

EXPOSE BRITISH IN CHINESE WAR

Communist Campaign Gets Under Way

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHAT is left of the socialist party of America is suffering from united front phobia. Lest any of their members should be roped in on a joint campaign of many working-class organizations where Communists participated, the national secretary of the socialist party has forwarded a letter of instructions to all units of the party warning them against voting for Communists to any executive position, lest the Communists gain any prestige as a result. The fiasco made by the socialists of the futile split in the Anti-Fascist Alliance is not very encouraging for their success in future splitting tactics.

DESPITE Governor Blaine's victory over Senator Lenroot in Wisconsin for the senatorial nomination, the old LaFollette machine is badly bent. A former follower of LaFollette, Fred R. Zimmerman, ran away with the gubernatorial nomination from Herman L. Ekern, the LaFollette family candidate. Now it remains to be seen whether the LaFollette-Blaine combination will make a deal with Zimmerman, run an independent candidate against him in the finals or whether Zimmerman will make an alliance with the republican "stalwarts" and make the chances of "Young Bob's" re-election in 1928 a slim possibility.

THE late LaFollette helped to stun the national farmer-labor party movement in 1924 with a well-directed anti-radical blow at the St. Paul convention. His efforts to curry favor with the capitalists did not help him any, the labor bureaucrats say. He went over, almost entirely to the two old parties before election and the disappointment hastened LaFollette's end. The LaFollette-Blaine machine in Wisconsin will not do any more for labor than the late "fighting Bob" did. What the workers of Wisconsin (Continued on page 4)

EMIL HOLMES DESERTS F.L. PARTY COLORS

Will Be Expelled from Organization

By WM. F. DUNNE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 12.—Emil Holmes, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the farmer-labor ticket in Minnesota will be expelled from the party following his endorsement of Alfred Jacques, democratic gubernatorial candidate, according to statements made by Henry Telgen, farmer-labor party campaign manager and other spokesmen of the farmer-labor party.

Accidental Nomination.
Holmes' desertion of the farmer-labor party clears up an embarrassing situation resulting from his accidental nomination and proves that he has been nothing more or less than an agent of the old parties in the ranks of the farmer-laborites.

Holmes' endorsement of the democratic candidate came after he was ruled out of order at a recent meeting of farmer-labor party candidates at which he tried to introduce a resolution condemning Communism.

Repudiate Ticket.
He not only has denounced Magnus Johnson but had repudiated the whole farmer-labor ticket with one exception—Minnie Oederhold, candidate for clerk of the supreme court.

Immediately after his endorsement by Holmes, Jacques, in a public statement, denounced class parties and the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief. Legal authorities here state that Holmes' name cannot be removed from the farmer-labor ballot.

GERMAN TESTIFIES HE HAS EVIDENCE TO SHOW DAUGHERTY CONSPIRACY



Among the early witnesses called by the prosecution in the Daugherty-Miller trial at New York is Richard Merton of Germany, above, who is agent for a Swiss firm. He is said to have definite evidence of a Daugherty-Miller conspiracy to defraud the government.

DAUGHERTY NOW CLAIMS BRIBE WAS ONLY FEE

German Magnate Will Resume Stand Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cross examination of Richard Merton, German metal financier, the government star witness in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Colonel Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, will be resumed Monday.

It was learned today that the defense plans to call George R. Williams, first assistant to Colonel Miller. Williams was mentioned frequently in the testimony. At one point Buckner described him "a conspirator," but his name does not appear in the conspiracy indictment.

Why He Paid Money.
Merton on the stand related how and why he had paid \$441,000—\$391,000 in bonds and \$50,000 by check—to the late John T. King, in 1921, in consideration of the transfer of the \$7,000,000 German equity in the American Metal company's assets, seized by the government at the time of the war to the German-controlled Society Suisse Pour Valeurs De Metaux.

Had Large Sum.
Merton also told of Colonel Miller bringing personally from Washington almost \$6,500,000 in two checks, which represented the bulk of the proceeds involved in the Society Suisse American Metal company.

The defense strategy is based on the claim that the \$441,000 delivered to John T. King, G. O. P. national figure, Harry M. Daugherty, attorney general and Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian was not a bribe but a fee for services rendered.

Dropped Off in Time.
The name of Jesse Smith is frequently heard at the trial. Smith was a small businessman in a small Ohio town when the "Ohio Gang" got into the white house. Afterwards Smith was given a desk in the department of justice and the not an employee of the department he received a salary and expenses. He committed suicide when his bootlegging and other grafting activities were on the point of being exposed. For a long time he lived in the same apartment with Daugherty.

Grab \$4,000 on Street.
Bandits kidnapped William Stoeckel, 35, as he was returning to his office from the Equitable Trust company, robbed him of \$4,000, which he obtained there, and then tossed him out of their automobile on the south side of the city.

WORKERS PARTY SHOWS ACTIVITY IN MANY STATES

Many Meets Planned; Print Much Literature

This week marks the speeding up of the congressional campaigns of the Workers (Communist) Party in more than a dozen states over the nation.

Petitions for candidates are being circulated where sufficient signatures have not already been secured to put the Communist ticket on the ballot; mass meetings are being planned, the distribution of literature is being developed, accompanied by drives for new members for the party and subscriptions for The DAILY WORKER and other party publications.

Candidates in Many States.
Either state or congressional candidates, or both, will be in the field carrying the standards of the Workers (Communist) Party in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and California with prospects of Communist tickets in additional states.

The Workers (Communist) Party will also support the campaigns already on of the Farmer-Labor movement in Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, and in other states where the drive for independent political action thru a Farmer-Labor Party shows signs of an immediate crystallization.

100,000 Pamphlets Put Out.
One hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For; Why Workers Should Join," written by C. E. Ruthenberg, have already been sent out for distribution. It is planned to publish at least half a million. This distribution is the basis for the intensive drive for an increased party membership.

Five hundred thousand copies of the Party's Congressional Platform, recently published in The DAILY WORKER, are also being printed. There will be several leaflets for general distribution, among them one on "Dollar Democracy," showing American democracy in action with its huge slush funds, and another exposing the attacks on labor by the government. The campaign will include demands for farmers' relief.

300 Mass Meetings Arranged.
Arrangements are almost completed for 300 mass meetings to be held during the campaign. These are being directed from the national office. The local and district organizations of the party will increase this number.

The first campaign tour planned by the party was completed by William F. Dunne Sunday, speaking at Milwaukee, Wis.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States senator in Illinois, starts a second tour tonight, speaking in Toledo, Ohio, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie, and in Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

Many Speakers Tour Country.
Among the many party speakers who will tour the country during the campaign are Ben Gitlow, candidate for vice-president in 1924; C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the party; Bert Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School; Harry Wicks, Rebecca Grecht, William J. White and Manuel Gomez.

Local speakers will be drawn into the campaign everywhere, while special tours will be planned for all candidates.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Premier Baldwin has been called back from his vacation in France because of the serious situation in China, where British stands in danger of losing out entirely in view of the defeat of Wu Pei-fu, its native Chinese agent, and the sweeping victories of the Cantonese government thru central China.

What am I?



"Dearborn Independent": For an average American it is almost impossible to tell whether he is a republican or democrat—both of these parties are so alike, that the only difference is in the name and the outer crust.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

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

Nominations Officially Filed:

Michigan.—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:
Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:
Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skrtic.
Ninth District, William P. Mikades and Sam Shore.
State Senator, William Schmidt.

WILL LABOR BREAK WITH SAM INSULL?

Streator Convention to Test Officials

By ARNE SWABECK.

The exposure of the slush fund in the Illinois primaries as brought out by the senatorial committee of investigation has proven at least one thing conclusively, namely, that the selection of candidates on the capitalist tickets is completely in the control of those who can put up the cash. After such proof has been furnished, the support given by labor representatives to candidates thus selected becomes nothing short of treason to the labor movement.

That the money power controls the present congressional and senatorial election machinery, that it controls the two old parties and their selection of candidates, we knew before; but to the labor movement it becomes disturbing in this situation to note that a complete political alliance exists between such selected candidates, the politicians of the capitalist parties, and officials of the Illinois trade union movement.

Plays Both Sides Against Labor.
Samuel Insull, the head of the big utility corporation, the traction magnate, the one who fights determinedly (Continued on page 6)

U. S. WARSHIPS TURN GUNS ON CANTON TROOPS

Act as Convoy for British "Merchantman"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
U. S. Navy Fires On Cantonese.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Admiral Clarence S. Williams, commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, has cabled the navy department confirming the report that American destroyers Stewart and Pope, the gunboat Palos and the mine sweeper Pigeon, fired upon the Cantonese occupying the river fortress at Hangyang, when the Chinese attempted to investigate the character of passing boats.

It is admitted that the Palos and the Pigeon were conveying a British "merchantman." The state department does not give any information on whether the British "merchant" vessel was loaded with arms for the reactionary troops.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.—The naval-consular parley of the imperialist powers going on at Hankow is expected to disclose one of the nastiest tricks ever turned on the intriguing British imperialists by the Chinese nationalists in connection with the investigation of the clash at Wansien between British marines and subordinate troops of Wu Pei-fu. The incident is cause for Homeric laughter.

Those "Merchant" Ships.
The British have been subsidizing Wu Pei-fu in his fight against the Cantonese armies. Supposedly innocent "merchant" vessels, sometimes conveyed by gunboats, have been carrying shipments of arms and ammunition to the reactionary troops of Wu up the Yangtze, as have similar "merchant" ships of other nations as well, including the United States.

According to first reports, the clash at Wansien, fully 1,200 miles up the Yangtze in interior China, arose over an alleged accidental sinking of small boats filled with troops under General Yangsen, one of Wu's reactionary subordinates, by a British "merchantman."

