

EXPOSE U. S. GOVERNMENT SCABBING

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HENRY FORD is looked on as the big butter and egg man of the automobile industry. Did he not make a \$5.00 a day wage universal in his factories when such pay was considered high? And now he comes out with the announcement that he will put his plants on a five-day week, eight-hour day basis with six days' pay for five days' work. Of course the catch in Santa Ford's benevolence is that those workers who cannot produce as much or more in five days as they did in six will be shown the way to go home.

OUR special Ford edition will give the low-down on Henry's philanthropy, so about that more anon. What led me to comment on Ford's generosity is a news item in yesterday's paper which tells of Ford's efforts to recover a specially constructed touring car which he presented to a "Baron G. Frederick E. Von Krupp, Jr.," alias George R. Gabor, who is not a baron at all but is now quite barren of funds after the sold Henry's gift limousine. Oh, Henry is wise alright. He is an industrial wizard, but he nods occasionally. So did Homer for that matter.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the noted Hindoo poet, is a philosopher who talks considerable nonsense if we are to believe the press. In Berlin he predicted the collapse of "western civilization" and the survival of the Oriental. "You westerners who possess all material wealth are starving yourselves intellectually," he said. "We who have nothing, believe we have sensed the mysteries of the infinite." This is the kind of philosophy that makes a hit with people who are too lazy to think or are incapable. Also it makes the philosopher who holds the patent, which, Teolosophy, intended for fools.

THE difference between the occidental mind and the oriental mind is disappearing amidst the hum of machinery and the clatter of machine-gun fire. The Hindoo, who sat on his haunches decorating a piece of pottery and the Hindoo who is directing the speed of several spindles are two entirely different Hindoos who both may worship the hump on the ox's shoulder and sneeze when they see a Mohammedan. The penetration of capitalism into the Orient and the growing consciousness on the part of the masses that they are being exploited is relegating spiritualists like Tagore to a back seat. In fact those cultists must now go west for an audience, as the Orientals are picking up their trusty rifles and permitting the Tagores to sell their squirreled full of mystic perfume to the wealthy parasites of the western world.

WESTERN civilization is not crumbling, but the capitalist order is. This will be almost as bad for the Tagores as for the royal parasites and the less royal but wealthier monarchs of industry. A new and better civilization will arise on the ruins of the present social order and when the people of the Orient throw off the yoke of foreign imperialism the east and west shall meet but not until then.

A FEW hundred years ago the natives of certain parts of Africa that would turn up their noses at a boiled mackerel would lick their chops over the prospect of a cutlet from the body of a fat missionary. Today they prefer fish because experience taught them that the missionary's flesh was no better than his preaching. Thus the wheels of progress roll along and bughouse philosophers roll under.

THERE will be more queens than drosses in the American social hive when Marie of Roumania arrives here on the Leviathan. Should the queen of Roumania, like her namesake in the bee hive, sting her discarded American admirers her visit may serve a useful purpose. Republican America knows how to receive royalty which shows that there is no hard

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MUSSOLINI AND CHAMBERLAIN IN SECRET CONFAB

Organizing Hostile Bloc Against France

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—One of the most important meetings taking place since the end of the world war, will be held today on board an Italian warship in the Mediterranean Sea, between Benito Mussolini, the fascist dictator and Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary of the British government.

Held on the heels of the adjournment of the league of nations assembly the meeting sheds a brilliant light on the futility of the league as an instrument to prevent war. Of course, every intelligent person knows that the league was never intended as an instrument of peace but as a weapon to be used by the big powers to divide the spoils of the earth between them. However, they cannot agree. Hence the meeting between Mussolini and Chamberlain today following the conference between Briand and Stresemann last week. A British-Italian alliance against a French-German entente. This is the motive behind the powwow on the Mediterranean.

Sending Out Deceits. The British foreign office is assiduously seeking to create the impression that Britain's object in arriving at a closer understanding with Italy is a desire to curb the warlike emotions of Mussolini for whom Chamberlain professes a deep regard. This diplomatic subterfuge will not fool informed people. The conference is a threat to France.

Downing street stresses its desire to maintain an entente with France but the rapid progress of the negotiations between Germany and France, in the direction of an accord, leaves England out in the cold and facing the old nightmare of a powerful continental bloc which could not be shaken by England's historic policy of her balance of power across the channel.

Gesture Towards Italy. A Franco-German combination would dominate Europe and this fact is responsible for England's gesture towards Italy. France and Italy are at loggerheads because of Italy's need for territory at the expense of some other nation. Whether Italy grabs territory from Turkey or from France is in the lap of opportunity. It is quite possible that Chamberlain and Mussolini will cast covetous eyes at French territory in North Africa

(Continued on page 2.)

INJUNCTION AGAINST FEDERAL COMMISSION SHIELDS FLOUR TRUST

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An injunction issued in a local federal court restrains the federal trade commission from requiring the baking and milling association of the United States to open its books to inspection. The senate had ordered the commission to investigate the flour millers' earnings and profits in the handling of the farmers' wheat. This is the third big industry that has been shielded from inquiry by federal court orders.

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER

THE announcement that Ford is giving his workers a five-day week with six days pay has become the talk not only of the bosses throughout the country but is a topic of conversation among the workers. Just what is it all about? Is Ford generous? Is he actually giving the workers something for nothing? The DAILY WORKER will answer these questions in a special edition to appear under the date of Thursday, October 7. Working-class writers will analyze this new departure and explain whether Ford is actuated by a desire to improve the standards of the workers or is simply using a new method to squeeze more work and consequently more profits out of his wage slaves.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ASK LEWIS WHAT HAPPENED TO CHECK-OFF

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LANSFORD, Pa., Sept. 30.—Delegates to District No. 7, United Mine Workers, convention discussed the failure of the operators and board of conciliation to institute the check-off system expected by the miners when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that President John L. Lewis and Hugh Grant of Columbus, O., be invited to meet with the conciliation board and go over the whole matter of check-off. Madrew Matney was re-elected president of the district; Hugh Cannon, vice-president; John Yourishin, secretary-treasurer; and Neal Ferry, international board member. The check-off exists in the organized bituminous districts.

