

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR STARTS ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE DISTRICT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., August 16.—The United Textile Workers of America, a part of the American Federation of Labor, has sent 10,000 applications to Passaic and every effort is being made by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers to enroll every worker in the mills in the union.

As soon as a majority of those who now pay dues to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers are organized the workers will be organized into locals. Each mill will be a local. It is expected that it will take several weeks before charters will have been granted the textile strikers here and the workers will function as a part of the American Federation of Labor.

Only those that are actually employed in the mills and those that are now on strike and will return to the mills are eligible to membership in the union, McMahon pointed out.

Seek Conference With Barons.

As soon as the charters have been granted and the locals organized attempts will be made to get a conference with the bosses. It is not known just what success the A. F. of L. union will have in getting a conference. Colonel Johnson, head of the Botany mills, when approached by newspaper men on whether his firm would now open negotiations, remained silent and told the newspapermen that he did not care to discuss the matter.

The United Front Committee of Textile Workers will continue to function until the United Textile Workers are in a position to take over the strike machinery. The General Relief Committee will continue its activity. Relief is urgently needed and since the strikers will now be a part of the American Federation of Labor it is expected that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will send out an appeal for the support of the present strike relief machinery.

Weisbord Withdraws.

Albert Weisbord, strike organizer and leader of the 16,000 striking textile workers in their heroic struggle for a living wage and a union, will eliminate himself from strike leadership as soon as an American Federation of Labor charter is issued to the new union. This decision was transmitted by Weisbord in a letter to W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the committee which obtained an agreement from President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers, to issue a charter to the Passaic mill strikers.

The letter follows: "Inasmuch as the executive council of the U. T. W. of A. has made the question of my elimination from the local union of the U. T. W. of Passaic and vicinity as a condition for the affiliation of the striking textile workers, I hereby make this declaration: (1) That upon the issuance of the charter by the U. T. W. of A. to the textile workers of Passaic and their formal affiliation with the U. T. W., I will withdraw from participation in the affairs of the Passaic local union of the U. T. W.

(2) In the meantime, I will use all my influence to bring about harmonious relations between the strikers and the U. T. W.

"Yours very truly, "ALBERT WEISBORD," Citizens' Committee. Much comment is being made in this city as to the future attitude of the (Continued on page 2)

Franco-German Steel Trust Controlled by U. S. Menaces Britain

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Westminster-Gazette learns that altho the British steel interests will be represented informally, they have no intention of becoming signatories to the Franco-German steel agreement being negotiated in Paris.

In view of one British industrialist, it is too early to visualize a partially American-controlled Franco-German combination fighting in competition with the British heavy steel trade. But, he remarks, the possibility of such prospect "is sufficiently obvious to demand close watching of events."

MASS. SUPREME COURT CHIEF IN VISIT TO COOLIDGE; SILENT ON SACCO AND VANZETTI SENTENCE

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, has been visiting his friend, President Calvin Coolidge. Coolidge invited Rugg to talk to newspaper men with him at the daily session.

Rugg did not publicly declare himself while with the president on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. He and the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court upheld Justice Bradley's denial of the Italian workers' appeal from the unjust adverse decisions of Superior Court Judge Webster Thayer.

Thayer is now playing sick to avoid hearing the final motion for a new trial of these workers, based on the confession of Celestino Madeiros that he and the Morelli gang are guilty of the offense for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been convicted and held under constant threat of execution for six years.

Coal Stocks in U. S. Back to Normal; Hard And Soft Both Ample

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Stocks of anthracite are rapidly recovering from the effects of the disastrous strike in the hard coal region last winter, and bituminous stocks in the hands of consumers are about normal for this midsummer season of the year, according to a survey as of July 1 completed today by the bureau of mines of the Department of Commerce. There is a forty day supply ahead.

The survey, made by the coal division of the bureau, covered 5,000 consumers in all parts of the country, and as bituminous coal is rarely stored at the mines, the important element in the stocks is the quantity held by consumers.

Commercial consumers and retail dealers had 39,000,000 net tons of bituminous coal on hand July 1. This was 3,000 tons more than the stock of May 1, indicating that during May and June production was greater than consumption and soft coal was flowing into storage.

COAL TO GREAT BRITAIN HELPS BREAK STRIKE

Embargo Would Bring Victory to Miners

This is the second article of a short series, written by an investigator making a special study of the export of coal from America to break the British mine strike. The first article, published yesterday, told of the tremendous boom in the coal shipping business at Norfolk and Newport News, twin ports of Hampton Roads, and Portsmouth, which adjoins them. The present article deals with the importance of the strike in its effect on British imperialism.

ARTICLE II

By GORDON CASCADEN.

NORFOLK, Virginia, August 16.—Baldwin's reputation and, what is more, the very future of British capital and the British empire are at stake. So the cost of this great shipment of coal from the mines of West Virginia, Virginia and neighboring states across the sea is of secondary importance.

When you know that the British navy itself is feeling the effects of the miners' strike you can understand one reason for the alarm existing in British government circles. Navy sailors and marines have not yet learned how to dig coal, and not a miner in the British Isles is working.

Naval Power Menaced.

"Mistress of the seas" has been Britain's boast for hundreds of years. Yet today for the first time in her history the proud British admiralty is getting coal for British navy bases from outside the British Isles. The coal is being mined in the United States and shipped from Norfolk.