Row With Ally.
It was stated that Yangsen seized two British "merchantmen" to insure compensation, and refused to let them go on the demand of the British consul at Chungking, whereupon British marines attempted a forcible rescue and received a sound thrashing by the Chinese troops of Yangsen, retreating with seven dead and fifteen wounded.

It is now revealed that the two "merchantmen" were loaded with arms for the reactionary troops of Yangsen. But when they reached Wansien, the boats were boarded by officers of the Cantonese troops, who convinced the ships' captains that they were the ones to whom the arms were to be delivered.

Cantonese Get the Arms.
The arms were, therefore, turned over to the Cantonese. But when Wu's subordinate, General Yangsen discovered that the arms had been given to the Cantonese, he accused the British of double-crossing, and promptly seized the vessels. Then followed the attempt to rescue and the loss of British marines shot down by their allies.

This is very unpleasant to the British, since it exposes to the world their support of Wu Pei-fu, who in turn is exposed as a tool of imperialism, as the Cantonese have claimed.

Canton Whipping Sun.
More bad news for the imperialists is contained in dispatches showing that the Cantonese are winning against the newest imperialist hopeful, General Sun Chau-fang, ruler of most of the five provinces on the lower Yangtze. Sun, at British behest, declared war on the Cantonese when the latter showed their strength by routing Wu Pei-fu at Hankow.

The Cantonese replied with an ultimatum to Sun to get his troops out of the province of Kiangsi. Now the report is that the Cantonese advance against Sun has taken the city of Pingliank, 100 miles west of Nanchang, the capital of the province. The troops of Sun are retreating in disorder toward the capital. Wu Pei-fu seems completely put out of the fight, in spite of his boasts about reorganizing his army as he retreats into Honan.

Hangs Self in Home.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Louis Otmar, fifty-four, committed suicide by hanging himself in his home in Cudahy, Wisconsin today.

SOVIET LABOR HEAD IN BERLIN FOR ANGLO-RUSS MEET DECLARES BRITISH MINERS ARE ISOLATED

BERLIN (By Mail).—After the conclusion of the session of the Anglo-Russian committee in Berlin, Comrade Andreyev, the chairman of the Russian delegation, made the following declaration to the representative of the "In-precorr":

"To the question, how we, the representatives of the Soviet Labor Unions, estimate the situation in the struggle of the British miners, I must say the following:

Facts Prove Estimate was Correct.
"We have very often expressed with great clarity our opinions concerning the estimation of the events in Great Britain, in the decisions of the central council of Soviet labor unions. The latest happenings in connection with this struggle have completely corroborated our estimation.

"The struggle of the miners is lengthy and has already lasted over four months. We can only express our astonishment at the persistency and the heroism with which the miners are fighting. A possible victory

for the miners will demand tremendous sufferings and sacrifices from the fighters because all forces are being mobilized against them.

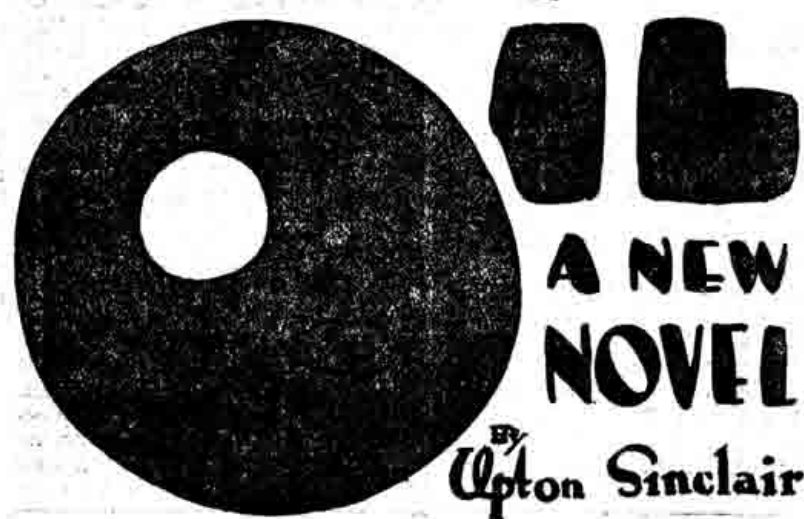
Scab Coal the Danger.
"The unhindered transport of strike-breaking coal from abroad to Great Britain, and the transport of this coal in Great Britain itself is a great danger for the struggle. This gives the enemies of the miners, the employers and the government, a powerful weapon in the hand. It is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

IT DOES NOT MATTER

if you missed the first part of this great novel. Begin the best part

Starting Today!

of



Today begins Book II of "Oil," and it will run every day until completed. Herewith is reprinted a brief synopsis of the first book.

J. Arnold Rose is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Rose, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunny, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now demands of the men will be granted and Bunny is very happy.

CHAPTER VIII
THE WAR.
I
Eunice Hoyt was the daughter of "Tommy" Hoyt, of Hoyt and Brainerd, whose advertisements of investment securities you saw on the financial pages of the Beach City newspapers. Tommy you saw at racing meets and boxing events, and generally you noticed that he had with him a new lady, highly and artificially

(Continued on page 6)

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

TO FIGHT
TO HELP
TO BUILD
TO STRENGTHEN
TO PROTECT
TO ORGANIZE
TO ESTABLISH
TO ABOLISH

For Militant Trade Unionism

Workers Win Their Strikes

A Labor Party

Labor Defense

The Foreign-Born Workers

The Unorganized

A Workers' and Farmers' Government

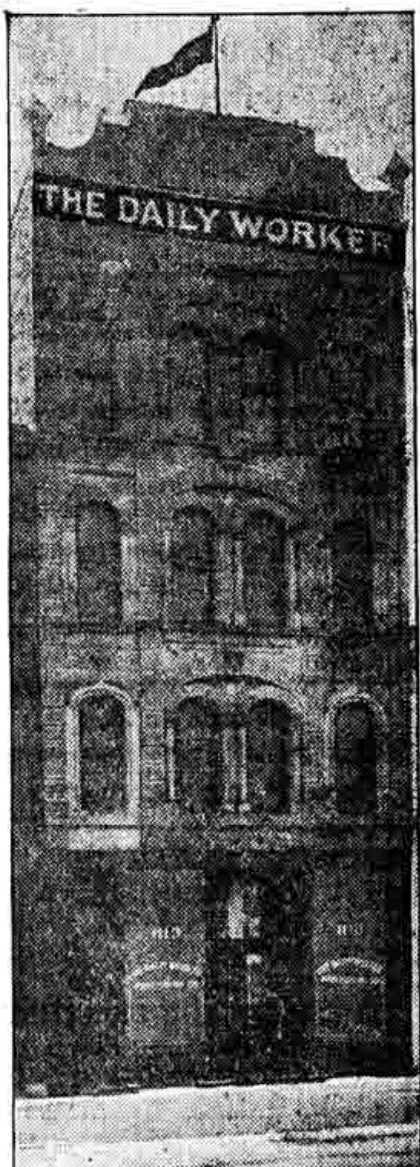
Capitalism



We will fight with and for **THE DAILY WORKER**

The Daily Worker Needs Your Help Now!

"The Source of
Working Class
Literature"



This is the home of The Daily Worker, made possible by the sacrifice and generosity of thousands of working men and women. For three years 1113 West Washington Blvd. has been the heart and the center of the revolutionary labor movement in America.

THE DAILY WORKER has for nearly three years carried on a militant struggle for the workers' interests.

It has been in the heart of every labor struggle, telling the facts about the struggle, meeting the lies of the enemies of labor, inspiring the workers with courage and enthusiasm to go forward to victory.

It is a big job to keep alive a daily paper fighting for the interests of the workers. But with the help of the conscious courageous workers who understand the class struggle and the need of a DAILY WORKER to speak for the workers, it has been done.

Thru months of storm and stress, thru ever recurring financial crises which threatened the life of OUR PAPER, the flag of a militant workers' daily has been kept flying.

We have kept the Daily Worker alive.

We must "KEEP THE DAILY WORKER."

Every Militant Worker Must Aid.

Each year The DAILY WORKER has been compelled to come to those whose cause it serves for help.

It has found new strength to live and carry on its services to the workers' cause thru the contributions they have been willing to make in order to keep their paper alive.

This year the crisis which The DAILY WORKER faces is deeper and the help must be greater. We have the accumulated financial burdens of nearly three years of struggle on our shoulders.

To Meet the Situation the Daily Worker Must Raise \$50,000.

Without that sum or near that sum the future outlook for your paper is dark. With that sum we can KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. We can clear up its financial obligations and place it on a sound basis for another year of service to the workers' cause.

We are certain that those supporters of The DAILY WORKER who have kept it alive during the last two and a half years, together with the new friends it has now, will come to its aid again and help us to

Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The Forward Movement of Labor.

The workers are developing a new fighting spirit. The period of easy submission to capitalist oppression and exploitation, to cutting wages, worsening working conditions, is over. The workers are again beginning to march.

This is shown in the hard-fought battle of the anthracite miners, the victorious struggle of the New York furriers, the splendid fight of the Passaic textile workers, the determined struggle of the New York garment workers.

The railroad workers are demanding higher wages. The coal miners are making a fight to cleanse their union of the agents of the bosses and preparing for a militant struggle.

The new mood of labor will create a greater field for The DAILY WORKER. It will be able to win a broader support and build a sounder foundation for itself.

We must KEEP THE DAILY WORKER so it can remain the militant voice of the workers, helping the workers in their strikes, fighting for left wing unionism, for the protection of the foreign-born, for labor defense, for a labor party, for the workers' and farmers' government and for the abolition of capitalism.