Conowingo Dam Project; Where Blood and Stone Mix for 40 Cents an Hour

ED. NOTE.—This story is printed on Page 1 of The DAILY WORKER, first because of its unusual merit as a workers' correspondent contribution and second, because it exposes the operations of one of the biggest employers of labor in the country.

By N. B., Worker Correspondent.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—A short while ago the writer was out of work and traveling around the southern part of Pennsylvania looking for a job. I heard of the great Conowingo dam being built on the Susquehanna River and made my way in that direction.

As I came upon the construction camp, five miles up the river from the nearest town, I was met by an armed guard who stopped me and asked me my business. I asked if I could get in to see the boss about a job. The guard laughed and told me there was no hiring on Saturday and to get off the premises or I'd get run in.

Stone & Webster are the contractors. The place is about four miles around and fenced off with barbed wire. At intervals there are guards in sentry boxes—as if there was martial law.

Conditions Bad. As the workers came streaming out with their checks, I stopped several of them and asked them about the place. Each one answered that the conditions were very bad and the pay poor. In addition the work was extremely dangerous. Only that day two men were killed. There is not enough precaution taken on the drills and little safety for those touching off the charges.

40c an Hour. Laborers, I found, receive 40c an hour. Mechanics get \$0 to 90c an hour while a helper's wage is from 60 to 70c. Of this, \$8.50 must go to board and 5c a day for hospital fee. There are about three thousand workers in the Stone & Webster section of the project and about two-thirds of these are Negroes. These Negro workers are made to suffer the usual abuses and discriminations. They have a separate camp of their own and are deceived in many ways, especially when they are hurt. Their families are not allowed to visit them in the hospital.

Bootleg Concessions. The Stone & Webster outfit asks \$1,000 a week for concessions to operate pool rooms and liquor joints near the camp. Liquor of the vilest sort is sold in the camp itself and gambling devices of all kinds are immediately available to whoever wishes to play. The men that run the games stand in with the company. In addition there is a large camp following of prostitutes operating under the same proprietorship as the gambling concessions.

Eight Workers Killed. The workers on the job are mostly of foreign extraction and appear to be, partly for this reason, difficult to organize. Such is the "Great Conowingo Dam Project." It will take several more years to complete it and in the meantime many more workers will pay with their lives for the avarice and greed of the capitalist interests in charge of the work. So far eight workers have been killed.

French Worried Over Anglo-Italian Accord

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The proposed interview between Mussolini and Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister of Great Britain, is taken as a menace by the French.

France sees in this an attempt by England to aid Italy's influence in the Balkans in order that the influence over the "little entente" by France may be weakened and French influence on Poland be lessened. French anxiety is quite open at this new development, which is aimed to offset the Franco-German accord on the continent.

STRIKERS TO WIN IF THEY HOLD TO NOV.

Industry Dying; Union Districts to Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—If the British miners can hold out on strike until November, the government and the mine owners will be beaten. This is seen in the figures admitted by the government of the small production being made, and the fact that in spite of intense hardship only 150,000 out of more than 1,000,000 miners have returned to the pits.

British Industry Hard Hit.

British industry itself in normal times uses 3,000,000 of the 5,000,000 tons weekly produced when all miners are working. Now only 500,000 tons are produced, but one-sixth of what is needed for British industrial consumption alone.

In addition 1,000,000 tons weekly is normally used in homes for family purposes. Thus the 4,000,000 tons demanded by England for use within the island has only 500,000 tons or one-eighth that amount, to supply it. The normal export of 1,000,000 tons weekly is cut off and thus production is only 10 per cent of normal.

Scab Coal Poor and Costly.

While scab coal shipments from the continent and America is fairly plentiful, it is costly, selling for \$12.50 a ton, too high for all but a few uses and it is heartily disliked by all coal users because of its poor quality.

Heavy industry, which relies on cheap coal, is hard hit. It cannot run at a profit on high-priced imported coal, although September imports are reckoned at 8,000,000 tons, over this leaving a big gap between supply and normal demand.

Blast furnaces are cold. About 140 were going in April before the strike. In August 135 were going. But now only six are working. The slump in industry is thus clearly seen as terrific.

In addition, Britain is losing her export coal trade to other countries' coal merchants. And of still more gravity is the loss of general commodity trade, which is costing British business about \$15,000,000 a day according to the economist Sir Hugh Bell. Industry in Birmingham, Sheffield and other manufacturing cities is crippled to an extent that it cannot supply orders and fears that if buyers are held off until after November, these orders will be withdrawn and placed in foreign countries.

For these reasons the miners' union, at its delegate conference now in session (Continued on page 2)

Sickness and Death for Workers Is Lightened by Own Organization

On Page six of this issue, workers will read with interest some facts about the Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, an organization of self-protection for the workers that, without red tape serves the purpose of the capitalist insurance companies minus their private profits for the owners and the graft for which they are notorious.

MINERS CALMLY AWAITED RESCUE IN DEEP PRISON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30.—Stepping out of the ghastly darkness of the pit that by the merest chance was prevented from serving as their grave, forty-three iron ore miners blinked their eyes as they saw the light of day for the first time in six days.

The hardship and bravery of these toilers, some of them well along in years, was exceedingly great. This, and the fact that they organized themselves to withstand their fate when they knew they were trapped, held off the danger of insanity, always a menace to entombed miners.

Make Birch Tea.

Birch tea, made from the bark of the shaft timbering, was their only food. They assigned watch duty, sang songs and tabulated time to keep themselves occupied and their spirits high. When the rescue party finally reached them on Wednesday night, the miners were beginning to feel the pinch of starvation and the fever of exhaustion, aided by the extreme cold of their underground prison.

As soon as they were brought to the surface company officials rushed them to the hospital. All of them had walked out of the mine—from their place of imprisonment—a long and tortuous route. With few exceptions, they seemed exceptionally well preserved considering their ordeal. There was some speculation whether or not their being rushed to the hospital was for their well-being or a company precaution against too much being told of the disaster.

Demand Investigation.