Read this news item in a recent issue of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, an afternoon newspaper:

"The great British navy is coming to America for its coal, a thing unprecedented in its glamorous and glorious past. The British steamer Minne de Larringear cleared yesterday for Barry Roads, loaded with a cargo of coal, where she will receive orders to proceed to another port to unload the coal for the British navy.

"The naval reserve supply of coal in England is almost exhausted, on account of the British coal miners' strike, which has been in progress for several months." Yet the Minnie de Larringear was only the first of a number of ships to carry coal from Norfolk for the British navy. Several other ships with coal for the British navy left here this week, and it is expected more will follow.

When you also know that British industry would be paralyzed if it were not for coal shipments from this country you can realize why this community is enjoying the greatest "prosperity" in its history.

Lynching Narrowly Avoided by Last Minute Confession

GREENSBORO, S. C., Aug. 16.—The lynching of a Negro youth was narrowly averted here when a 16-year old girl, Virginia Halladay made a last minute confession that she had circulated a false story that the youth had choked her and threatened her life. She said she told the story "to excite my neighbor girl friend."

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

ARMED TROOPS GUARD MEXICAN GOV'T BUILDINGS

Bishops Incite Frenzied Fanatics to Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16.—Soldiers armed with machine guns today stand guard outside the chamber of deputies building ready for instant action.

Incendiary propaganda distributed by the clergy under the leadership of Bishop Diaz is responsible for those extraordinary precautions. Diaz is reported to have dictatorial ambitions.

Street crowds and pedestrians are not permitted to gather in the vicinity of the building. Not only is the church urging mass violence, but superstitious people are given to understand and sincerely believe that to assassinate Calles or any government supporter would be equal to getting a free pass into heaven.

Yesterday Director General of Education Berreuta was attacked by a fanatical catholic armed with a dagger. Berreuta was speaking on behalf of the government when the attempt was made.

While a parade in support of the government was marching past the cathedral at Saltillo, a group of women excited by the priests began to hurl missiles at the paraders. Police dispersed the women, most of whom were society ladies.

The government began to take action which indicated a sterner attitude by the Calles government.

Military commanders are carrying out the instructions of the war department and are disarming all civilian groups.

Arrests of plotters against the government continue, particular attention being paid to those who have aligned themselves with the boycott movement.

The government declares that the order for disarming is not directed at the catholics alone, but it is intended for all groups and factions, and states that "if similar orders issued a fortnight ago were carried out that the religious riots in the western part of Mexico would not have occurred.

At a secret meeting held last night in the archbishop's palace with the majority of the bishops and archbishops present it was decided to continue the rebellion against the government. Details of the deliberations were kept secret. It was reported that the church still has hopes of inciting the masses to more active rebellion against the government and expects to rally a section of the agrarian elements to its side who would raise the banner of anti-socialism with a view to gaining financial, moral and perhaps military support from the United States.

A committee of deputies who express their disapproval of the alliance of socialist and labor groups in the chamber gave the situation a new twist today when they decided to call on Calles and protest against the alignment. It is said that some of the deputies in opposition to the government are followers of General Obregon.

The bishops have added a romantic touch to the struggle by discovering "the woman in the case." The bishops are old hands at this game. They state that a lady of foreign birth by the name of Belinde Zarada is chiefly responsible for the anti-clerical policy of the government.

The state congress of Puebla approved a resolution directed to President Calles which reads:

"Congress, having been informed that the Knights of Columbus in the United States have conferred with the secretary of state of the United States with the object of having the United States use pressure on the Mexican government in the religious question between the government and the catholic church, maintains firmly that the sovereignty of this nation prevents interference on the part of the United States in the national affairs of Mexico.

We recognize among the Knights of Columbus the same individuals who in this city of Puebla received American and French invaders and who are considered enemies of the national government.

"This congress again declares its adherence to you and is resolved to accept whatever political consequences may arise thru our anti-clerical attitude."

Fourteen catholic priests are reported to have obeyed the government decrees and were promptly excommunicated by the episcopate.

United States Commercial Attache George Wythe, after a careful survey of the situation, says that the two most important industries of Mexico, oil and mining, are operating on their usual scale.

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Chicago Labor Responds to Call for Support of Coal Strikers in England

Intensive activity to secure a maximum of financial relief in aid of the British coal miners' strike will be developed this week thruout the city as a result of action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Following its unanimous endorsement of the British mine workers' struggle, the local federation ordered the appointment of a "Committee of 20" to visit Chicago's local labor unions in co-operation with Paul McKenna, member of the British miners' delegation now touring the United States.

McKenna Gets Ovation.