Help Must Come Quickly.

The situation of The DAILY WORKER is critical. It must have help quickly. To meet its obligations and keep its flag flying it must raise \$10,000 during the next ten days and the whole of the \$50,000 fund in the next three months.

The \$10,000 is needed at once to pay paper bills so that more paper can be secured, without which The DAILY WORKER cannot appear. It must pay the workers in its printing plant, there can be no DAILY WORKER without their services.

Buy "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.

To raise the \$10,000 immediately and \$40,000 during the next three months we are issuing "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.

Every supporter of The DAILY WORKER, every reader, every member of the Workers (Communist) Party must come to the aid of The DAILY WORKER immediately by buying as large a block as possible of the "Keep the Daily Worker" Certificates.

The certificates are issued in denominations of \$10, \$5, \$2 and \$1.

Send in Your Remittance for Certificates Today

Visit your friends, shopmates, fellow union or fraternal organization members and get them to subscribe.

Show the capitalists that the workers are ready to fight for their paper to help **Keep It to Fight Capitalism.**

Use This Coupon Immediately and "Keep The DAILY WORKER."

The Daily Worker

WM. F. DUNNE,
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
Editors.

M. J. LOEB,
Business Manager.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary
Workers (Communist)
Party.

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Workers (Communist) Party

The Election Campaign Is On!



PLAN OPENING OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

Engdahl at Engineers' Hall, Sept. 19

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Communist here are making big preparations for the opening of the congressional campaign in this section of the state with the meeting Sunday night, Sept. 19, 8 p. m., at Engineers' Hall, 26 W. Huron St., to be addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER.

Engdahl comes to Buffalo following his meeting at Rochester. He has not been in Buffalo since he spoke here during the presidential campaign in 1924. The meeting is securing wide publicity in the shops and an excellent outpouring of workers is expected.

Speaks in Chicago, Sept. 22.

The meeting to be addressed by Engdahl in Chicago, following his return from the east and before going to Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be held at Mirror Hall, N. Western Ave., and W. Division St. Engdahl is candidate for United States senator from Illinois. Congressional candidates put in the field by the Workers (Communist) Party in Chicago are Sam Hammersmark, 7th district; Mathilda Kalousek, 6th district, and Elizabeth Griffin, first district. An intensive campaign for signatures, to put these party candidates on the ballot, is now being carried on.

Engdahl's Campaign Tour.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Tonight, Sept. 13, at Iota Hall, Grant Hotel, Jefferson near Erie.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Tomorrow night, Sept. 14, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio and Federal streets.

NEW HAVEN—Wednesday, Sept. 15 BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.

WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17. ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.

BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, 26 W. Huron St.

CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20. DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5969 14th street.

CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., Mirror Hall, N. Western Ave. and W. Division St.

MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24. ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 24.

ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25. MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

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

COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN
With Conclusions by
WM. Z. FOSTER

The first booklet of its kind issued. A most valuable study of the growth of a new menace to American organized labor by a keen student of the problem. A simple and most interesting booklet with the addition of conclusions drawn by the leader of the American Left Wing Movement. \$25

THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

By TOM BELL

In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication. \$15

Boston Party Holds Membership Meeting Friday, Sept. 17th

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—There will be an important membership meeting for all members of the Workers (Communist) Party in Boston and neighboring cities. This meeting will be held on Friday, September 17, at 7:30 p. m., at 249 Friend street, near North Station. All party members will be expected to attend. Membership books will have to be shown at the door.

Membership Meets in Jersey Towns

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The following party membership meetings will take place in New Jersey this and next week:

North Hudson—Tuesday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m., at 347 West St., Union City; Elizabeth—Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 p. m., at 69 S. Park St.; Paterson—Thursday, Sept. 16, 8 p. m., at 89 Bridge St.

CHICAGO PARTY STARTS DRIVE FOR SIGNATURES

Intensive Campaign to Get on Ticket

An intensive campaign is being staged by the district organization of the Chicago Workers (Communist) Party to make certain of getting the party candidates on the ballot in the coming elections. The district organizer, Arne Swabeck, announces that the petitions have been issued a little late and that a well organized attempt to get signatures must be made if the party candidates are to go on the ticket.

To facilitate the getting of signatures and to get the party to move en masse for the securing of the necessary number of names, meetings are being called in the various congressional districts for Sunday morning, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. The comrades will meet at that hour to report on the number of signatures secured and, if necessary to go out that very day and fill out the quota.

The Schedule.

The meetings are scheduled as follows: In the 6th congressional district, where Mathilda Kalousek is the nominee for congress, the party members and sympathizers will meet at Freiheit Hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd. Section 4 of the party is assigned to this district.

In the 7th congressional district, where Sam Hammersmark is the nominee, Sections 5 and 6 of the party are combining to get signatures and the members of these sections will meet at Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

In the 1st congressional district, Comrade Elizabeth Griffin is the nominee and Sections 1 and 3 of the party are combining to put her on the ballot. Comrades of this section will meet at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave., to report on the signatures secured.

Senate Nominee. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl is the nominee of the party for senator from Illinois. All sections of the Chicago party are combining to get signatures on his petition, there being no district requirements in this case. Each party therefore has two petitions to work on. One for his congressional district, the other for the state.

All these meetings will occur on the same morning, Sunday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. Pick the right hall and don't fail to appear.

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

WORKERS' SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT OPENS SEMESTER

Concert and Dance to Start Off Term

The scene is all set for the good old-fashioned get-together which the Chicago Workers' School students have planned as their celebration of the opening of the Fall 1926 term.

The time is Sunday, Sept. 19th, at 8 p. m.; the place is the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Admission price is 50c.

Good Concert. It is planned to have a very good concert preceding the dance. In addition, there will be a special display of shop bulletins published by Workers' Party units in all parts of the country. This will be a demonstration of the close unity of theory and practice in Communist education.

After Permanent School. The object of the school this year is to lay the basis for the development of a real permanent educational institution for the militant workers of Chicago. The students themselves have entered into this project with real spirit and enthusiasm and call upon all workers in the party and sympathetic to it to give them their cooperation.

The plans for the coming term have already been laid out. They include the following courses:

1. The History of the Three Workers' Internationals, teacher, Max Shachtman.
2. Trade Union Tactics and Strategy, teacher Arne Swabeck.
3. Elements of Communism, teacher Bittelmann.
4. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, teacher Simons.
5. Communist Party organization and Functioning, teacher Abner.
6. A. B. C. of the Class Struggle, (class held on South Side), teacher Kaplan.

Classes in English for the foreign-born workers and also a class for Worker Correspondents are to be organized.

Don't forget—the first student's affair of the season, Sunday, September 19th at 8 p. m. at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., for a real good time in the informal comradesly spirit that we all enjoy.

Detroit Has District Picnic Sunday, Sept. 19

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—Detroit will close its picnic season with the District picnic, Sunday, Sept. 19th at the Finnish Camp grounds on Loon Lake. A fleet of several hundred automobiles will leave the district office, 1967 Grand River Ave., at 10 a. m. Sunday morning. Those without cars must leave their names at the district office not later than Saturday, Sept. 18.

Finnish Picnic grounds consist of 100 acres of land located on the eastern shore of Loon Lake with an additional 20-acre lake in the center of the grounds. A modern steam bath, owned and operated by the Finnish comrades is located on the edge of the lake. An up-to-date athletic field and a dance floor has been added to the grounds recently. Wholesome home made meals will be served at the grounds.

Bertram Wolfe Speaks at Los Angeles Meet

The Co-operative Hall has been engaged for the night of Sept. 25th when Comrade Bertram Wolfe will give a lecture dealing with the present congressional campaign of the party. Keep the date in mind. The price of admission is 25 cents. Co-operative Center Hall is at 2706 Brooklyn Ave.

SANTA MONICA CHIEF ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT COMMUNIST ADDRESS BEFORE OPEN FORUM, BUT FAILS

By W. E. CARPENTER.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Sept. 12.—The chief of police of Santa Monica, Cal., attempted to stop an address by a Workers Party member which was scheduled to be given before the Peoples' Forum, in the city park. He got the following letter from W. E. Carpenter, in charge of the meeting:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your commands, given on your visit to my apartment, Aug. 14, I informed Mr. Schneiderman, that you forbid him to address "People's Forum," for the reasons, according to your statements:

First, That a committee, representing over thirty persons, gathered in the city park, at 7th and California Sts., informed you, that a sign printed with red paint, was posted there on the sign board for announcing meetings, said sign reading, "What the Communists Want, by a Communist."

Second, You thought it out of place, that red paint should be used, in printing the sign, therefore had removed the sign amid great cheers, and sign was then in your car.

Third, That Pasadena would not allow a Communist to speak, and Santa Monica must do the same.

Fourth, The committee was so wrought up that they had threatened rough treatment to the speaker, with injury to limb and danger to life, if stated speech were attempted. Therefore you forbid the speech to be made. This even after I had informed you that the "People's Forum" had invited the speaker to address them.

On Sunday, Aug. 5, date of meeting, about 75 elderly persons, including some capitalists, retired business men and representatives from your office met in the city park. The chairman inquired of me regarding the non-appearance of the speaker.

I explained regarding your visit, but was unable to explain what had happened to the committee, that had threatened mob rule with injury or possible loss of life as its aim, and have not seen any account of arrest of such committee.

After being informed of your ukase, the meeting voted unanimously to have the speaker appear, and give the advertised address.

As I noticed a flying squadron of American Legion in the offing, I knew they would protect an American citizen in his rights which includes free speech. So I notified Mr. Schneiderman, who addressed a meeting lasting two hours, and a very peaceable meeting it was.