Already there are demands being made for a federal investigation. John B. Chapple of the Ashland Daily Press, wired President Coolidge for an investigating committee to be appointed to place responsibility for the collapse of the shaft. The president's secretary answered that the matter had been referred to the labor department.

U. S. SHIPS CARRY COAL TO ENGLAND

Shipping Board Boats Enter Scab Traffic

This story of the direct aid being given by the U. S. government to the British Tory government and wealthy, titled mine owners to break the strike of the British miners recalls the utterance of Ed. McLean, editor of the capitalist daily, the Washington Post and one of those connected with the Teapot Dome scandal, made at the time the British strike began.

McLean urged that the American government must aid the British government against the miners. It is also recalled that when A. A. Purcell, British labor leader, was visiting America a year ago urging world trade union unity, McLean editorially advocated that Purcell should be deported.—Editor.

By GORDON CASCADEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Entrance of the United States government into the business of shipping "scab" coal from this country to smash the British miners' strike is expected within the next few days.

Preparations are being made for extensive use of United States government-owned ships to carry coal to Britain.

Ships sold or leased to private interests by the United States Shipping Board at surprisingly low figures are already taking part in this nefarious traffic.

Proposal of Senator.

The "Black Legion" for use of government-owned ships to carry this "scab" coal, strangely enough, comes from a politician who says he wants to help American labor.

Senator O. E. Weller of Maryland is making an appeal for votes in the November elections on the strength of his effort to have from 25 to 50 government-owned boats carry scab coal from Baltimore to British ports.

Government Wants Scab Profits. The new policy of the United States Shipping Board concentrates on solicitation of shipping for government-owned boats.

General A. C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet corporation, who announced it, hopes the new policy will build up trade while eliminating the shipping board deficit. Baltimore and Norfolk interests are rushing to take advantage.

Senator Weller, who visited the head office of the shipping board here, (Continued on page 2.)

What The Daily Worker Means

By ISRAEL AMTER

"YOU may not agree with the whole policy of THE DAILY WORKER, for it is a Communist paper, but you will have to admit that its labor policy is correct." This was my statement to a member of the District Building Trades Council of Cleveland, a statement which he affirmed.

What does it mean when men who have been long in the labor movement of this country and abroad recognize that the trade union policy of our paper, THE DAILY WORKER, is correct? It means that progressive trade union leaders realize the bankruptcy of the present bureaucracy of the American labor movement, and are turning to something new, something realistic, something militant to aid labor in getting out of the impasse into which it has been led. Communist trade union policy pronounced correct!

If our trade union policy is correct—even in the skeleton form which the progressives comprehend today—then we Communists know that our political policy will gradually be understood as correct, for we know full well that militant trade union policy, organization of the unorganized, militant action to improve the conditions of the workers, etc., necessarily at this stage of the struggle in imperialistic America will lead to conflict with and struggle against the capitalist

state, just as the British trade unions faced the British state on May 1.

THE DAILY WORKER must become the organ of the organized workers—or at least that section of the trade unionists who today have their eyes open and are looking for leadership. With a growing recognition of the achievements of the Soviet Union, with a somewhat hazy understanding of the British general strike, with the capitalists of this country extracting their ounces of blood from the veins of American labor, the American workers are beginning to recognize that something is wrong and are groping for a new program, for new methods.

THE DAILY WORKER must become the guiding organ of these masses of workers, whom we call progressives. We must make them readers of our English organ, for until we have the American-born and American-speaking workers following the lead of the Workers (Communist) Party, our Party will continue to be regarded as a foreign product.

Is there a field for our party and THE DAILY WORKER? One has but to regard the exploitation in American industry, to realize that not only THE DAILY WORKER but the party should become a powerful factor among the American workers. Perhaps the following incident will characterize the growing influence of the party. In a certain town where the

workers are organizing, the party shop nucleus issued a bulletin. The same day the writer was at the headquarters of the union, when a member of the union entered and speaking to the organizer, asked if he knew where he could get about two dozen copies of the bulletin. When referred to the writer, and after it was stated to him that it he distributed the bulletin he might get into trouble if detected, and that he would have to distribute it on his own responsibility, he replied: "I don't give a damn. It is good stuff and I am going to distribute it."

He did so. A few weeks later, when the question of the Negro workers in the plant came up, this worker divulged himself as one of the most violent ku kluxers. A misguided worker, who is willing to fight not only for the right of organization, but for decent conditions for the workers. But he was born in Georgia—and has to have his ingrained hatred of the Negro driven out of him.

The campaign for the DAILY WORKER must be regarded as one of our MOST IMPORTANT campaigns. It is a campaign that must embrace ALL members of the party. If the membership realize the importance of THE DAILY WORKER, not as ONE of the organs of our party, but as the MOST IMPORTANT organ, since it alone can reach the great masses of the American workers, then THE DAILY WORKER will be put on its feet, us to get closer contact with masses and to mold their progressively and insist the revolution. This worthwhile task for every

Make It a
Day's Pay
TODAY

Keep the Daily Worker

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

SPANISH KING THREATENED BY RIVERA'S FOES

Socialists Are Supporting Fascist Dictator

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Sept. 30. — It has been known for some time that a strong section of the Spanish bourgeoisie has set itself against Dictator Primo de Rivera. This is certified by the recent alliance of old party heads to bring pressure upon the king to oust De Rivera before he can assume a false power of the national assembly which he is to pick by hand to give him the form of a legal parliament.

Threatens Alfonso's Rule.

This alliance is headed by Count Romanones, one of if not the most wealthy man in Spain and head of the liberal party, Sanchez Guerra of the conservative party, and Melquades Alvarez, president of the house of deputies before De Rivera dissolved it. These have threatened the king that if he permits the proposed fake assembly to be established, they will consider a movement to displace Alfonso with the king's third son or even to set up a republic.

Primo de Rivera aims to constitute an assembly by picking carefully elected supporters among the upper classes and adding forty "workers" from the socialists, whose party has always supported the dictator and been free from repression such as that suffered by the Communists.

Socialists Aid Dictator.