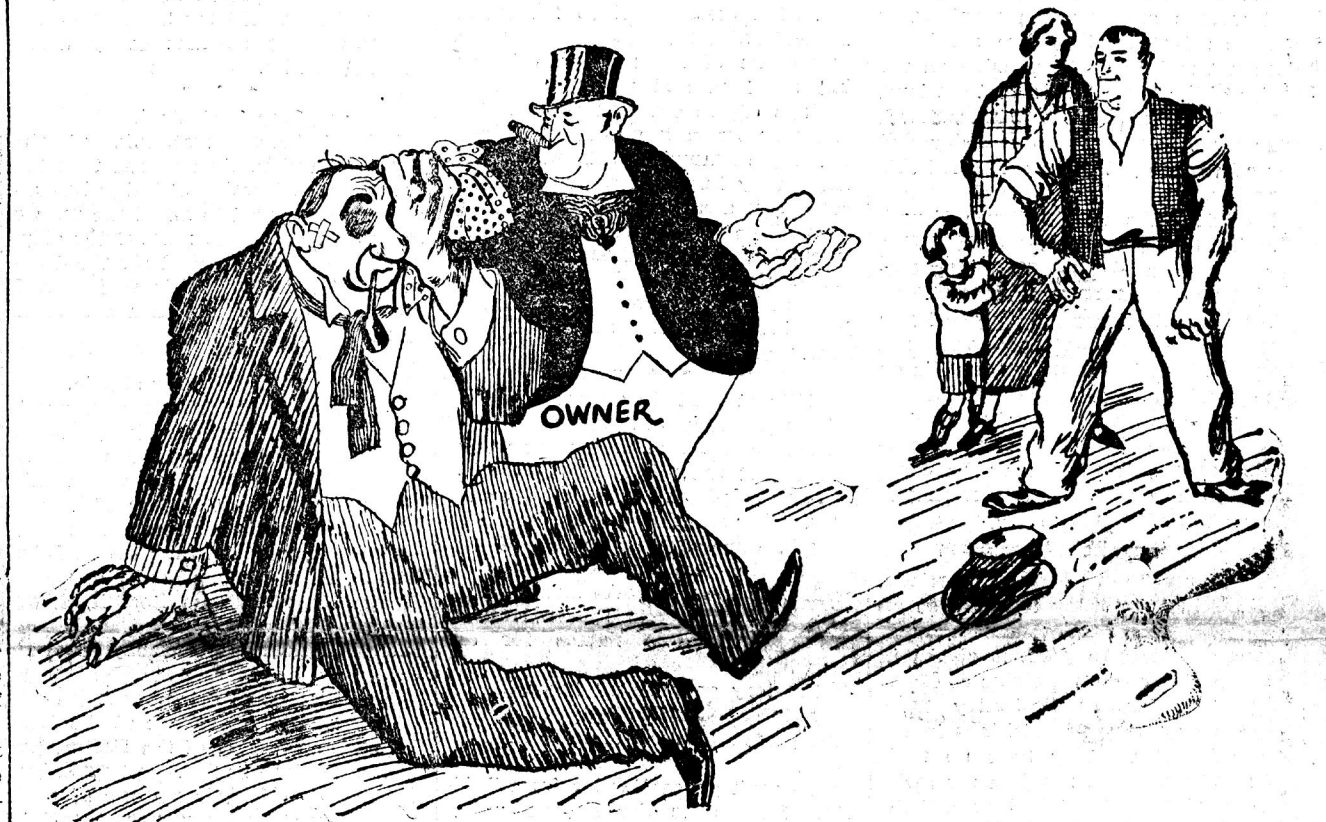
Wild cheers and most enthusiastic applause greeted the delegate of the British miners as he told the federation of the hard battle now being fought by the miners against the coal operators and the tory government.

"No money can be expected from the unions of Great Britain. We are (Continued on page 2.)

PAUL MCKENNA, BRITISH MINERS' DELEGATE TO CHICAGO, WILL SPEAK ON WCFL RADIO TONIGHT

Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, who is now in Chicago visiting trades unions to get relief funds for the British coal miners, will speak tonight on the Chicago Federation of Labor's radio station WCFL between 6:30 and 7 o'clock. The WCFL wave length is 491.5 meters.

American Labor Can Get Into This Fight



THIS cartoon, taken from Lansbury's Weekly (London), represents Stanley Baldwin, British premier, in rather battered condition after his tussle over the eight-hour bill with the worker at the right. The caption reads: "The owner: 'You can't beat him Stanley; try hitting the woman or the kid instead'."

This is just what the government has been doing, by its policy of starving the women and children of the strikers thus hoping to force the miners to return to the pits. The government passed the eight-hour day bill for the miners, an increase of one hour on the workday, but the law remains a dead letter as the men refuse to recognize it.

WILKINSON TO RAISE RELIEF FUND IN N. Y.

Speaks at Civic Club Wednesday Eve

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 16.—Miners in England are living on a diet of bread and tea "if they are lucky."

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the only woman labor member of parliament who has come to this country as a delegate for the woman's committee for relief of miners' wives and children, told officials of the civic club. Miss Wilkinson declared that the coal industry was "one of the scandals of England," and that it would completely collapse if the miners are starved back to work. "No strike can be permanently settled when men are starved into submission," she said.

Miners' Conditions Horrible.

Miss Wilkinson inspected mines and the living conditions in mining towns around Manchester, Bristol, Scotland, East Lancashire, South Wales, and the Midlands, as chairman of the relief committee. During her inspection (Continued on page 2)

PAUL MCKENNA TO VISIT CHICAGO UNIONS SEEKING AID FOR BRITISH MINERS

Unions having treasuries that can be used for the relief of the British coal miners and wishing to have Paul McKenna, delegate of the British Miners' Federation now touring the nation for relief funds, speak to them should communicate with Anton Johannsen at the Chicago Federation of Labor headquarters in 166 West Washington street. The federation telephone is Franklin 1564.