As you stated you knew nothing about Communism, I can recommend very highly, a book I have just finished reading. It was written by two men, who have had the extreme honor of assisting in the administration of a Communist government, of over 150 millions of peoples, in a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface, therefore know of what they write.

Communism is fast gaining ground in the United States, and you will hear more of it in the future.

This book can be obtained at The Workers (Communist) Party, 322 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles, Cal. Its title is "The A. B. C. of Communism."

Los Angeles Press Picnic Attracts Rebels for Oct. 12

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12.—A great day for the gathering of rebels. Get this date and don't forget it: October the 12th, 1926—Place, "Rose Hill Park." Don't bring any lunch, there will be plenty of eats and all kinds of refreshments, good speaking, amusements and games.

All this at the International Press picnic.

All rebels are asked to arrange their outings for the above date no matter whether they live in New York or California. It is the International Press picnic.

Youth Meeting Rebuilds League

GARY, Ind.—A fairly well attended International Youth Day meeting was held here on Friday, at the Workers Hall. Speeches were given by the local Workers Party organizer, Comrade Borisof, by Comrade Paul Bucha Hammond's leading pioneer, (many other Hammond Pioneers were present) and by a Young Workers League comrade from Chicago. In addition to the speaking there were recitations by Comrades Ropar and Conovic. Refreshments were served and a collection of \$12 was made for the Young Worker and the Young Comrade.

Comrades of the formerly strong Young Workers League branch, which had existed in Gary who were present, were quite encouraged by the meeting and arranged to get together on the following Sunday to discuss plans for putting Gary back on the map of organized Young Workers League territory.

Prohibition Advocate Dies.

WAUWATOSA, Wis., Sept. 12.—James Martin Skinner, for half a century a leader in the international prohibition movement, was dead at his home here today. For 15 years, he was secretary and assistant superintendent of the Washington Home for Inebriates. He was aged 75.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Wages of Mail Order House Youth Is "Dirty Shame," Says Manager

Dear Sir:—In regards to your pamphlet for the young workers—it is a wonderful thing and a great help to the workers of today. I am a department manager in a mail order house here in Chicago and have charge of 28 men under me and it is a dirty shame—the low wages that are paid to the young workers and upon which they are forced to live. The labor men earn \$23 per week and the girls earn \$10 to \$15 per week, while the young men earn \$15 to \$17 per week for their labor. But it is not my fault on the wage question. I really feel sorry for them, most of them are married and their wives are also working in order to live. That is the reason why so much goods are stolen in our place on account of measly low wages. A great lawyer stated that low wages and unsanitary working conditions and unemployment are the cause of seven-eighths of our crime and vice—divorces, murders and corruption in our country. The rich man is the fault on account of low wages and other conditions that he hands out.

There ought to be a law against such greed, as is shown by the rich, the so-called Americans as they say they are. Something should be done for the working class for a better living in this life. There was 7 or 8 managers who talked very well about the Young Workers League and we hope you people would spread more propaganda to the workers. It is a great help and the best I ever came across in 38 years in the slave field. I hope you get to all the mail order houses and factories and department stores with your propaganda to the working class. It is slow, but the time will come. The people want a change nowadays from the old rotten political machine to something good for the workers.

I will close with the best of luck and success and keep up the good work for the future generations and humanity.

Signed,
P. S. Some of our men are going to join the Young Workers League.

A SHORT STORY RAH, RAH BOYS COLLEGE LIFE

(SECOND INSTALLMENT.)

BUT Mike didn't think of that. Mike had never really thought of the college as a place where one went to learn the sciences—or at least he hadn't thought of that for many, many years.

Heaven and the great vine-covered buildings held equal fascination and charm for him. They both seemed so far, so unreachable. The heavy gates of the college seemed to guard some precious supernatural life. The figures that sauntered back and forth thru the gates were like young gods, whose swagger he had tried to imitate as a youngster, whose dress he had copied in a cheap coarse way when adolescent. The sight of one of these creatures, new and young and fresh each year, like gods that never grow old, even now stirred him with speechless awe. Even the annual return of the old graduates, years adding to the gray on their temples, did not quite break this charm of everlasting youth, for gray as they may become they never seemed to get old, youth bloomed on their cheeks and sparkled in their eyes.

He always watched for the class of '31. That was the class he would have graduated from had he gotten past his fourth winter at school and had he been one of those born lucky enough to be entitled to such an honor.

There they came! He recognized the faces. He missed some of them and wondered where they were. Death in relation to these gods never occurred to him. His mother had washed for that lad—he had shined the boots of that gray-haired boy. Mike sighed. A youth in a mechanics' jumper turned to him.

"How long have you lived here, Dad?"

"All my life; was born here," Mike answered proudly.

"Then you must have known some of these boys in the old days, eh?" Mike put back his narrow shoulders as far as his crooked back would let him and answered, pride in his eyes: "If I had gone to college I'd have been in the class of '31."

The young mechanic looked at the shrunken old figure, bloodless and gray besides him, and then at the young old faces that were passing in the special cars for the class of '31.

"Why didn't you go to college?" Mike croaked a little laugh. "Me go to college? My father died when

Seven Years of the Communist Party of America, by C. E. Ruthenberg.

What Do the Elections Mean to Us? by Max Bedacht.

The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico, by Manuel Gomez.

A Dangerous Situation, by William Z. Foster.

Two Tactics, by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

War and Youth, by Sam Darcy.

The Rebellion of Canada, by Maurice Spector.

"Employee Education in Economics," by Will Herberg.

Michael Alexandrovitch Bakunin, by Karl Radek.

The Great People's Referendum, by Alexander Bittelmann.

Reviews.

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Co-operative Section

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

NEWS AND COMMENT

Early Struggles in Great Britain

By JOHN HAMILTON

In "The Cooperative Movement."

THE chief obstacles to the success of the co-operative movement were the hostility of shopkeepers and wholesalers, the lack of education, unbusiness-like methods, and the absence of legal protection. Fraud by officials and store-keepers was fairly common, although the general honesty of those entrusted with responsible administrative positions in the workers' movements has been very marked considering the temptations of the average worker's life. Holyoake tells us that "some of the stores appear to have been troubled by the disappearance of cheese in larger proportion than the sales accounted for, and an announcement was made of the formation of a mouse-trap committee."

The most serious difficulty was the law. Before 1852 the legal disabilities were: (a) every co-operative society was considered a private partnership, and every member was responsible for the total liabilities of the society; (b) if it had more than 25 members it had no legal existence at all; hence (c) it had no means of defense against embezzlement or robbery, and no power to enforce rules. As the law stood, an action could not be taken at common law by a partner suing his co-partner for breach of agreement or fraud. The only procedure that could be adopted was by filing a bill in equity against his partner in the court of chancery. This was an expensive business, the cost of filing the bill alone being 60s., hence the practical impossibility, in those days of scanty capital, of taking any proceedings against a fraudulent member. It was better to grin and bear losses than to risk all the savings disappearing in a chancery suit.

Luckily for the co-operative movement, an influential group of sympathizers—the Christian socialists—placed their legal knowledge at its disposal. Help was also given and the cause championed in the house of commons by J. S. Mill (the economist), Thomas Hughes and Walter Morrison (which championship resulted later in the loss of their seats by the hostile votes of shopkeepers).

Russian Co-Operatives Raise Relief Fund for British Mine Strikers

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (By Mail).—The co-operative section of the comintern stresses in an appeal the treachery of the International Co-operative Alliance which has rejected a proposal to organize an international campaign of assistance for the British miners and calls upon all members of the co-operatives and upon all co-operatives to institute collections, to contribute a part of the dividends to the strike funds and to organize associations for the purpose of making purchases in bulk for the miners.

The central union of Russian Co-operatives has sent a further sum of 30,000 rubles to the British miners. Together with the previously despatched sums, this makes a total of 115,000 rubles from the Russian co-operatives.

Eventually parliament granted legal recognition.

The Industrial and Provident Societies' Acts.

The industrial and provident societies act of 1852 gave to workers' co-operative societies legal sanction, protection against dishonest officials, and power to enforce rules. An act, however, of 1855 made expenditure on education out of society funds illegal. Originally the Rochdale Pioneers had devoted 2½ per cent of their net profits for educational purposes, and this prohibition gave a check to educational work. It was removed by 1862, which also limited the liability of members of a co-operative society to the amount of shares held. But the mischief had been done, and as regards education "societies got out of the way of thinking it an essential matter."

J. M. Ludlow (later chief registrar of industrial and provident societies) drafted the act of 1862. Assistance was also given by Vansittart Neale (in after years secretary of the Co-operative Union), who drafted model rules, acted as legal adviser, and wrote the first Handbook for Co-operators.

The public libraries acts were passed in 1850 and 1855; the newspaper duty was finally abolished in the latter year. These were important measures to men who realized the necessity of education in the co-operative movement—the type of men who had previously to pay 7d. for such newspapers as Feargus O'Connor's Northern Star.

Reform Movements. Another significant event of this reform period was the founding of the Working Men's College, in London, in 1854, by Frederick Maurice. The anti-masonic motive of this experiment in adult education was to harmonize the radical antagonism between capital and labor. Maurice, in common with all the Christian socialists, made a general appeal on the broad basis of Christianity for a more enduring existence for the workers. "Social reform was the new line along which the ruling class was counseled to proceed if it would save itself from the consequences of rebellion."