This parallels in a way the collaboration of the Italian socialists with Italian fascism, only moving much more openly. The socialist-controlled general federation of labor has issued a call for a convention to determine the attitude toward the fake assembly, and it is expected that the socialist leaders wish to accept the forty seats offered by Primo de Rivera, thus bringing the federation into official collaboration with the dictator.

In the proposed assembly, De Rivera's ally, La Cierva, a man more shrewd and ruthless than De Rivera, is aiming at coming forward with an even stronger dictatorship than the present. La Cierva was the man who repressed the Catalan separatist movement with blood and iron and he would be a fascist dictator of the real type.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT WELCOMED BY WASHINGTON

U. S. Sees Outlet for Capital and Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—American foreign trade and finance will profit materially by successful negotiation of the Stresemann-Brand accord, linking Germany and France politically and commercially, government economic experts declared today.

Experts see two important developments from the American standpoint: (1) Rehabilitated markets in both countries, leading to an increase in the sale of American goods.

Outlet For U. S. Capital.

(2) A safe outlet for surplus American capital, this, in the case of France, hinging on ratification of the debt pact.

Prosperity in Germany and France are interdependent, in the opinion of American officials, who declared that popular sentiment in both countries eventually will yield to important concessions to make the accord possible.

Germany is particularly anxious to see stabilization of the franc and France restored to financial normalcy, observers said.

France Undersees Germany.

Under present conditions, owing to the decline of the franc, France is able to undersell German producers not only abroad but in Germany. French competition of this sort must be eliminated if Germany is to be successful in its battle to regain pre-war position in the world markets.

"Germany probably needs stabilization of the franc more than any other country," an official explained.

Form Huge Combines.

There is every indication that French and German industrial and commercial interests "look eye to eye" on important economic questions, according to experts. This is evidenced by the organization of huge cartels or trusts in the iron and steel and other industries, which recognize no national boundaries.

"Both France and Germany realize that they have certain interests in common," an official declared. "With French finances weak, Germany is now in a position to drive a bargain," the official added.

Forget How War Started.

"If French economic conditions improve they will soon forget to accuse Germany of war responsibility. In fact we are now forgetting how the war started. The main point is to rehabilitate the stricken countries."

SPANISH DICTATOR NEARING END AS OLD SUPPORTERS DESERT HIM AND REBELLION STIRS MILITARY

By a Spanish Worker.
MADRID (By Mail).—Primo de Rivera's coup d'etat on September 13, 1923, was possible and was easily carried out because he was backed by the big Spanish bourgeoisie in opposition to the old political parties, by the army command responsible for the shameful military defeat of 1921 in Morocco which was on the point of being deposed by the "chamber of deputies," and even by King Alfonso, who was also anxious to stop the proceedings against those responsible for the African venture in which he participated.

Old Support Vanishes.

But this backing by some sections of the nation has disappeared and a strong reaction against Primo de Rivera's government is invading the whole country. Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is probably the most unpopular government in Europe.

The Spanish proletariat, the bourgeoisie and political parties of all tendencies with the exception of the socialist leaders, are hostile to Primo de Rivera.

Two Army Revolts.

The army, since 1924 has been protesting and planning all sorts of plots against the government. The two more serious ones were that of the 24th day of June and that of August 5.

In June it was of an entirely political nature, guided by the leading generals that belong to the old political parties, including some republican officers and the artillery corps.

The Artillery Revolt.

The revolt of the artillery was produced by a professional question. The appointment of officers has always been carried out by seniority, with a view of avoiding favoritism and corruption. Primo de Rivera issued a decree by which the appointments were to be made by "merits and services" and granted by the government.

The officers of the artillery corps made a definite and strong protest against this decree and organized a rebellion to oppose the carrying out of the measure.

Cause of Failure.

The artillery was prepared to fight the government. On August 5 the cannon were ready to answer Primo de Rivera if he intended to force the artillery to follow his orders. All Spain that morning lived in the atmosphere of civil war.

But in the afternoon of the same day news spread about that the artillery had ceased its attitude against the government and Primo de Rivera triumphantly published a "communique" to the country announcing that the rebellion had ended with the defeat of the artillery.

Nobody could understand what had happened. Without any fight, the barracks that some hours before were ready to resist any attack, were handed over to Primo de Rivera's government. The fact could not be explained.

King Alfonso Tricked Leaders.

Some days later it was known that the leaders of the rebellion had backed down, personally influenced by the king, who was clever enough to awake their monarchial feeling and promise them a satisfactory answer to their demands.

So the leaders gave the order to stop the revolt. And the order was carried out because the lower officers thought it was produced by a triumph of their demands. But when the facts were known, the discontent and protest of the artillery were very hot. They consider the surrender as a treason of their chiefs.

Gravity of the Moment.

By a royal decree Primo de Rivera dismissed the artillery officers from their commands. The command of artillery barracks was given to infantry and cavalry. This and the trials begun against the artillery officers gave an apparent strength to the government.

But the position of Primo de Rivera is each day more difficult. He is constantly menaced by military insurrection. The end of Primo de Rivera's dictatorship is approaching.

British Government Refuses to Use Its Force on Mine Owners

LONDON, Sept. 30. — In the argument in the House of Commons over the coal strike negotiations, David Lloyd George demanded that the government take over the coal mines and compel the mine owners to accept arbitration.

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, who conducted the unsuccessful negotiations in the absence of Premier Baldwin recently and who had proposed that the miners' national union practically abdicate its powers to a government arbitration board, did not approve of the suggestion that the mine owners accede to the same sort of proposal.

"We have no intention whatever," said Churchill, "of being led into a course of action which would lead to temporary nationalization of the coal industry."

Coolidge Retains Alaskan Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. — President Coolidge continues to maintain Federal Judges Ritchie and Reed and District Attorney Shoup in office in Alaska, despite the fact that the senate judiciary committee last June forced him to withdraw their renomination. He says he has been unable to find suitable men to replace them.

FASCISTS GET THE COIN FROM THE FINANCIERS

Blackshirts Practice Extortion

ROME.—(By Mail).—It has always been known that the fascist movement in Italy was from the start financed by the wealthy industrialists as their last chance of preventing the establishment of a workers' government.