The British labor delegation in this country expects to sail Sept. 1 on the Berengaria to England as the Trade Union Congress meets on Sept. 6.

Small Nut Works Loose Causes Wreck on Long Island Road

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A small nut which worked itself loose on a switch coupling caused the wreck of the Shelter Island express on the Long Island railroad at Calverton in which six persons were killed and more than two score injured.

CHICAGO LABOR UNIONS AIDING BRITISH MINERS

McKenna to Speak to Many Locals

An intense effort is being made to gather funds for the striking British miners in Chicago unions. Paul McKenna, national executive board member of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, is now visiting as many unions as possible to get them to add the striking British miners. The following is a list of union meetings that are to be covered with speakers seeking donations for the British miners:

- Tonight
- Musicians No. 10, 175 West Washington St.
- Laundry Drivers' Union No. 712, 629 South Ashland Blvd.
- Painters' Union Local 275, 220 West Oak street.
- Carpenters' Union Local 141, 7529 So. Chicago Ave.
- Machinists' Union Local 390, 1940 Irving Park Blvd.
- Carpenters' Union Local 58, Sheffield Avenue and Division.
- Painters Local 191, State and 55th street.
- Painters Local 184, 6414 South Halsted street.
- Asbestos Workers, Local 17, 19 W. Adams St.
- Elevator Constructors' No. 2, 2901 West Monroe St.
- Wednesday, Aug. 18.
- Paul McKenna will speak before the Milwaukee Central Trades and Labor Assembly and will be unable to speak before any local union on this night.
- Machinists Union, Local 830, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
- Carpenters Local No. 1, 175 West Washington St.
- Painters Union, Local 54, Sherman and Main St., Evanston.
- Carpenters Union, Local 1922, 4414 So. Halsted St.

STOP SCAB COAL!

THE articles written by Gordon Cascaden, exposing the shipments of coal to Great Britain to break the strike of the British miners' union, deserve the widest attention of all workers, particularly the coal miners and railroad and marine transport workers.

These shipments should be boycotted by all workers true to their class. We urge that copies of The DAILY WORKER containing these articles by Cascaden be distributed widely along the waterfront of all Atlantic ports. Information showing shipments of scab coal to Britain should be sent in to add to the list run by The DAILY WORKER of scab coal ships.

POLICE AGAIN ATTACK UNION CLOAK MAKERS

100 Settlements Made, Pickets Close Shops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 16.— One hundred independent manufacturers have settled on union terms, according to a statement issued by the Cloak-makers' Joint Board which, for seven weeks, has been conducting a strike of 40,000 cloakmakers against manufacturers and jobbers in the industry.

Season Opens.

The strike has endured seven weeks, the season did not begin until the current week and manufacturers, according to the union, are now beginning to feel the pinch and are making desperate bids for settlement.

A member of the industrial council of the manufacturers, name unknown, was thwarted in his efforts to operate an open shop at 721 Avenue U, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the union's picket committee took the shop down.

Police Brutality Resumed.

Police resumed their wholesale onslaughts against union pickets in the garment zone when they made 50 arrests for congregating and disorderly conduct. The union complained that the fact that most of the arrested men and women are freed in magistrates court as fast as they are arraigned does not make any impression on the police of the West 30th street stations. Of the batch of arrests, 20 were freed, nine were sentenced to one day and the others are yet to be arraigned this morning.

Max Alanicks of 283 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, was freed in Jefferson court of a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested on West 25th street on a charge of gun carrying, the weapon was not found on him, but in an automobile on the opposite side of the street. Efforts in court to prove the coat belonged to Alanicks proved futile. Despite previous reports, it was shown in court that Alanicks was not a cloakmaker nor on the picket line.

Scab Nest in Barn.

A barn on the outskirts of Harrison, N. J., failed yesterday to serve as an improvised shop for a non-union manufacturer seeking to produce cloaks in the face of the present strike of 40,000 garment workers. Yesterday fifty workers operating 25 machines in the barn without warning took up their tools and walked out to join the strikers, according to Jacob Halperin, chairman of the strikers' out-of-town committee. The union was unable to obtain the name of the manufacturer.

Mr. Halperin also reported the complete stoppage of a shop in Spring Valley operated by Samuel Ledow, a Manhattan jobber, where 30 machines and fifty men were working. Here also efforts of the picket committee were successful, the workers downing tools and joining the strikers. A union office has been established in Utica and efforts to prevent non-union work in that region during the strike are reported 100 per cent successful.

Efforts by the strikers to take down peacefully workers of the K. W. K. Cloak company, 163 Wilson avenue, Brooklyn, were interfered with by the employers and several arrests were made. The shop, however, closed for the day.

Train Kills Rider.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 16.—A man believed to be John M. Madery of Kenton, Ohio, was killed by a C. L. E. I. freight train near here today. It is believed he was riding on the end car of the train and was jarred off when the train stopped for coal.

CHICAGO LABOR RESPONDS TO CALL FOR SUPPORT FOR COAL STRIKE IN ENGLAND

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entirely dependent upon the labor movement outside of England. To the credit of the Russian workers they sent us splendid aid. Some have denounced us for taking it from them. I for one would take it from the very government," declared McKenna.