In this atmosphere the movement made steady progress, although in the most important center of co-operation, Lancashire, the cotton famine of the sixties was a severe testing time. The storm was weathered successfully. Parliamentary returns of the movement were made by the registrar for the first time in 1862, and the following estimated figures give us an idea of the progress made in about twenty years:

Number of societies, 450.
Number of members, 90,000.
Share and loan capital, £450,000.
Annual sales, £2,350,000.
Profits, £166,000.

The Manchester Equitable Society started the Co-operator in 1860. After various vicissitudes, and the final merging into the Anti-Vaccinator, it went out of existence in 1871. A deficit due by the editor to the printers was paid by the English Wholesale Society. The Scottish Co-operator, published monthly at a half-penny, was launched in 1863, and ceased to exist in 1871.

These years also saw a revival of co-operative conferences, both in the north and south.

(To be Continued)

Progress of the Central Co-operative Exchange in 1925

By GEORGE HALONEN.

This Year Book contains a good deal of figures and statistics about the Co-operative Central Exchange. The figures as such do not have any life, but when you discover the incessant care and self-sacrificing industry by which the result was obtained the dull story begins to live.

An increase of the sales from \$613,214.56 to \$835,532.37 did not come by itself, and not only thru sound commercial practice, but thru hard work thruout the line. Many faint-hearted members had to be converted to understand co-operative centralization, many store managers had to be saved from the flattery and deception exercised by private salesmen, and we must admit that the number of loyal store managers has been increased and that they did the pioneering work among the masses with enthusiasm and sacrifice. If we could present figures to show how many times our co-operative store managers and clerks have been compelled to explain the elementary truth of centralized co-operation the figures would run high.

The work done thruout the line has brought results which show that the co-operative wholesale has come to stay and that its future is assured. To think, that in 1917 only 15 societies were affiliated with the exchange and the sales were only \$25,573.62,

while at the end of 1925 there were 66 societies affiliated, buying from their own wholesale \$835,532.37 worth of goods.

Co-operation Saves Expenses. The average expenses of the co-operative stores affiliated with the Co-operative Central Exchange were 12.16 per cent of net sales in 1925. The corresponding figure of the private store is about 18 per cent. And the net profit of the co-operatives will benefit those to whom it justly belongs and not the private merchant.

The Co-operative Central Exchange itself tells the same story. Last year our gross profit for the jobbing and wholesale departments was 7.31 per cent, and the expenses were 6.26 per cent. The corresponding figures of privately owned wholesales of the same size were 11.5 per cent and 11 per cent.

So it does not pay the glib-tongued salesman of private merchants to boast of their "cheaper" goods. According to these figures their quality, not their price, is cheaper.

Educational Activities. But the commercial end is not the whole purpose of the local co-operatives or their centralized wholesale. Bearing this in mind, the Co-operative Central Exchange has been helping local societies to conduct educational work among the masses.

During last year the exchange is-

sued 76,000 leaflets or seven different subjects. About 8,000 circulars, dealing with educational questions, were mailed to the educational committees, employees and boards of directors of the societies. Speakers and lecturers were furnished to about half a hundred localities. A mimeographed bulletin, "The Pyramid Builder," was sent to the employees of the co-operatives. (At present the "Pyramid Builder" has been changed to a monthly co-operative magazine.)

The main task in the educational work has been to connect the isolated co-operatives with each other for common purposes, and to make the masses understand that the co-operative movement is a working class movement and thereby a part of the general labor movement.

The Future is Promising. To judge from the results achieved during the last year, the future, indeed, is promising. About 20,000 members of the co-operative societies are becoming more and more convinced that the co-operative activity is not limited to their narrow localities. The commercial as well as the educational achievements are a proof that the masses of workers and farmers are working their way into a new, brighter future, determined that a new society must be built to replace the profit system.—The Northern States Co-op. League Year Book, 1926.

SOVIET POSTERS ON DISPLAY IN DOWN TOWN BANK

An interesting display of Russian bank posters is to be seen at the State Bank of Chicago, Washington and La Salle streets. They are posters obviously intended to reach the peasants and are well drawn lithographs in three or four colors. The exhibition faces La Salle street and is attracting much attention from passers-by.

The captions are translated from the Russian which is inscribed on each poster. One reads, "Nastja shows the savings book to her fellows and says to Sashka with a happy smile—now I can have my own way. I am as free as a bird in the sky."

Taxes on Time. A peasant stands before a bank teller's window and says, "I'll solve the financial problem in a minute, I'll bring in money to the savings bank—and let the interest grow and I'll pay my taxes on time without any delay because I'll have ready money in the bank."

The object of the posters is plainly to arouse the interest of the peasants in the state banks for two purposes: to assist in the struggle against hoarding, a common practice

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

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In Russia, thus aiding in the circulation of money and the expansion of credit; and to educate the peasants to the necessity of dealing with modern financial institutions.

"How Convenient."

A third poster reads, "And how exceedingly convenient, Ivan sends money from Kazan to Rjazan without any trouble," while a fourth, showing a peasant standing beside and attempting in vain to peer within a huge safe, reads, "My neighbor will never know how much money I have in the bank—that is kept a secret"—a sort of first lesson in the elements of banking ethics.

POPULATION OF SOVIET UNION IS INCREASING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The population of the Soviet Union now exceeds that of 1913 in the same territory, according to official figures of the state planning commission received by the Russian Information Bureau. The present population is estimated at 141,400,000. A year ago it was 138,781,000 and under the census of 1920 it was 131,000,000. Before the war it was 140,000,000.

The gain in population is attributed largely to the steady reduction of the death rate, particularly in regard to epidemic diseases. The death rate from typhoid is now a little over one-third the pre-war rate and from smallpox one-fourth.

Million in Industry.

Of the present population 72,410,000 persons are classed as gainfully employed. These include 59,346,000 persons engaged in agriculture and 7,000,000 engaged in industries, transport and construction. The number of persons classed as living on independent incomes in the Soviet Union is estimated at 50,000. The number of unemployed in the estimates is 1,280,000. The total urban population is 38,709,000 and rural 11,700,000.

DON'T LIKE THE COMMUNISTS BUT ADMIT PROGRESS

Even Capitalists Tell of Workers' Advance

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12.—Fred J. Ramsey, president of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., and D. D. Kimmel, president of the Midland Bank of this city, have just returned from separate trips to Soviet Russia. Although unable to understand the dictatorship—and of course opposed to it—they make flattering statements about what is being done in Soviet Russia.

"A mammoth program of education is under way. Universal education of children is being brought about and tens of thousands of adults are being taught," said Ramsey. "The Soviet hopes to increase literacy from 20 per cent of the population to 50 per cent within ten years."

Women Equal in Industry. "Women in industry are given equal rights and pay with men. An expectant mother is given two months' vacation with pay before birth of the child and an equal period afterward. She receives a state dote during the infancy of the child for its support."

"Every worker is given two weeks' vacation with pay and free transportation to one of the many national rest camps. These are generally at a beautiful country estate formerly belonging to some rich nobleman or bourgeoisie."

"Communist for Keeps."

Mrs. Kimmel, who flew to Moscow from Berlin, states that "representatives of American, British and German concerns are even more enthusiastic for the future than the Russian leaders with whom I talked. Their view is that Russia is Communist for keeps, but that its Communism will develop along lines with which the rest of the world will not continue to quarrel." Mr. Kimmel admits that conditions in Russia are greatly improved over 1920.

Mr. Ramsey favors recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. "It can do no possible harm to America," he says.

NEW PAPER IS OUT TO EDUCATE RUBBER SLAVES

"Rubber Worker" Appears in Akron Mills

AKRON, O., Sept. 12.—With a streamer that says "Rubber Workers Are Underpaid," a four-page paper has put in its appearance in the rubber plants of this rubber center of the world called the "Rubber Worker." It is the vehicle of a group of rubber workers who want to see the industry organized.

Facts and Figures. The main article gives facts and figures to prove that the workers in the Akron plants are very much underpaid and overworked and also gives an idea of what melons the owners of the industry cut each year. There are news items of struggles being fought by workers elsewhere, notably in Passaic, where the situation prior to the strike that organized 15,000 workers was very similar to the unorganized condition of the main industry here.

Nucleus of Union. A long editorial reviews the problems of the rubber worker and details the means of creating a genuine organization to put forth his collective demands. A nucleus of a rubber workers' union has been formed and recently staged a well-attended picnic at which one of the speakers was Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

The paper doesn't overlook the importance of the Philippine situation as it affects the interests of the rubber industry, and on the whole promises to become a really representative organ in the battle of the rubber workers for organization and recognition.

20 Lynchings Reported This Year; More Than in 1925, Says N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Lynchings for the first eight months of 1926 exceed the total for the entire year of 1925, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces. There have been 20 lynchings up to September, 1926, while 18 were recorded for the whole of 1925. Two white men are among those lynched in 1926. Florida leads so far this year with five lynchings, Mississippi following with four.

Responsibility for the increase in lynchings is placed squarely on the United States senate by the N. A. A. C. P. "While there was the hope and the threat that Dyer anti-lynching bill would be passed," says the organization, "lynchings sharply declined. Now that the senate, by its indifference and hostility to this legislation, has again indefinitely postponed any hope of enactment of a federal anti-lynching law, the lynchings have again become emboldened."

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



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

5,000 MONTANA FARMERS ENTER BIG WHEAT POOL

With Canada and Dakota for Co-operative Sales

By M. HELENDER, Worker Correspondent.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Sept. 12.—Sunday, September 5, the special committee appointed by the Council of Action of the Western Progressive Farmers of Montana gave their report of the investigation of the North Dakota wheat pool.

The members of the committee, Art Wankel, secretary of the Council of Action of the wheat pool; Eng. Torsensen, treasurer of Sheridan county, and Chas. E. Taylor, senator of Montana, gave a very favorable report of the pool, and recommended that the Western Progressive Farmers, an organization of about 5,000 members, join.