It has hitherto not been easy to secure definite evidence of the means by which the necessary cash was got together, but the recent scandal associated with the collapse of the Agnarian Bank of Palma brought to light a number of interesting details of the way in which this form of corruption operated.

Farinacci Extortionist.

The bank was closely associated with Farinacci, the former secretary-general of the fascist party, and in the inquiry which was held into the circumstances of the bank's failure it was clearly established that he used his position in the party to extort subscriptions from prominent landowners whose finances were associated with the bank.

The special circumstances characteristic of this affair is that it gave definite evidence as to the source of the finances of the fascist party.

It is significant to note that the financial supporters of fascism are now no longer confined to the ranks of the industrial capitalists, but that the landowning interests have now thrown in their lot with Mussolini and his gang. It is, in fact, extremely probable that the main supporters of the party at the present time are to be found rather in the realms of banking and high finance than in those of the industrialists or agrarians.

SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER HINTS AT SECESSION

British Empire Rapidly Losing Its Power

SOUTH AFRICA.—(By Mail). — In announcing his intention of demanding an independent national status for South Africa at the forthcoming imperial conference, General Hertzog points out that Ireland and Canada, too, will make similar demands.

Hertzog denies that he stands for "secession," but his disclaimer is not credited here, particularly after the speech made on the eve of his departure.

Empire a Joke.

"The government stands for continuing our relations with the empire," he said, "but only if the full integrity of our national status is declared to the world."

He added that the new national flag was necessary as a symbol of "independence already achieved."

The British empire has sustained a number of severe shocks since the war, but after the conference London will have difficulty in convincing even Henry Dubb that the empire exists off paper.

CATHOLIC CHURCH PRESSING U. S. LABOR TO BREAK WITH MEXICAN UNIONS ON SUPPORT TO CALLES

ARTICLE III.
(By a Special Correspondent)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—Peter Collins, who is to lead the onslaught on "Bolshevism" in the United States, is director of the fight against Mexican labor unionists in labor circles of this country, according to men who should know whereof they speak.

He was the principal speaker at the annual outing of the Knights of Columbus of Maryland at Pen-Mar recently.

The "Baltimore Catholic Review" refers to him as "the noted lecturer on economic subjects." This official organ of the church in Baltimore, a citadel of catholicism in the United States, continues:

"Holds a Commission" in A. F. of L.

"Mr. Collins, who has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years, is an authority on Communism. His speech was in line with the action taken by the Knights at their annual convention in Philadelphia to conduct a campaign of education against Communism."

These passages from the harangue made by Collins at Pen-Mar have the familiar ring of his old-time anti-radical diatribes:

Attacks Mexican Labor Federation.

"In throwing its support to the Mexican Cram, the American Federation played into the hands of Communists and put President Calles in a position to say that American labor is backing him in his war against religion."

"On November 26, 1924, while I was attending a meeting of the American Federation of Labor at El Paso, the suggestion was made by leaders of the Federation that they attend in a body the inauguration of President Calles. I protested to Gompers and other labor leaders. I declared such action would undoubtedly work havoc to the American Federation. I called the attention of Mr. Gompers and others to the anti-religious celebration being conducted by Obregon, Calles and others."

"Reds," "Blood"—and So On.

"Calles, the Red dictator of Mexico, and his Sovietized gunmen are trying to crucify Christianity on the cross of Communism, while America sits in indifferent self-complicity at the very foot of this bloody cross."

"It is unfortunate that due to the failure of the American government to recognize its responsibility and also to the failure of American labor in an organized movement of its workers to repudiate Calles and his Red radicals in Mexico in their Russian methods, the success of Calles and his regime is no small degree due."

"Marriage, under the so-called Constitution of Mexico, loses its sacred position and becomes, as in Russia, a tool of Soviet enterprise."

Fairy Tales of "Sovietism."

"In Mexico today, education loses its standing and prestige as a potent factor in the cause of civilization by the shackles of Bolshevism. Red internationalism is the dominant note in every act of the rulers of Mexico today, and they vie with Trotsky and the past dictator of Russia, now deceased, Lenin, in making Red radicalism supreme in the republic at our doors."

"The Constitution of Mexico, put into effect at the pistol point (like the Constitution of Russia, imposed on a people against its will) is almost

clause for clause similar to that of the Russian constitution and contains Bolshevist principles and enactments which defy intolerance and atheism."

The Baltimore "Sun" in its report of Collins' talk, says:

"Declaring that the Calles government in Mexico is a Bolshevistic regime," Peter Collins, in an address today before the Knights of Columbus assembled here, urged the American Federation of Labor to sever all relations with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Collins, who for eight years was international secretary of the Electricians' Union of the American Federation of Labor, spoke to approximately 400 persons who came here from Baltimore on the Knights of Columbus annual excursion."

"Mr. Collins said the American Declaration of Independence set forth that all should have religious freedom. As the American Federation of Labor subscribed to this doctrine, he asserted, it should refuse to continue negotiations with any body that did not believe in this fundamental doctrine."

Governor Wants Child Labor.

"Baltimore Catholic Review" quite significantly, does not say that Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland also spoke. But the "Sun" report declares "the governor condemned the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution, regulating child labor." Collins, whom the catholic paper asserts "has held a commission in the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years," made no protest. (To be continued.)

U. S. Navy Aids Hated Nicaraguan Dictator to Maintain Control

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—An indication of how deeply the United States is involved in trying to suppress the liberal revolution against Dictator Chamorro in Nicaragua is seen in the report that planes housed in Chamorro's hangar at Managua "have been used by United States aviators employed by the constabulary in reconnoitering against the revolutionists."

Another evidence of American imperialism's interference is plain in the fact that two U. S. destroyers arrived at Bluefields to reinforce the six gunboats already in Nicaraguan waters.

The "armistice" forced upon the revolutionists by the United States appear to be undesired by some of the forces, since the hangar mentioned was damaged by a bomb explosion caused by someone hostile to the government which rules only by U. S. armed support. In addition, Chamorro has dispatched a strong detachment to Cochin to prevent any landing of arms to the revolutionists.