Cheer Aid from Soviet Union. This statement was greeted with a spontaneous and most enthusiastic demonstration which lasted several minutes. McKenna, in his talk which lasted about an hour, pointed out that the ownership of the mines had passed from the hands of individuals with whom the miners came in contact to absentee owners. These absentee owners were big railroad, steel, iron and other magnates depending on coal for the motive power to convert the raw materials they had cornered into finished products.

He pointed out that these owners of the mines were raising the poverty plea. "What these magnates want is to make the price of coal low at the pitheads so that they can use it cheaply for the other industries."

McKenna brought out that the present battle was merely a continuation of their struggle of 1919. He declared that at that time the solidarity of labor was such that the powerful tory government was forced to subsidize the mines for a period of nine months to avert the impending struggle.

Many of those that now claim ownership to the minerals and lands today in England have no title to this land. This was brought out in a report of a commission to investigate the coal industry.

"I'm one of the men who believe that the land and minerals are the heritage of the common people. The man who holds the land holds your life. My solution of this problem is where they have not a single deed, I would take away the lands from them. I would be willing to give the first generation an allowance but the second would have to do the same as you and I. They would have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

Hits at Baldwin Government.

After pointing out the profiteering of the coal dealers he then went to tell of the part the present Baldwin government is playing in this lockout.

"For four months we have been battling for our very existence. Not only against the coal operators but also against the tory government. The tory government and the coal operators are but two names for the same body.

"The tory government has with its massed battalions forced workers in some parts of the nation to work eight hours.

"We can't expect justice from Baldwin. Baldwin is the largest shareholder of Baldwin and company Ltd. How can we expect justice from people that we are fighting."

The miners entered the struggle, he declared, after a long period of underemployment, unemployment and employment at low wages.

"Their plight is a sad one," he said, "Two million children are at the point of starvation. The women in this strike are the real heroines. They will rather die than allow their husbands to go back defeated."

He pointed out the splendid assistance given the miners by the unions of the Soviet Union and Belgium.

Poverty and Famines.

"The miners have nothing. The spirit of poverty and famine are stalking the land. We have come to you people here. We come to you flesh of our flesh, blood of our blood to help us in our fight against the coal operators.

"The miners are determined. They will never surrender under the present conditions."

President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, urged the delegates to aid the miners declaring that this strike was one of

the biggest and best fought strikes in England.

After McKenna's talk George Koop, delegate from the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, took the floor urging the members of the federation to follow the lead of the Typographical Union which donated its constitutional limit of \$50 at its last meeting and has signified its intention of appropriating \$1,000 at its coming meeting. He also asked Secretary Edward N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor to allow McKenna to speak on the strike of the British miners over the radio.

Unions Must Help.

Delegate Emil Arnold, of the Painters' Union, then moved that the secretary of the Federation be instructed that a letter be sent to all unions calling on them to donate as much and to send this money to the British miners immediately. This motion was carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Committee of Twenty.

Delegate Victor A. Zokaitis of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 then offered a motion that a "Committee of twenty" be appointed to assist McKenna in visiting the unions to get more money for the miners. This was carried by a unanimous vote.

Delegate Anton Johannsen of the Carpenters' Union then announced that he was in charge of routing McKenna and that if any organization had a good sized treasury and it could be used for the British miners to leave their meeting places and dates with him and he would try to arrange McKenna's dates so that every union could hear him.

Stop Scab Coal.

Delegate Arne Swabek, of the Painters' Union, then moved that the American Federation of Labor be called upon to appeal to all of the unions to do all they can to prevent the shipment of coal to England for the duration of the strike. This was carried unanimously. On motion a collection of \$151.90 was taken.

Delegate Nominations Made.

Just before McKenna's talk nominations were made for delegates to the 44th annual Illinois state Federation of Labor convention which will take place in Streator, Sept. 13.

The following were nominated: Charles Grassitt, Arthur Olson, John Werlik, John Flora, Charles Hayman, George Koop, William Rossell, Steve Rubetz, Lillian Herstein, Dan Bruce, Oscar F. Nelson and Anthony Jacobs.

Elections September 5.

Election will take place at the first Federation meeting of the Federation that takes place on Sunday, September 5. Secretary Nockels announced that unless those nominated sent in a letter of acceptance one week before the election they would not be on the ballot.

Radio Station.

The radio station, Secretary Nockels reported was in good working condition and attempts are now being made to have the station on the air from 6 in the evening to 2 in the morning. In another column of THE DAILY WORKER will be found the radio programs that are being broadcasted by WCFL, the Federation's station.

King's Restaurant Unfair.

The delegate from the Bakers' Union brought out that the injunction taken out against the union by the Greek Restaurant Association, masquerading as the American Restaurant Association, was still in force. He urged the delegates not to eat in restaurants that have an A. R. A. sign in their place. King's Restaurant on Monroe between La Salle and Wells, which has heretofore been 100 per cent organized is now being operated by John Harding and is an open shop.

Firemen's Organization Drive.