Withdraw From Agency.

In their investigations in Minneapolis they heard criticism both favorable and unfavorable regarding the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, but all seemed in favor of a pool of some sort or another.

The American Sales Agency, with whom the North Dakota association was once connected, objected to the way in which Mr. Duis, the manager of the North Dakota association, has had this pool withdrawn from the sales agency, thus forming another co-operative, of a similar sort. Mr. Duis, in reply, stated that remaining in the sales agency would have meant absolute ruin for North Dakota.

Farmers Favor Pool.

The North Dakota farmers all seemed highly in favor of the pool, and even those who were holding their wheat for future peak prices, claimed that the pool was the thing. Mr. Taylor, in questioning one of these farmers about the pool, stated:

"We are on a committee representing a body of farmers of Montana, and our report may have some weight. Would you, after your experience with the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, and in your position, advise those farmers to join the N. D. W. G. A.?" He was answered: "I surely would."

Canadians Advise It.

In Canada the wheat pool was highly in favor of the organization of a large similar institution in the States. The international officers at Winnipeg recommend that the Montana growers join with the North Dakota pool, for they said, since the pool has been set up Canadian farmers have been receiving good prices for their wheat.

Canada and the States are both in the same world market as far as wheat is concerned. It would not pay for the States to be unorganized with conditions as they are. The wheat growers of Montana would be wise in joining such an efficient organization as the North Dakota pool.

After a careful investigation, the committee found that the N.D.W.G.A.

FASCIST CREED SUMMARIZED IN SYMBOLS OF A ROSARY, A WINE GLASS AND CUTLASS ON BOOKLET

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(FP)—More anti-fascist material for William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has pledged his organization to help "drive fascism off the face of the earth," has been published in the capital. This is a series of extracts from a booklet entitled "The Vademecum of Perfect Fascist." It appears in the current issue of the Advocate of Peace, organ of the American Peace Society which is subsidized by the Carnegie Endowment.

Ten Fascist Commandments.

"Written by a certain Signor Longanesi and dedicated to several prominent fascist leaders," says the article, "this little book consists of 10 axioms and 87 maxims. Memorize these axioms and maxims and act in accordance with their precepts and you will be welcomed in the fascist ranks. At least so the author of the book assures us."

"The axioms and maxims are divided into three principal series: patriotism, morality and religion, and war."

God and Mussolini.

"Here are some of the striking maxims on patriotism:

16. Civilization is non-existent for you; Italianism is existent.

19. At the theater hiss whatever offends God, the family, the fatherland or the party."

20. If foreigners praise Goethe, you think of Dante.

59. In Italy you are allowed to say "Italy is a filthy country," but when abroad you must uphold and eulogize even its most notorious filthiness.

60. Failing all other arguments, say "Italy is such a poor country."

"Some of the precepts on morality and religions are:

Do What Love Making You Please.

Maxim 31. Love your father and mother. Do what love-making you please. Try to produce children with a woman of your own race.

70. The only morality is religious. You are a Catholic and don't forget it.

"On war, we are assured, in Maxim

Political Program

1. Relief from the evils of the mortgage and tenancy evil thru the adoption of a land tenure system which will secure the land to the users.

2. The nationalization of the railroads, the meat packing plants, grain elevator combines and the control and management of these marketing organizations by the organizations of working farmers in co-operation with the organizations of city industrial workers who are employed in these industries.

3. The control and operation of the farm credit system by the organizations of working farmers, in place of the capitalist banking institutions thru which now use the farm credit system, for their enrichment.

4. Relief for the farmers from the excessive burden of taxation thru leveling higher income taxes, and inheritance taxes on the swollen fortunes of great capitalists, exploiters and higher taxes on the profits of the railroads and great industrial combines.

5. Against the expenditures for a big army and navy, which serve no other purpose than to support the imperialist adventures of the great financial houses of Wall Street in other countries.

6. Fight against Wall Street "Dollar Diplomacy" and expenditure of the wealth produced by the farmers and industrial workers to support the capitalist exploiters in their effort to make profits out of the people of Cuba, the South American countries, China and the Philippines. Freedom for the Philippines. Self-determination for Porto Rico, Hawaii. Withdrawal of all American soldiers and marines from the Central and South American countries. No intervention in China.

7. Against the Dawes plan, thru which the American banking houses are securing control of European currencies and paving the way for a new war.

8. Close co-operation with the farmers of other countries and particularly the farmers of Russia, who are so important a factor in the world market. The recognition and establishment of economic relations with the first workers' and farmers' government—the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

9. The alliance of the working farmers and city industrial workers to overthrow the United States. Only a united struggle of all working farmers, together with the city industrial workers, in support of the Russian revolution will bring relief for the farmers from the conditions under which they now suffer.

are loyal and consistent co-operators,

that the association is well managed, that it has the apparatus to handle the wheat of this section, that it has a good sales agency in Minneapolis and Duluth, that it has run for four years and has a surplus of \$250,000, that it has met its obligations and made its settlements promptly, that its membership is increasing and that it now has 13,300 members, that the old members are loyal, satisfied and are re-joining, that the chances for its future success seem to be very bright.

The committee believes that its members can make no mistake in joining the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, and recommends to the Council of Action that that body so recommend to the members of the Progressive Farmers of Montana.

The report of the committee was favorably commented upon by the members who were at the mass meeting in Plentywood, and accepted in full.

The joining of the Montana Western Progressive Farmers into the pool will mean that over 3,000 farmers of the state will pool their wheat this year instead of sending it into the hands of private wheat speculators.

SOVIET UNION BUYS THE BEST SHEEP AT SALE

Credit Would Insure Still More Trade

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 12.—Michel S. Pereferkovitch, of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, sheep buying commissioner now here looking over the blooded stock at the ram show, addressed the chamber of commerce and the Rambouillet Association during a banquet given in honor of the foreign buyers.

Commissioner Pereferkovitch explained that his duty was to secure in America such stock as would improve the herds of the Russian peasants. He pointed out that it is part of the comprehensive plan of the Soviet government to build up the breeds of domestic animals in the Soviet Union to help the poorer peasants and thus eliminate any shortage of products.

Borrow to Give Credit.

J. W. Pincus of the American Russian Trading Corporation (Amtrac) offices in New York, accompanied the mission and also spoke on relations between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the rest of the world. He gave as a reason for the great purchases of goods in Germany rather than in U. S. by the Soviet government trade monopoly that the German manufacturers were shrewd enough to see that they got this valuable trade, even the they had to make some sacrifices to do so. "Germany," he said, "is borrowing money in Wall Street in order that they may underbid American manufacturers for the Russian market."

Western Banks to Act.

Pincus urged that western bankers devise some means for extending credit to the Soviet Union commission for the purchase of sheep. The chamber of commerce, it was announced after his speech, is seriously considering his suggestion.

Towards the end of the sale, during which buying was rather light, the Soviet sheep buyers got in and purchased several pens of fine stock at prices considered reasonable by experts. One pen of extraordinary fine Rambouillet rams, was bought by the commission at the highest price paid in the sale, \$95 an animal.

League of Capitalist Nations Seats Germany; Discusses U. S. Secretly

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—Germany was yesterday unanimously elected a member of the League of Nations and given a permanent seat on the league's council. German delegates are on the way to take seats. American tourists are being turned out of hotels to make room for the Germans. Other developments of the day were the rumored note from Spain withdrawing from membership because of the denial of Tangier as a "mandate" for Spain, and the discussion of the U. S. reservations in the world court, which is clearly bound up with the league.

Survey Over U. S. Reservation.

The committee of fourteen, to which the world court conference referred the question of United States reservations, is holding secret sessions on the subject of the fifth U. S. reservation, which prohibits the court from entertaining without American consent, any request for advisory opinions on questions in which the United States has or claims an interest.

In the league assembly, the Netherlands and Norway made some opposition, but were squelched by the big powers, over the question of permanent and non-permanent seats.

Maharajah Slips.

One other jarring note was sounded by the Maharajah of Kapurthala, one of the world's richest men, who seemed to forget for a moment that he wore British harness as the chief Indian delegate, when he said: "Indians are awakening to the spirit of nationalism, and hope in the not far distant future to become a united nation like our sister dominions, Canada, Australia, and South Africa."

Kansas Deputy Killed.

SEDAN, Kans., Sept. 12.—A deputy sheriff was killed at Falls City, near Cedarvale, today by two bandits who, earlier in the day had shot and wounded two persons at Waunita, Kan., where they had robbed two stores. The dead officer is Harold Casebolt of Sedan.

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Mussolini Believes in Preparedness

That Mussolini expects some good shooting this coming winter is indicated by his intention to introduce a new penal code which will hand a life sentence to anybody attempting to assassinate the king or premier. For a successful attempt we have an idea the patriot will be given a prize.

Having nothing else left to abolish, Benito is now furrowing his glorious brow over the prospect of getting rid of parliament, which has been deceased in substance for a long time. But Benito hates to see a stinking corpse lying around and he is preparing to call in his scavengers.

Taking all this in connection with the news that the pope has installed punch clocks in his big joss house, so that his attendants will not be tempted to spend too much time playing with their spaghetti—since the longer hours regulation went into force—and it can be plainly seen that life in Italy is exciting.

Berger's Dyke Weakened

When Victor Berger allowed his balliwick to be amalgamated with the LaFollette movement in 1924 he let the progressive water run into his socialist milk, which was watery enough as it was.