To All Trade Unions and Workingclass Organizations To All Workers

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Today there is only one out-and-out, aggressive and militant working class daily in the English language in the United States—a country with more than thirty millions of workers. This is The DAILY WORKER.

Being part of the American labor movement, you can readily see the burning need for such a paper as The DAILY WORKER—a daily which unceasingly and fearlessly fights for the workers in every city of the land and in every struggle of the oppressed and exploited. Race, creed, color, nationality don't count one bit with The DAILY WORKER when there is to be a call to action or a mobilization for a fight against the capitalist class anywhere and at any time.

You know that it costs piles of money to get out a daily paper and to keep it going. The American employing class spends nearly a billion dollars year in and year out only thru the subsidy of advertising to keep its press going full speed against the working people and the impoverished farming masses. The eleven thousand American millionaires are doing more than their bit pouring out many millions in many other ways to keep their press on the job fighting the workers.

Of course, you know that THE WORKERS MUST BUILD AND HAVE A POWERFUL PRESS OF THEIR OWN. But this is a hard job. It costs very much. And yet we cannot possibly get along well without a mighty working class press to battle courageously and unflinchingly for the interests and demands of the exploited masses. THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT THE DAILY WORKER HAS BEEN DOING FROM THE VERY FIRST DAY OF ITS EXISTENCE.

NOW THE DAILY WORKER IS UP AGAINST IT. We are having a very hard time to keep going. We have no advertising revenue from the bosses and bankers or any other sort of subsidy from the exploiters of labor. We will continue publication only if YOU say so. The DAILY WORKER IS YOUR PAPER. Invest in it. KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

If you will ask for references, we will not be able to give you the same ones that the New York Times or World, or the Chicago Tribune, or the Los Angeles Times, or any of the other hundreds of prosperous employing class dailies will give you. Not a single banking house, not a single broker on "the street," not a single manufacturing corporation in the whole country will tell you to put your money in an investment to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

The best we can do in giving you proof of our reliability is to refer you to hundreds of labor unions and working class organizations and thousands of exploited workers thruout the country.

If you want to know why YOU should support The DAILY WORKER and make an immediate contribution, as best you can, to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER, then ask:

1. The thousands of heroic striking textile workers in Passaic.
2. The thousands of victorious fur workers in New York City.
3. The thousands of garment workers bravely battling against vicious injunctions.
4. The growing progressive forces fighting to save the Miners' Union.
5. The scores of thousands of badly underpaid workers in the rubber factories in Akron, in the automobile plants in Detroit, in the steel mills in Pittsburgh and Gary.
6. The thousands of workers striving to build an American labor party.
7. The many thousands of persecuted foreign-born workers.
8. The increasing thousands of fearless fighters for the defense of the workers' right to the freedom of speech, press, assembly and organization.
9. The scores of thousands of progressive and left wing workers in the trade union movement.
10. The hundreds of thousands striving for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' republic and the abolition of capitalism in the United States.

WHAT BETTER REASONS AND WHAT MORE RELIABLE REFERENCES CAN WE OFFER YOU FOR YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION GIVING NOW—TODAY—IMMEDIATELY TO

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

With working class greetings,

JAY LOVESTONE,

Chairman, Campaign Committee to Keep The DAILY WORKER.



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GARMENT UNION HOLDS FAST ON PICKET LINES

Vigilance Needed as the Bosses Face Crisis

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 30.—While the cloakmakers' general strike committee announced last night that union officials have been invited to attend a conference of all factors of the cloak industry at the office of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman, in the hope of settling the present strike of 40,000, it firmly denied all reports current yesterday that any informal conferences have been held or any tentative settlements have been reached with cloak manufacturers.

Striking cloakmakers are warned not to be diverted, by these reports, from continuous activity on the picket line or other strict adherence to their various duties. It was pointed out that, at the present crucial period in the strike with manufacturers unable to obtain any sizable amount of production, it was important not to relax any vigilance on the picket line.

About 150 cloak strikers were arraigned before Magistrate Harry Gordon in Jefferson Market court on charges of congregating in the garment zone. Many received \$3 or \$5 fines which were paid by the union. Among those arrested yesterday were Charles Zimmerman, vice-chairman of the general strike committee, and Elias Marks, secretary of the general picket committee. Both Zimmerman and Marks were discharged.

New York Library Workers' Union Petition Mayor and City Council

NEW YORK.—(FP)—The Literary Employees' Union composed of employees of the New York Public Library and its branches and claiming to have the support of the Central Trades and Labor Council, sent yesterday to Mayor Walker and other members of the board of estimate a petition asking that the city government take over control of the library and all its branches and administer them under civil service regulations. The appeal complains of favoritism under present methods of management and asks equalization of salaries for employees in Queens and Richmond who perform a similar line of duties with those in Manhattan and Brooklyn who receive higher pay.

Boston Raincoat Workers' Striking
BOSTON.—(FP)—Boston's 1,000 raincoat workers are striking to get a 42-hour, 5-day week instead of 44 hours in 6 days. The workers are affiliated with the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers union.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT.
8:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletin. C. F. Lowrie, Secretary of Farmers-Labor Exchange, Subject: "Farmers Co-operate with Consumers."
8:15 to 8:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
8:30—The Brevoort String Trio; Vela Cook; Harold Grossman; Little Joe Warner; Clarence Sullivan.
9:00—Alamo Cafe.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM DISCUSSED AT BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The discussion at the Trades Union Congress on the question of industrial unionism versus "One Big Union" requires a certain understanding of the structure of some of the British unions.

At first sight, it might appear that the One Big Union idea is the most thoro, and the most "Left." This, however, is by no means the case; and, at a congress where so much cowardice was shown by leaders, and where the big mechanical voting powers were wielded in their favor, it is some consolation to know that the idea of one union for each industry gained the congresses' approval by 2,164,000 to 1,650,000.

The One Big Union was defended by several reactionaries—not by craft union reactionaries so much as by the representatives of the "general workers' unions."