Firemen's Association, Local 2, Chicago, is planning a campaign to organize the firemen. The firemen's delegate pointed out that when members of unions in other crafts become firemen they refuse to join the union. They work for a short time and then return to their crafts. By not joining the firemen's union the firemen are weakened in their fight for better conditions. He pointed out that he had approached the street carmen and had asked them to rule that if a member of their union becomes a fireman and does not join the union that this individual be barred from renewing his card in the carmen's union when he leaves the fire department. The delegate urged that the federation take similar action.

Bakers Win Strike.

A delegate from the Bakers' Union thanked the street carmen for their aid in the bakers' strike on a shop located at Elston and Lawrence.

21 Ford Test Planes Land Safely in Kansas

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.— The twenty-one Ford "reliability planes" making a 2,500 mile trip for experimental purposes to determine the reliability of various types of planes for commercial purposes made a landing in Richard Field today. Over 1,000 persons were on the field to welcome the fliers.

ARMED TROOPS GUARD MEXICAN GOV'T BUILDINGS

Bishops Incite Frenzied Fanatics to Violence

(Continued from page 1)

As Ambassador Sheffield took the train from here he showed a union membership card to Senor Morones who had remarked that wealthy Americans cannot readily understand the struggles of the Mexican working classes. "Altho now serving my country as an ambassador, I started life as a working man."

"So did Mussolini," remarked a bystander.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.— The government has no intention, at least for the present, of changing its policy in regard to Mexico. While pressure in behalf of the oil barons will be brought to bear on Calles, the administration feels that intervention now would be construed by the non-catholic voters as obedience to the dictates of Rome.

The G. O. P. expects squalls on the political horizon next fall. Coolidge feels that it would lose more than it could possibly gain by acceding to the imperious demands of the Knights of Columbus. The so-called catholic vote is largely democratic, anyhow, and could only be cornered at the expense of losing large blocks of anti-catholic votes throughout the west.

Representative Boylan, the Tammyite who introduced a resolution in congress last January urging a break with Mexico, is again raving for intervention. He challenges the administration to break with Mexico or else recognize Soviet Russia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Ignacio Maran, former Mexican consul-general at Hamburg, Germany, and a supporter of reaction, congratulated William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on his statement on the Mexican situation.

Maran said: "Most laudable is, at this moment, the frank attitude taken by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in his statement defining clearly and concisely that the American labor organizations are above any scurrilous attempt to interfere with the rights and liberties of its individual members."

It is no secret that Green's letter was welcomed by the catholic church and the oil interests and encouraged the elements hostile to the Calles administration to redouble their counter-revolutionary efforts.

Discuss Mexican Situation.

WHITE PINE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Mexican situation, insofar as the United States may be concerned, was laid directly on President Coolidge's doorstep today by Secretary of State Kellogg, who motored here to the summer white house purposely that he might get the executive's reactions to the many appeals for American intervention in the struggle between church and state in Mexico.

No Atrocities Recorded. What decision has been reached, however, both refused to reveal. "Nothing to say," was the answer to all questions.

From Mr. Kellogg it was learned that so far no indignities have been committed against any American as a result of the fight between the Mexican government and the catholic church.

Wilkinson to Raise Miners' Relief Fund in New York City

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tours she spoke to thousands of union miners.

"In some towns in Scotland," declared Miss Wilkinson, "sanitation is indescribably backward. The sewage system often consists of an open ditch down the main street. Miners earned the equivalent of \$8 to \$11 a week when they worked full time. Now they are utterly destitute. The biggest problem for our relief committee has been the maternity question. Children are being born in homes so poor that there is no money for the gas meters, no milk and not even a bar of soap. Five commissions have already condemned the pay and the conditions in English mines. In spite of their misery, the spirit of the union miners has not been crushed. It's the women who are the gamest. They won't let their men go back even if they wanted to."

Will Speak Wednesday.

Miss Wilkinson arrived in America a week ago with Ben Tillet and other trade unionists from England. She has already secured from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pledges for relief for English miners. Her first public lectures in this country on the miners will be given at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th street, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at 8:15 p. m. Norman Thomas, former candidate for governor of New York will preside at the meeting.

To raise relief funds for the miners, Miss Wilkinson will auction off at the Civic Club autographed copies of books by H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, A. A. Milne, Bernard Shaw and other internationally known English authors who are among her friends.

Workers of America! Give \$5,000,000 to British Coal Strikers

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

AMERICAN labor must send \$5,000,000 in financial aid to help the British coal miners continue their struggle against the British mine owners supported by the Baldwin tory government.

American labor must leave no stone unturned to stop the shipment of scab coal to Great Britain from this country.

Here are two major tasks for the workers in the United States to accomplish in the immediate present. Action is needed now.

The spirit of the rank and file of labor in this country was well displayed at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, when the British strike was endorsed unanimously, steps taken by unanimous vote to give it financial aid, and a unanimous declaration made in favor of an embargo on scab coal to England. But it is the officialdom of labor that must lead in the accomplishment of these tasks. The upsurge from the ranks must be so great that this official leadership will be pushed into action.

Some contributions have already been sent across. But it is a mere drop in the bucket. Not a single American labor organization has, as yet, done its share, least of all the United Mine Workers, the American coal miners' union.

The United Mine Workers of America must show their solidarity with the British coal miners by contributing at least \$1,000,000. It has raised much more for local strikes in this country. One million dollars, two dollars from each member, is not too much to send across the Atlantic Ocean to relieve the suffering among the million striking coal miners and their families. The money can be taken quickly out of the international and various district treasuries and later replaced thru a special assessment. The miners themselves must see that this is done. President John L. Lewis will not do it unless he is forced to do it.