This is the admission made in a front page editorial in Berger's own *Milwaukee Leader* of Sept. 10, in the following words:

"No matter what the socialist leaders may do or say—they never have been able to keep their voters and sympathizers from helping out our LaFollette friends in the primaries. Now less so than ever—since party lines have been weakened, and the fences separating them lowered thru Robert M. LaFollette running for office in the third party ticket in 1924."

The cause of this confession is Governor Blaine's heavy vote in the socialist stronghold of Milwaukee despite Berger's public statement that Lenroot, Coolidge's leader in the world court fight was a better public servant than Blaine.

Seven Months of Fighting

After seven months of battling against the brutal mill owners and the mill-controlled police, the 16,000 striking textile workers of Passaic and vicinity are still struggling bravely on against wage cuts, starvation wages, company unionism and for the right to have a real union of their own.

With the admittance of the strikers into the United Textile Workers of America, the mill bosses have been shown up for the hypocrites and liars they are. Before affiliation with the A. F. of L., the bosses assiduously tried to create the impression in the public mind that their refusal to deal with their striking workers was based solely upon the alleged Communist leadership of the strike. Their refusal now to deal with the A. F. of L. union which has taken over the strike, gives the lie to the mill barons and shows them up for the anti-labor and anti-union despots that they are.

So the struggle still goes on. For better conditions in the mills, for a living wage, for the workers' right to collective bargaining and a real union of their own. It is a struggle that must enlist the continued support of every worker. The Passaic strike is a battle against all bosses who exploit unorganized labor. It is a fight to protect the wage standards of organized labor.

Relief should be rushed at once to Passaic. The arrogant mill bosses must be made to understand that labor stands solidly behind the strikers and against the bosses' attempts to starve them back to work in surrender. Strike relief has so far defeated the bosses. Strike relief will win the struggle for the workers.

How to Help the Miners' Relief

The need for furnishing relief to the British coal miners, their wives and children, to prevent their actual starvation and consequent surrender to the lords and earls who live in luxury from coal royalties, is a need that ought to be self-evident to every worker, that should and must be at the present, a first charge against his income.

While the organized labor movement has its channel thru which it can and must send every penny possible, the unorganized, which vastly outnumber the organized, and those generally who sympathize with the British miners but who have no particular organizational connection which can act for them, often think they have no opportunity to discharge their duty toward the aid of our British fellow workers.

We wish to point out that for all such workers and working-class sympathizers, there exists an organization exactly suited to their situation. The unorganized workers and sympathizers particularly, who wish to help the British miners, can do excellent work thru the International Workers' Aid, the national office of which is at 1553 West Madison street, Chicago.

This organization has been built up just to serve the workers in all such distressful periods. It was not formed just for the British strike, but maintains a permanent organization to assist in all similar emergencies, emergencies which are always arising and for which some hastily constructed organs of relief have to be set up by labor.

It does not mean to take the place of these temporary committees of relief, but to furnish an added support by its permanent organization, which is always ready to step into the field as it did to the best of its ability in the tornado holocaust in the Southern Illinois coal fields last year. Such an organization is most valuable, particularly in organizing the assistance among sympathetic elements and unorganized workers.

These elements have a duty to perform in the British strike situation. They can not only send their donations to the International Workers' Aid, but they can and should work with it as a part of it, collecting funds and sending the proceeds thru the I. W. A.—and as quickly as possible, in order that our British brothers in the coal fields, their heroic women and little children are not starved into surrender to their baronial exploiters.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

WILL LABOR BREAK WITH SAM INSULL?

Streator Convention to Test Officials

(Continued from page 1)
any demands made for improved conditions of the workers employed by his corporation, supplies thousands of dollars to put over Frank L. Smith for United States senator in the republican primaries. He also donates money to the democratic primaries to be on the safe side.

Other utility magnates donated money to the Smith campaign. Frank L. Smith is chairman of the Illinois commerce commission and the slush fund investigation brought out the additional fact that these utility corporations had applications pending before the commerce commission relative to traction rates and other benefits sought for their corporations.

Open Shop Crowe Machine.
The Crowe-Barrett political machine, headed by State's Attorney Crowe, who has attempted to break strikes, who put trade unionists thru third degree methods and tried to smash the unions, supports Frank L. Smith, the Insull candidate. The Chicago Tribune selected Smith as its candidate. The Illinois labor officials gave him official endorsement and put it over in a number of unions.

Whether or not this is deliberate, the political alliance has become extended and made complete. From Samuel Insull of the utility corporation thru the Illinois corrupt capitalist politicians to these officials of the trade unions.

Non-Partisan Bunk.
This is the inevitable result of the so-called non-partisan policy. Its consequence in all cases has become one of complete partisanship to the candidates selected by the money powers of the capitalist tickets. These candidates pledge loyalty to none but capitalism, they carry out their wishes and naturally in any situation of conflict between capital and labor, they take their place unreservedly on the side of capital against labor.

One striking example has already been furnished in this instance. In the case of Frank L. Smith and the fare rate hearing of the Chicago Street Railway Lines before the Illinois Commerce Commission. The result of this hearing has been printed in an official statement issued by the Chicago Street Carmen's Union, from which we quote in part:

Smith Plainly Anti-Union.
"During the extended fare rate hearing affecting the street railway lines of Chicago before the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1921 and 1922, a hearing was prompted solely by political motives costing many thousands of dollars of the tax payers' money. Frank L. Smith, as chairman of the commission, by his attitude assisted in every way the political representatives that were demanding a reduction of street car fares by reducing the wages of the employees, increasing their hours of labor and demoralizing the conditions they had established thru their union after a struggle for many years."

"The whole burden of this demand for fare reduction was placed upon the employees and their families, and thruout it all the attitude of Frank L. Smith was against the employees and with the political forces that were using the situation to perpetuate themselves in power."

Must Come Clean.
After this slush fund exposure, will the officials of the Illinois trade union movement who are responsible for the political alliance with capital, have the courage to repudiate their endorsed candidate, to repudiate their alliance and at least on this point square themselves with the labor movement? This should be the important question before the Illinois state federation of labor convention now in session at Streator, Illinois.

The welfare of the trade unions is involved in this question. Their future existence as independent organizations of the workers at liberty to conduct their rightful struggles for better conditions of their members is at stake. If the officials do not repudiate their alliance, further developments will compel the rank and file members to take action.

For a United Labor Ticket.
Undoubtedly the present situation offers a splendid opportunity to the labor movement to give an appropriate reply to the corrupt capitalist politics, exposed at the slush fund hearings. A further alliance with politicians of the old parties and with their supporters, the big corporations, will not only increase corruption, but prevent the trade unions in their efforts to gain better conditions for the workers; and if carried to its logical consequence, even lead to the break-up of the unions.

The proper reply has been given by the progressive trade unionists in their demand that a united labor ticket be put up against the candidates of the big corporations. That reply should be carried into action.

Earthquake Recorded.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—An earthquake disturbance of four hours' duration was recorded on the seismograph of Fordham University today.

The Fight for the British Miners

(Continued from page 1)

servative government in Great Britain directly supports the employers. "The latest reports concerning the mobilization of the policy to protect the strikebreakers give a special corroboration of this fact. Some British trade union leaders still do not or will not grasp this fact, but every honest proletarian knows perfectly well that the conservative government is determined to crush the miners at all costs. British Unions Themselves Laggard."

"The situation of the miners, which would in any case be difficult enough, is worsened by the lack of sufficient material support from the international proletariat and also from the leaders of the trade unions in Great Britain itself. This fact leads directly to starvation and to inhuman sufferings for the miners and their families."

"I believe that an estimation of the whole situation shows that the miners are now as before isolated in their struggle, despite the fact that the leaders of the British trade union movement declare that they are supporting them."

"We Do Our Class Duty."

"All these things together must cause serious concern as the outcome of the struggle amongst those who feel themselves bound with fraternal bonds to the heroic struggle of the British miners. We, the representatives of the Soviet labor unions, as well as the whole working class of the Soviet Union, are doing everything possible to assist the British miners. Up to the present the coppers of the workers of the Soviet Union have been collected and have resulted in a sum of approximately five million roubles being handed over to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

"We do not consider that as anything very special, deserving praise, for that was our simple class duty to our comrades in their struggle. We shall continue to do our duty in this respect even more persistently and energetically than before despite the calumnies of the British bourgeoisie which it pours over our honest and fraternal attempts to assist the British miners in their struggle."

Must Have More Help.

"We are of the opinion that our assistance alone is extremely little and cannot make victory safe for the miners, and for this reason we suggested the calling of the Anglo-Russian committee for the sole purpose of placing the support action upon a broader basis. We wished to discuss the question of strengthening all ways and means, material and moral, in order to obtain support, in Great Britain, the Soviet Union and also upon an international scale."

"Unfortunately as has already been reported in the press, it was not possible for us to discuss these questions at the Paris session of the Anglo-Russian committee, which took place about a month ago."

"We have discussed these questions now at the session of the Anglo-Russian committee which has just ended in Berlin, in all their phases. If the result of this session is not the immediate support of the British miners, then we hope that every worker will know that this was not our fault."

"Until the delegation has reported to the central council of the Soviet labor unions I can give the press no details concerning the sessions. I say with all clearness and wish to stress the point, that the contention that the Soviet labor unions wished to dictate to the British trade unions is a malicious calumny."

"The British bourgeois press is doing its utmost to spread this calumny and to break the fraternal bonds between the British workers and the workers of the Soviet Union. Those people in the camp of the reformists who are dissatisfied with the existing relations between the British and Russian trade union movements are doing the same."

Want Unity.

"We have often declared and declare again now that all that the Soviet labor unions want is to give fraternal assistance and thus insure a joint struggle against the offensive of capitalism. We are led by no other desire than to see the establishment of real unity inside the trade union movement of the world."