Unions of Skilled Labor.
Like most countries where capitalist development began early, the first union of Britain were unions of skilled workers. During years these organizations grew and thrived. In the meantime, however, the growing improvement in the productive technical apparatus introduced into industry an increasing number of unskilled. The unskilled workers—the vendors of raw labor power—were looked upon with a certain contempt by the skilled toilers, who had not the sense to realize that increasing mechanical efficiency was undermining their own position as skilled men. The unskilled were not admitted to most of the older craft unions.

Then came the great forward movement of the 1880's, culminating in the great dock strike of 1888. At this period were born the organizations of unskilled workers, which were the parents of the present unions of general workers. These unions admitted to membership the unskilled laborers who were debarred from entry into the older craft bodies.

Mass Unions.
Thus there have grown up in Britain unions which organize masses of workers in all industries. The two principal ones are the Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union. The Transport Workers' Union has also now broadened its field and admits general workers also.

As in most industries, the skilled workers were already organized, the members of these general unions are, in great majority, the unskilled workers in those industries where the craft unions do not cater for them. Thus we have the spectacle of these great mass unions competing with the older unions for membership. The general workers' unions are not industrial unions, as they confine their field to no single industry, but accept recruits from any branch of production.

Industrial Unions.
Besides the craft unions and the general workers' unions, there are also industrial unions, such as the miners. Thus the three forms of unionism exist.

The general workers' unions have been permeated with a most reactionary ideology, and count among their leaders the worst of the opponents of the left wing. The lack of homogeneity, which must prevail in

Policies and Programs
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Labor and Imperialism

Auto Body Workers Continue Strike for Union in Elizabeth

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 30.—(FP)

—Mass picketing of the Hays-Hunt body plant of Durant Motor corporation has begun to make the strike of body workers effective. A mass meeting of the Hays-Hunt and Durant workers voted a general walk-out in sympathy with the upholsterers and trimmers who have been on strike for two weeks. There are 2,000 workers in the plants involved. Mass strike meetings are held daily. The strikers demand recognition of their union, reinstatement of discharged active union workers and recognition of shop committees.

The upholsterers and trimmers are organized in Local 13 and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to which they are appealing for aid. The strike is backed by A. F. of L. Organizer Edward McGrady and New Jersey State Federation of Labor officials: Henry Hillers, J. H. Connolly and Hugh Rolly. The Flint Motors corporation is having its bodies made at the Hays-Hunt plant along with various Durant cars.

Push Labor Party in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Labor unions, individual radicals and others interested in the formation of a labor party in Ohio have formed a temporary state committee and have named Nicholas Klein, Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati as the acting state secretary. The mine workers are showing a great interest.

MISMANAGEMENT AND SOUTHERN CHEAP LABOR COMPETITION ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TEXTILE SLUMP

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

That easy profits from cheap labor encourage backwardness in management is shown in the story of the cotton industry in Fall River, Mass. A Wall Street Journal article on this greatest textile center holds lack of managerial initiative quite as much as southern competition, responsible for the depression which has made part-time and unemployment characteristic of the last four or five years.

"Fall River mills," says the journal, "have been developed, financed and managed by local interests to a much greater extent than other manufacturing centers. With little new blood from the outside, a policy of nepotism over a period of years has in numerous cases dulled the initiative of managements. When they could afford to do so the mills did not change their machinery and manufacturing methods to meet the new demands."

Loss less than \$1,000 a year.
Wages in Fall River cotton mills in 1914, the journal shows, averaged only \$430 for the entire year's work. In only one year since has the average reached \$1,000. That was in 1920, when mill workers earned an average of \$1,065. In 1924, the last year covered by the Wall Street Journal, the annual wage fell to \$923.

In spite of these extremely low wages, less than the barest family subsistence, and in spite of operations in the last few years running as low as 50 per cent of capacity, Fall River dividends continue. In 1920 they rose to \$11,095,000, more than nine times the pre-war figure; and in 1924, with operations throttled down to half of capacity, Fall River cotton mill dividends were 85 per cent above 1924.

Dividend Figures.
Figures showing for each year since 1914 the value of Fall River cotton mill products, the wages paid, and dividends are:

Fall River Cotton Mills	Value of Products	Total Wages	Total Dividends
1914.....	\$4,516,027	\$13,081,876	\$1,225,793
1915.....	45,392,734	13,707,868	1,145,159
1916.....	65,374,214	15,725,973	2,373,494
1917.....	92,143,372	18,581,436	4,331,361
1918.....	118,376,983	20,252,789	6,146,286
1919.....	135,733,717	26,997,711	4,935,145
1920.....	149,233,708	31,002,421	11,095,800
1921.....	67,860,875	24,242,106	3,094,375
1922.....	91,752,558	28,214,713	3,605,300
1923.....	100,875,526	28,618,736	3,491,544
1924.....	60,932,713	18,980,407	2,271,450



The Drive to Keep the Daily Worker

DONATIONS—SEPT. 28, 1926.

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H. Wierich, San Jose, Cal.....	5.00	Anna Magnis, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.00
Max Lander, Denver, Colo.....	1.00	Robert Magnis, Cleveland Ohio.....	1.00
Finnish Local, Waukegan, Ill.....	27.00	Francis J. Mazur, Toledo, Ohio.....	1.00
A. Shub, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00	J. Brickett, Ellwood City, Pa.....	1.00
Julius and Martha Kohnrepp.....	2.00	Ben Gizzi, East Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	10.00	William Maraner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2.00
J. Josephson, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	20.00	C. Brensen, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10.00
		St. Nucleus No. 1, Verona, Pa.....	5.00
		F. Wess, Diamondville, Wyo.....	2.00

RACIAL BIAS AT WISCONSIN "U", HEBREWS CHARGE

President Glenn Frank Will Investigate

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—There will be no racial prejudice at the University of Wisconsin and complaints of racial discrimination will be investigated by President Glenn Frank personally as an outgrowth of claims made by Milwaukee Hebrews that Alex Stern had been denied a position in the university library because of his faith, it was learned today.

High Recommendations.
Stern, a student at the university from Milwaukee, applied for a library position with high recommendations from M. S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee public librarian. Dudgeon received a reply from Miss Alice V. King, university employment officer, which is alleged to have declared, "No Jewish students are acceptable."