This is a testing time for the great railroad brotherhoods, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, to show whether they possess any tie of kinship to organized labor, or whether they are as charged merely job trusts to protect the economic interests of their own members at the expense of the rest of the working class.

Let the railroad shopmen's organizations, altho still sorely weakened by their last great strike, challenge the railroad brotherhoods to a contest in the raising of relief funds for the British strikers.

The unions in the building trades, well paid in comparison with other branches of American labor, must give to the utmost, which means in sums not less than \$100,000 each for these international unions. Organizations like the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with some militancy among their hundreds of thousands of members, should advance close to the quarter million mark.

During the great general strike that broke over England on May first, the printing trades stopped the publication of the great capitalist newspapers. Perhaps this display of militancy will inspire some of the printing trades in this country to dip into their treasuries, which are well filled, or into the pockets of their members and make a good showing before their fellow craftsmen throughout the world.

The metal trades can be expected to do their share. Huge sums could certainly be collected if the American Federation of Labor would set up some machinery for the gathering of relief funds among the millions of unorganized workers, in the auto industry, the rubber industry, the steel industry, the vast unorganized sections of the shoe, textile and many other industries. This is a test of the ability of the organized labor movement to get in touch with the unorganized workers.

The workers of the Union of Soviet Republics have thrown down the gauntlet to American labor thru the contribution of \$2,540,000 to the striking British coal miners up to July 21st. The collections are still going on within the Soviet Union. Will American labor accept the challenge of Soviet labor and exert a serious effort to make good on its challenge? The days immediately ahead will answer that question.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR STARTS ORGANIZATION DRIVE IN PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE DISTRICT

(Continued from page 1)

strike-breaking citizens committee. It was felt that it could not continue in its role of strike-breaker without so clearly exposing its hypocrisy and rank partisanship as to destroy its usefulness to the mill bosses.

Women Promise Action.

Miss Helen Todd of the Lauck committee is authority for the statement that failure of the mill owners to recognize the new American Federation of Labor union will be followed by a campaign of club-women to force recognition.

"When we first saw Senator Borah," she said, "our program called for a mass meeting of club women in Carnegie Hall to be addressed by him in protest against the continued suffering of women and children incidental to the strike. He advised against our firing all our cartridges at once, and to hold the meeting in reserve."

Welsbord Statement.

Albert Welsbord, at a meeting at Belmont Park made the following statement to 10,000 strikers:

"I deeply regret that I have been compelled to make this move. It seems strange that my head should be demanded as a punishment for the sole crime of having served the interests of the working class loyally and faithfully. I have repeatedly said and I reiterate that I have no interests separate and apart from the interests

of the workers. My actions can speak for themselves. They are the actions of one who has given his very best for the workers and who is determined to continue to do so under all circumstances.

"I feel that when I retire from the situation, leaving as I shall a victorious textile union in Passaic, well established and well recognized, I shall have retired with the respect and love of the workers in Passaic and throughout the country."

Relief Needs Urgent.

The relief committee of the strikers has issued an urgent appeal for funds. As a result of the decision to take in the Passaic strikers, the American Federation of Labor will officially support the relief activities of the strikers' relief committee and will turn over for relief all dues collected in the new union, President McMahon of the United Textile Workers announcing that "the striking workers who have secured work elsewhere and are now paying dues to the organization in Passaic must continue to pay dues, as well as an initiation fee of \$1, with the understanding that this money is turned over to the relief committee of the striking mill workers."

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

INVASION OF MEXICO FOILED BY U. S. AGENTS

Americans Involved in Ill-Fated Conspiracy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 16.—Believed to have planned a revolt in Lower California, between 125 and 150 men were held for arraignment today before U. S. Commissioner Ryan. The men, led by General Enrique Estrada, former Mexican secretary of war, were arrested by federal officers late yesterday as they were preparing to march upon and capture Tijuana.

Estrada and the other ringleaders of the revolt were held overnight in the county jail here; the rank and file were corraled at Fort Rosencrans on Point Loma. Estrada and his aides will be charged with participating in an armed expedition against a friendly government.

To Capture Gambling Joints.

Federal officers believed the men planned to capture Tijuana and Mexicali and then build up a financial reserve by taking over the revenue from the gambling houses and saloons of the two border towns.

The expedition, according to federal agents, was not a comic opera insurrection. The men were well-armed and many of the leaders had long military experience.

Confiscated Ammunition.

Officers confiscated 400 Springfield rifles, two machine guns, one armored truck and 150,000 rounds of ammunition.

The insurrection, it was believed, is the one which was reported to be brewing in the Imperial Valley several weeks ago. Premature publicity and the prompt action of Imperial county peace officers in patrolling all highways were responsible for checking the concentration there, it was believed.

Contractor Involved.

T. Degman, a Culver City contractor, and Earle C. Parker, a San Diego hardware man, were captured with the rebel leaders. Ospicio Sanchez, one of the officers of the revolt, carried a letter from Degman reading as follows:

"The bearer, Ospicio Sanchez, will report to you with 25 Mexican laborers to start construction work. I will be there in a few days."

