That's right! Let the women go to bed. That's where they look best. Hey, Charlie? A woman looks best in bed. Sure! You're right. You go to bed. You wait for Charlie. Don't get to sleep. No! Charlie, he'll be along pretty soon, all happy like me. Whee! Have a drink!"

Mrs. Petosky, standing in the door, was looking back angrily at her husband, motioning to him to leave. Swisky, jerking head aside toward bedroom, whispering: "It's late, you won't be able to get up in the morning," scowling impatiently.

Petosky motioned her away. "Good night, fools," Mrs. Petosky snapped, walking across hall to bed room.

Come again, come again," Swisky sitting with his back toward her called forlornly. "Come see us again. Well, Charlie, here's a go!" Swisky holding

glass up, gulping whisky. "Here's bumps"—Petosky gulping his drink, shaking head, making faces, trembling violently.

Mrs. Petosky said from the dark: "You wait till I tell Pete! I'll tell you wife, too. Get out, get out!" It was Mrs. Swisky electing Petosky. Standing in nightgown in doorway, watching him lurching down steps, Mrs. Swisky heard the adjoining door opening noisily. A voice next door exclaimed: "You terrible man! You awful drunk man! You get out of here! You wait!"

Mrs. Petosky was electing Swisky. The two men, meeting on the sidewalk, walk between the two houses halted, swaying unsteadily together.

GENIUS IN AMERICA.

By E. MERRILL ROOT

Woodchucks sleep all winter—
Sleep and never budge,
Confidently waiting
Nature's nudges.

Wheat in Pharaoh's pyramid,
Confined with a dummy,
Waits a thousand years to sprout—
Unlike the mummy.

I'm the woodchuck in the earth
Of failure and rejection;
Mummy-confined wheat that waits
Resurrection.

Let the snow be pine-tree high . . .
Mummy never budge . . .
I can chuckle as I wait
Nature's nudges.

THE TINY WORKER

Edited by David Binevich, Philadelphia
Johnny Red, Assistant

A Weekly
Saturday, August 7, 1926
No. 11

Extra! Charmion Oliver is Back!

Last week we wanted to know what right away she sends us all kinds of news—more next week!

A Capitalist sat on a Soviet track. He heard the work. With Petosky off bottom step, pulling up abruptly.

"I'm all right, Pete." "You go back, Pete. I'm all right. You go back your wife, Pete. You go—right, Charlie. —night."

PHOOEE—A BAD EGG! It doesn't smell like under. The egg is a little chick called "business men." (The "business men" want to make money. So they pay low wages and make the Chamber of Commerce hate the unions and they support the church and Y. M. C. A. to dope the workers and keep them from seeing the light.)

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Morgan as a Banking and Railroad Grandee

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

On January 2, 1833, a circular marked "Private and Confidential," while Congress and the legislatures were busily enacting law after law, was issued by the three banking houses of Drexel, Morgan and Company, Brown Brothers and Company, and Kidder, Peabody and Company. The most painstaking care was exercised that this document should not find its way into the press, or otherwise become public. Indeed, extraordinary measures were taken to surround its contents with every precaution of secrecy.

Why this fear? Because the circular was an invitation, tacitly understood as a command, to the great railroad magnates to assemble at Morgan's house, No. 219 Madison avenue, and there form, in the phrase of the day, an iron-clad combination. The plan was to make a strict compact which would effect competition among certain railroads, and unite those interests in an agreement by which the people of the United States could be ruled even more effectively than before. For the sake of appearance, the case of the nature of the undertaking should leak into public print, the promoters garnished over their real purposes with a string of diverting phrases. Their sole aim, so they pleasantly intimated it, was an association "to maintain public, reasonable, uniform and stable rates," and they added that another object would be the gathering of statistics regarding railroads.

Such subtleties deceived nobody but the credulous or uninformed. A historic meeting in Morgan's house. That circular is a historic document, well worth more than passing notice; and he who is familiar with the forces then at work will rightly consider it of far greater importance than presidents' messages, ordinances of Congress or court's decrees.

At a time when the whole gravamen of law and judicial precedent was being used to insist upon industrial forces remaining stationary and stagnant, this circular came as a proclamation of defiance. Common and statute law solemnly declared that the thing called competition in trade must be kept alive, and that if it could not sustain itself by its own merits, the law should demand its maintenance. The causes producing and justifying competition were passing away, but none of the law-making bodies recognized the newer conditions, nor made any provisions for them. But the magnates realized that the old industrial system of competition was an

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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!"