Refused to Comment.
Miss King, when interviewed today, refused to comment on the letter she is said to have written. She declared she had not communicated with Stern and that her correspondence had been with Mr. Dudgeon only. She asserted that any information must come from President Frank.

President Frank was emphatic in his declaration that there can be no racial or religious discrimination at the university and that no such policy exists in any branch of the university.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)—300 union loom fixers and weavers of the Solvay Dyeing & Bleaching Co. are striking against wage reductions. The plant makes men's shirts. The workers are organized in the United Textile Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Janitors in San Francisco public schools ask for a raise of \$15 a month instead of the \$5 raise granted several weeks ago.



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

These things go by contraries, and the girl who landed Bunny did so because she did not try. The family of Henrietta Ashleigh had had money for generations, and so could afford to look down upon it, and all those who sought it. This was the way to impress Bunny, who was aware that his money was painfully new. Never would he attain to the aggressive self-assurance of his sister; he was looking for something better than himself, and for a while he found it in the Ashleighs, with their perfect manners and well trained servants and mansion full of the debris of culture.

Henrietta was tall and slender, gentle, soft of voice, and reserved to the point of primness. Her mother had just died, and for a year she wore black, which of course was very conspicuous. She was high church Episcopal, and on Sunday mornings wore long kid gloves and carried a little prayer-book and hymnal joined together, bound in black leather with a gold border. She took Bunny to church and he learned that one does not have to take ancient Hebrew mythology with vulgar literalness, but may have its symbolic meaning explained by a white-haired old gentleman with a trace of English accent.

What Henrietta meant to Bunny was a refuge from the anguish and tumult of illegitimate desire. He fled to her as to a saint, and madonna alive and visible upon a college campus. She was far above the glaring crudeness of the smart set; she did not use paint nor powder—nothing so common as perspiration would presume to appear on her delicately chiseled nose. You might dream of kissing her, but it would remain a dream; she would call you "Mr. Ross" during the first six months of your acquaintance, and after that she would call you "Arnold," finding it dignified, perhaps because of Matthew. So long as you knew and truly appreciated her, you would make the highest grades in class, and, as the little black and gold prayer-book phrased it, "honor and obey the civil authorities, and submit yourself to all your governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters."

III

Bunny went up to Paradise for his Christmas holidays, and there was the first word from Paul, a plain card, bearing the stamp of the American Expeditionary Force, but no place; no picture post-card with "Scenes in Urkuts" or "Camel-sleigh on the Volga," or anything like that! "Dear Ruth," it said: "Just a line to let you know that I am well and everything is all right. I have received three letters from you. Please write often. We are busy and I am having an interesting time. Give my love to all the family and to Bunny and Mr. Ross. Affectionately, Paul."

Ruth had had this treasure for several days, and there was no telling how many times she had read it, and studied every word on both sides. It seemed to Bunny a cold and unsatisfactory note, but he did not say so to Ruth; he asked Dad about it, and Dad said there would necessarily be a great deal of censoring of soldier's mail, and Paul had probably written this bare message to make sure it got through. Why did there have to be so much censoring? Bunny asked; and Dad answered that these were ticklish times, and the army had to protect itself against enemy propaganda.

Dad had been reading a magazine article which explained what was happening in the world. The German and Austrian empires had come down with a crash, and that was a great triumph for democracy. But now the friends of democracy had a second big job to do, which was to crush the wild beast of Bolshevism. They were starving it by a blockade on every front, and wherever the well-behaved and respectable Russians had set up a government on the borders, the allies were helping them with money and supplies. General Denikin had taken possession of south Russia; on the west a lot of new states had been set up; on the north, at Archangel, an anti-Bolshevik group was making headway under British and American protection. As to Siberia, there had been a Socialist government, holding over from the Kerensky days; but these Socialists were a lot of talkers and now they had been kicked out and replaced by a real fighting man, Admiral Kolchak, who had once commanded the Tsar's fleet. It was this he-admiral the allies were backing to run Siberia, and our troops were there to keep the railroad open for him. Of course the Bolsheviks and their sympathizers in this country were making a fuss about it, and telling all the lies they could; that was why we had to have a censorship, said Dad.

Bunny accepted this explanation without question. He had been in a training-camp for seven months, and had acquired the military point of view. He was keenly alert to the danger of Bolshevik propaganda and determined that if ever he ran into any of it, he would hasten to denounce it. So innocent was he, and so little aware of the subtlety of the enemy—he never dreamed that he was at this time absorbing the poison; and—of all places in the world—in one of the class rooms of his most Christian and conservative university.

It was hard on a poor overworked university president. Dr. Cowper's most trusted dean had engaged this young instructor, upon recommendation of high-up Y. M. C. A. authorities. The young man had been doing relief work in Saloniki, and was the son of a prominent Methodist pastor; he bore the name of Daniel Webster Irving, and how was anyone to imagine that a man with such a name might be suffering from political shell-shock?

This young instructor was subtle in his method; he did not say anything that could be pinned down on him, but would sow his seeds of doubt by asking questions and advising students to "think for themselves." There are always in every college class one or more "sore-heads," the sons of unorthodox parents; one in Bunny's class was an avowed "rationalist," and another had a Russian name. All that a teacher had to do was to let these fellows ask questions, and quickly the whole group would be wandering in a maze, demoralized by what the Japanese government in its control of education describes as "dangerous thoughts."

President Wilson had gone to Europe, in order to bring about the reign of justice he had promised. He was having a triumphal progress through England and France, and our newspapers were full of the wonders of what he was about to achieve. But in Mr. Irving's class Bunny heard it pointed out that the president had dropped from mention the most important of his "fourteen points," the demand for "freedom of the seas." Could it be that this had been the price of British support for his program? And then, more startling yet, Bunny learned that the secret treaties which the allies had signed among themselves were now laid on the peace table, and made the basis of jealous bickerings. Bunny had never forgotten about those treaties, how Dad had assured Paul that they would turn out to be Bolshevik forgeries, here the allies were admitting them to be genuine, and furthermore, setting out to enforce them, regardless of any profair play which President Wilson had made to the Gerr

(To Be Continued)

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