Workers' Unity Must Not Be Broken.

"We consider it to be our proletarian duty to the workers of the Soviet Union and of the whole world to give our opinions of the leadership of the British general strike openly, but we are convinced that the tactics of the leaders can only be determined by the British working class and by no one else."

"For this reason it is a wicked calumny to speak of an interference on the part of the Soviet Labor Unions in the affairs of the British trades union movement. We are firmly convinced that this calumny of our class enemies and of the opponents of international trade union unity will not succeed in breaking the fraternal bonds which bind the British and Russian labor movements."

Strike Stops Fines.

ADAMS, Mass.—(FP)—Abolition of the firing system against which weavers were rebelling has been decided on by the Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co. for two weeks, during which union representatives will investigate firing in other mills. The workers are members of the Polish Weavers Union, affiliated with the Independent American Federation of Textile Operatives.

TO MAKE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI FREEDOM AT HEARING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, will appear before Judge Webster Thayer in superior court at Dedham, Massachusetts, Monday and ask favorable consideration for the contention that because of new evidence as the result of confessions implicating the actual slayers, the verdict of guilty pronounced upon them for the slaying that accompanied a payroll robbery in South Braintree, Mass., in 1922, be set aside.

In support of the confession made by Celestino Madero, himself condemned to death for another murder, the defense will present 61 affidavits that, it contends, removes the last vestige of doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent. In return, the district attorney will present 27 affidavits. It is expected that the hearing will be bitterly contested by both sides.

SPAIN OOZES HYPOCRISY IN LEAGUE NOTE

Disgruntled at Denial of Tangier Mandate

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The official communication from Spain, notifying the league of nations of Spain's withdrawal from the league, was received by league officials yesterday. It is known that more than a permanent seat on the league council, Spain wanted a mandate for Tangier. The issue of the seat is played up, but Tangier is the basic reason.

The Spanish note abounds in polite phrases, complimenting the league on the seating of Germany—"which event Spain ardently hopes will be of great advantage to the league of nations." Also, Spain expresses the conviction that its withdrawal will not hurt the interests of the league, "whose prosperity is ardently desired by Spain." Additional diplomatic hypocrisy speaks of Spain's desire for peace, "which our country has hitherto so earnestly and effectively served."

The league hears that Turkey is to apply for membership in the league, not only upon the provision that it be given a seat in the council.

"Liberated" Provinces of Alsace-Lorraine in Appeal Against France

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Alsace and Lorraine, the two provinces holding a population of 1,600,000 which cost 4,000,000 French lives to "liberate" from the rule of the German Kaiser, are on the point of revolution against their "liberators." They want to have autonomy within the French government, but not the present complete dictatorship of the French.

To attain this, the people of the provinces are thinking of appealing to the league of nations to get its assistance in relieving in some degree the stranglehold grip of their "liberators." As a beginning, they appeal to America, the home of the hokum about the self-determination of peoples put out by Woodrow Wilson.

In the words of Eugene Ricklin, leader of the movement, they appeal "To the great heart of America, for freedom from the terrorist and dictatorship rule of France."

The Alsacians and Lorrainians complain about the complete control of French officials in all affairs and branches of government. Also the forcible introduction of the French language in all administrative departments, the re-introduction of the ancient code of Napoleon, and a succession of abuses and tyrannies which they did not have to suffer under the rule of Germany before the war brot them "liberation."

Baldwin Is Recalled to Face the Crisis

(Continued from page 1.)

calls for more action on the part of the British armed forces in China with broad inferences that England must declare open warfare on the Canton government.

This is the opinion stated by the Morning Post, which adds:

Peking Government a Myth.
"We trade to live, and by that necessity have established ourselves in various treaty ports of China. Hitherto we have concerned ourselves too much with the diplomatic fiction of the supposed government at Peking, but the time has arrived when we have got to face reality or perish."

The Post declares Britain made itself respected "by bold and intelligent use of power in China" and argues for a warlike policy.

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



(Continued from page 1)

colored; sometimes she wore a veil, and you kept tactfully out of the way, understanding that Tommy was "playing the woman game." Mrs. Tommy you saw pictured among "the distinguished hostesses of the week"; she went in for art, and there would be a soulful young man about the house. The servants understood the situation, and so did Eunice.

She was dark and slender, a quick and impatient little thing, with an abundance of what was currently known as "pep." She was in two of Bunny's classes, and discovering that he was a serious youngster, she worried him by saying sharp and cutting things, that he was never sure whether she meant or not; he dared not ask, because then she would tease him worse than ever. There were always half a dozen fellows following her about, so it was easy to keep out of the way.

But one Saturday afternoon Bunny won the 220-yard dash for the school team, and that made him a bit of a hero and boys and girls swarmed about him, cheering and patting him on the back. Then, after he had had his shower and was dressed, he went out in search of his car, and there was Eunice just getting into her roadster, and she said, "Let me take you." He answered, "I've got my own car here," and she exclaimed, "Why, you horrid rude thing! Get into this car at once sir!" So of course he did, a little rattled. When she said, "Are you afraid somebody will steal that cheap old car of yours?"—was it up to him to defend the newness and expensiveness of Dad's latest gift?

"Bunny," she said, "my mother and father are having a row at home, and it's horrid there."

"Well, what do you want to do?" said he, sympathetically.

"Let's go somewhere and have supper—away from everything. You come, and it'll be my party."

So they drove for an hour or so, and climbed by a winding road to the top of the hill, and there was a cafe, with a terrace looking out over a bay and a rocky shore-line, that would have been famous if it had been in Italy. They ate supper, and chatted about school affairs, and Eunice told him about her home-life, and how some woman had written her mother a letter revealing that her father had paid a lot of money to some other woman, and Mrs. Hoyt was furious, because why should men do things that made it necessary for them to pay money.

The sun set over the ocean, and the lights came out along the shore, and a big full moon behind the hills; and Eunice said, "Do you like me a little bit, Bunny?" He answered that of course he did, and she said, "But you don't show it ever." "Well," he explained, "I never know quite what to make of you, because you always kid me"; and to that she said, "I know, Bunny, I'm a horrid mean thing, but the truth is, I just do that to keep my courage up. I'm afraid of you, too, because you're serious, and I'm just a silly chatter-box, and I have to make a show." So then, of course, Bunny was able to enjoy the party.

They got into the car and drove again. The road ran through a tangle of sand-dunes, high up above the ocean. "Oh, this is lovely!" said Eunice, and when they came to a place where the ground was firm she ran the car off the pavement and parked it. "Let's go and watch the ocean," she said. "There's a rug in the back." So Bunny got the rug out, and they walked over the dunes, and sat on top of one, and listened to the waves below; and Eunice smoked a cigarette, and scolded Bunny because he was a horrid little Puritan that wouldn't keep her company. Presently a man came walking by, and glanced at them as he passed, and Eunice said, "Have you got a gun?" And when he said that he hadn't she remarked, "You're supposed to bring a gun nowadays when you go on a petting party." Bunny had not realized that this was exactly a petting party, but you can see that it would not have been polite of him to say so.

He listened while she told him about bandits who were making a business of holding up couples parked by the roadside; some were beastly to the girls, and what would Bunny do if one of them were suddenly to appear? Bunny said he didn't know, but of course he'd defend a woman the best he could. "But I don't want you to get shot," said Eunice. "We've a scandal always threatened in our family." So she said, "Let's get lost, Bunny," and he gathered up the rug and they wandered over the dunes—a long way from the road and from everything; and in one of the hollows, a still nest where the sand was soft and smooth, she told him to spread the rug again, and there they sat, hid from everything save the round yellow moon, which has looked down upon millions of millions of such scenes, and has never yet betrayed a confidence.

They sat close together, and Eunice rested her head against Bunny's shoulder and whispered, "Do you care for me a little bit?" He assured her that he did, but she said, no, he must think she was a horrid bold thing; and when he declared that he didn't, she said, "Then why don't you kiss me?" He began to kiss her, but she wasn't satisfied—he didn't mean it, she said; and suddenly she whispered, "Bunny, I don't believe you've ever really loved a girl before!"

He admitted that he had not. "I've always known you were a queer boy," she said. "What is the matter?" Bunny said he didn't quite know; he was trembling violently, because he had never had anything like this happen to him, and several different emotions clamored at the same time, and which one should he follow? "Let me teach you, Bunny," whispered the girl; and when he did not answer at once, she put her lips upon his, in a long kiss that made him dizzy. He murmured faintly that something might happen, she might get into trouble; but she told him not to worry about that, she knew about those things and had taken the needed precautions.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

CAL REAFFIRMS HIS 'HANDS OFF' MEXICO POLICY

PAUL SMITH'S, NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—After a second conference with the ambassador to Mexico, President Coolidge announced that there would be no change in the administration's policy towards the southern republic.

As previously suggested in The DAILY WORKER, the administration cleverly took advantage of the Mexican government's engagement with the Catholic church to force concessions from Calles in the land and mineral laws.

Could Get Better Results.

Coolidge was of the opinion that he could secure more practical results from a non-interventionist policy for the American investors in Mexican

developments than by acceding to the demand of the vatican for a punitive policy.

Calles in his message to congress was obviously indirectly appealing to Washington when he suggested that modification of the contested laws would be tried if the present statutes proved unworkable.

Church Campaign Fails.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 12.—The bottom has fallen completely out of the Catholic church agitation since it became evident that even Ambassador Sheffield would fail to shake the "Hands off" policy of the Coolidge administration.

The Mexican national chamber of commerce attacked the policy of the Calles government and urged a protective tariff on importations, a reduction in wages and longer working hours for Mexican labor.

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