Fingerprints, measurements. At the same time, the doctor injected a heart stimulant to brace up the dying man. But they still had to extort a declaration; cost what it may, they 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; was he 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 cigarette, if you like, Mr. Friedjung. . . Or what can I do for you? . . . Perhaps you have relatives, good friends, a fiancée, 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. . . And where does 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 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 stubbornness, 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 duncy 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 your— 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? . . ."

In such cases, shortly before the close of the gate, five minutes before the ext. . . To be sure, I am forensic physician, and above all, assistant to the judge, but inspector, we surely don't want to maltreat another corpse. . . The heart beat of the dying man faltered. Stopped. Broke through again, stopping, beating. . . drop by drop. . . Then it halted very, very slowly. . . "You see! . . ."

The doctor lifted the cover. "It is coming quite thick through the bandage. . ."

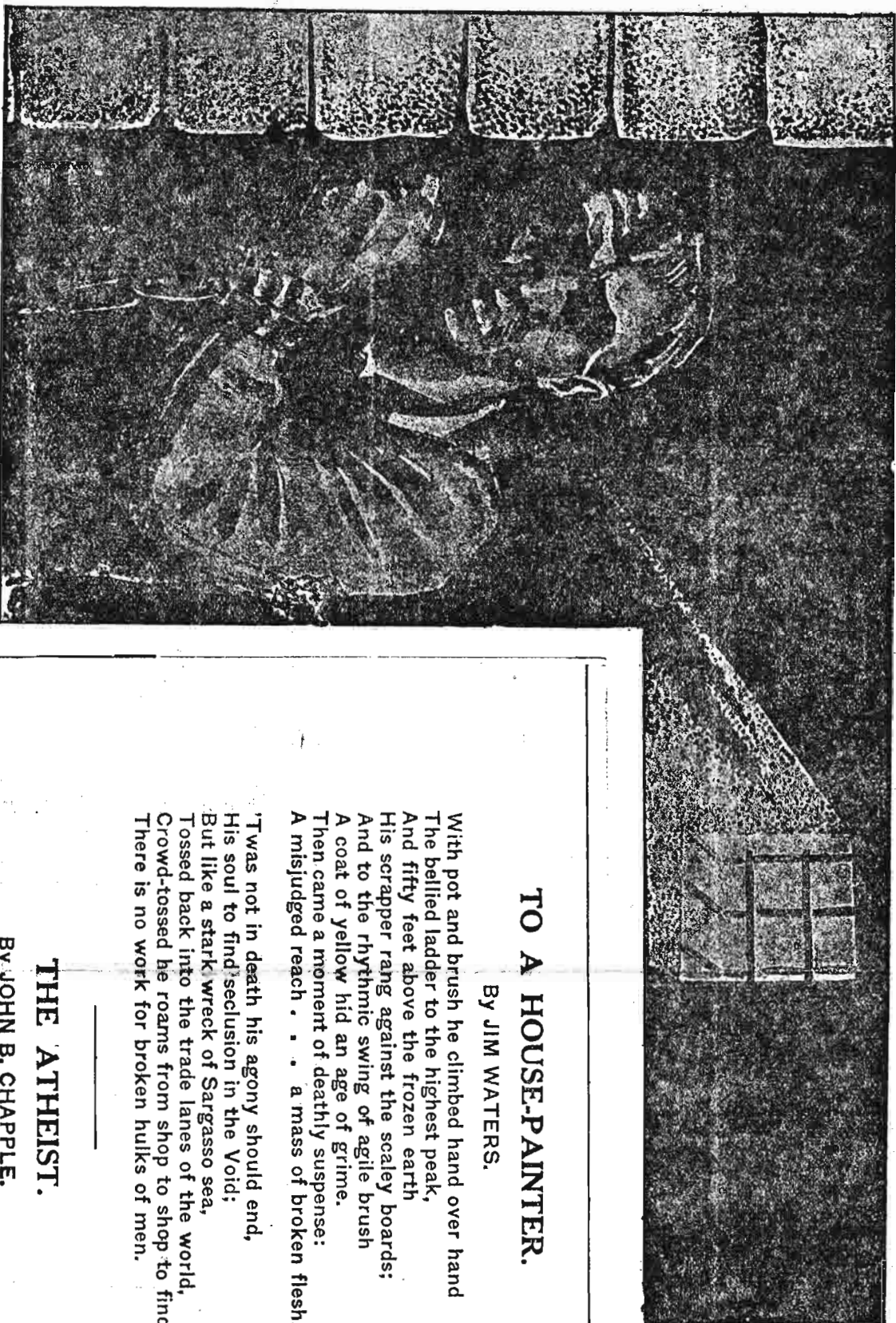
"So have mercy on us!" added a second. "Take heart. A declaration more or less is really of no consequence. Speak, we are men after all! German, honest, open men, who have nothing to fear nor hide, and were the world full of devils, our stronghold is our God. . . at bottom in the end, we all really want the same. . ."

Peter remained silent. The commissioners withdrew, banging the door. A comrade extended his hand to him. Peter's hand had become colorless, all his blood had withdrawn to his heart. Peter looked down at his hand; there it lay before him on the plaid bed cover, large, rested, inconceivably strange. "Be well!" answered Peter, and already from out of a very deep background, as if laid with a velvet night: "Take it easy! You'll do it all right! Teeth pressed tight. Working on like that. Isn't that right! . . . For, this is today immutably certain: even though the individual may fall, the whole, the proletarian class whine! . . ."

Peter said that already without words. The comrade no longer heard it. But this comrade from whom Peter took leave was not a single individual. No single person. He was anonymous, nameless; this comrade was: the party, this comrade was: the proletarian, this comrade was: the mass of all world full of devils, our stronghold is our God. . . at bottom in the end, we all really want the same. . .

This comrade was also called: the future of the world. Peter's lips still moved. Now he sank into himself. His eyes glowed with a white radiance. Human masses cried to one another. Human masses constantly pushed fighting towards one another. The sounds moved away from him now, like a surge of leaves sweeping thickly over the ground. Once more a tree-top of sound arched over him. Shots, screams, splinters of bone. . . the tree-top swung crashing over him. . . and it became autumn. . . The tree-top quaked and it became autumn. . .

It became dream-like quiet about him. . . In spite of the fact that Peter lay alone in the barred cell, he was never in his life as little lonely as now.



TO A HOUSE-PAINTER.

By JIM WATERS.

With pot and brush he climbed hand over hand The belted ladder to the highest peak, And fifty feet above the frozen earth His scraper rang against the scaly boards: And to the rhythmic swing of agile brush A coat of yellow hid an age of crime. Then came a moment of deathly suspense: A misjudged reach . . . a mass of broken flesh.

'Twas not in death his agony should end, His soul to find seclusion in the Void; But like a stark wreck of Sargasso sea, Tossed back into the trade lanes of the world, Crowd-tossed he roams from shop to shop to find There is no work for broken hulks of men.

THE ATHEIST.

By JOHN B. CHAPPLE.

He was an atheist. Saw life as a happenstance, An outgrowth of matter, And all life related; The cattle on his farm As his brothers. The storm came; Shivered in prayer in the cellar. He fought his way to the barn, Striving to get his sheep to shelter For halibones like eggs were battering down. Then came the tail of the tornado, With its roar that filled everything, Whipping its way along. It caught him and tossed him against a tool shed With a force like a thunderbolt.

The rest Who had shivered in prayer in the cellar Were unhurt; He was killed. They had the guts to say He died because he was an atheist And that he should have prayed with them, And that it was God's will.

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 conditions under which the miner has oftentimes 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 degrading classes of work in a coal mine, particularly where the workings are going to the dip or to the rise, and also where the roads are "long, low, and narrow." In a section where I was just before the lock-out, two and sometimes three men were required to push the loaded tub from the coal face. I have witnessed 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 position by keeping his body as far away from the roof 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 he attempts 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 rubbed 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 workings the coal miner when heaving the coal has to place his body in a most unnatural position, having to be full-stretched or half-crouched on his right or left

side, his head inclining downwards. He has to swing his pick for almost seven hours. Much physical exhaustion is the result at the end of his day's work.

In rise working he has sometimes to erect temporary scaffolds to enable him to perform his work. A positive danger in this work confronts the heaver. Should a piece of coal break away suddenly while he is working, there is little or no chance of escape from death or serious injury. Examples of this class of work are to be seen in Douglas Castle Colliery, Lancashire, which was on strike before the lock-out, and had been so for eleven months in resistance to ton-rate reductions, etc.

The height of coal in many collieries is from sixteen inches upwards. I ask your readers to imagine a human being having to work underneath a height of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty inches, with water on the pavement, or dripping or pouring on you from the roof! Such is the case in several collieries.

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 miner's nystagmus, he finds it very difficult to get employment, particularly in a safety-lamp colliery. He is given a form to sign "Declaring whether or not he has at any time suffered from nystagmus." If yes, there is little chance of him being employed again as a miner even though 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 individuals is most appalling.

I know of a heaver, 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., and was told by his employer that if he was not pleased he could leave the job! On the same rates another miner earned £1 5s. 8d. for four shifts. 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.

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.