Federal operatives studied the message in the belief that it referred to the mobilization of the rebel troops.

Degman was refused bail. He sent word to his attorneys in Los Angeles to come to his assistance.

Parker, the hardware man, who was thought to have furnished the munitions captured with the army was also held.

Conferences between General Aurelio Sepulveda, well-known Mexican military leader, a former resident of Los Angeles, and General Estrada aroused the suspicion of Department of Justice agents and the subsequent investigation revealed the details of the proposed revolt.

Federal agents were confident that the charges against the ringleaders will be proved as a mass of correspondence and official documents were taken. The insurgents were rounded up at Dulzura, only three miles from the border.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

Rhinelanders and Thaw's lest they might miss something in the collection basket.

WHEN Sherwood Eddy of the Y. M. C. A. said a good word for Soviet Russia even a bum prophet could foretell that he was putting a rod in his own eye. The Chicago Tribune bluntly asked who was paying the bills of the Y. M. C. A.?

What was the big idea? Was capitalism nourishing another viper at its breast? The "Y" is the favorite "social welfare" organization of the American capitalists who donate hundreds of millions yearly to it. The Chicago chapter of the "Y" set all fears at rest by promptly announcing that Eddy was not speaking for the organization and hinted that appropriate punishment would be his portion.

ANDREW MELLON speaks highly of Mussolini because of his alleged efficiency as a financier. This compliment pleased Arthur Brisbane who never tires of singing the praises of Mellon, Ford, Coolidge and the Italian dictator. "Monarch are destroyed by poverty, republics by wealth," quotes Arthur Nonsense! Governments, whether republican or monarchical, fall when the economic system on which they are based breaks down.

IT may be possible to keep a good man in but it is not so easy to keep him down. Our old friend Doc Cook, who discovered the north pole to his own satisfaction, is now editing the prison publican at Leavenworth penitentiary. The Doc got in trouble over selling non-combustible oil stock. He was unlucky enough to get caught. He will probably sell the jail to the warden before his term expires. Brains will tell.

Philadelphia, Attention!

Celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the
Organization of the Workers
(Communist) Party

at the

Summer Festival

SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1926

NEW MAPLE GROVE PARK
Rising Sun Ave. and Olney Ave.

SPEAKERS:

BEN GITLOW, Candidate for Governor of New York

BEN GOLD, Leader of the Victorious Furriers' Strike in New York.

ANTON BIMBA, Defendant in Famous Mass. Heresy Trial, Editor Lithuanian "Laisve"

Dancing Refreshments Singing

Music by the Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra.

Auspices—Workers Party, District Three. Co-operating Organizations: Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Workers' Clubs.

DIRECTIONS—Take Car No. 50 going north on Fifth Street. Get off at Olney Avenue, 5600 north.

BRITISH BOSSES TRYING PLAN OF COMPANY UNIONS

Copy Yankee Stunt To Break Trade Unions

Company unions are being given a tryout by British employers, according to Walter M. Citrine, acting secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, writing in the Cotton Factory Times, the leading journal of the Lancashire cotton workers.

The company union mentioned by Citrine are not to be confused with the so-called Whitley councils, which cover whole industries and recognize the existing trade unions as the bodies empowered to negotiate and bargain for the organized workers.

Copy "Yankee Stunt." Citrine says that since the general strike many employers have disclosed plans for smashing the British trade union movement by encouraging the formation of "breakaway unions" and the formation of company unions and "workers' clubs." The Cotton Factory Times, commenting on the company unions, calls the British employers' attempt to put them over a "yankee stunt" copied from the virgin land of company unionism.

Organized Scabbing. "In some respects," says Citrine, "this is more dangerous than the frontal attack made by employers, or than the threat to legislate against the legal powers of the union." He calls the company union "deceptive inventions," working in a subtle and indirect manner for the destruction of the established unions. It is a form of organized blacklisting.

Those who join a company union enter into a conspiracy with the employers for taking advantage of the organized effort and sacrifices made by their fellow workers to improve the standards of wages and working conditions, for the company unionists accept all the advantages won by the trade unions, without accepting any of the responsibilities of trade unions.

"I am confident that the company union will get short shift from the workers in this country," writes Citrine, in closing his statement.

Bosses Aided by Reactionary Officials. He does not say whether the junket of British labor officials who came to this country a few months ago, their expenses paid by the reactionary Daily Mail of London, have had any influence in the establishment of these company unions. It will be remembered that these delegates were particularly impressed with the great open-shop establishments such as the General Electric Company.

Vacation Teachers Ask N. Y. Board For Raise In Wages

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Summer vacation high school teachers have organized in New York and are asking a flat \$12 a session pay rate instead of the present \$8 for four hours' daily class work plus outside preparation. The Saturday session has been shifted by the board of education to a second session Friday afternoon, so that five sessions remain a week's work. Vacation classes are large in metropolitan high schools. There are nearly 300 summer high school teachers this year and the number increases yearly.

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Information Service for out-of-town Daily Worker readers.

CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS CHEER RELEASED PICKET



Mrs. Eleanor Sadlowski (In center holding bouquets of flowers) was widely cheered by fellow members of her union when she was released from Cook county jail after serving a 60-day sentence for refusing to leave the picket line when "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan issued an anti-picketing edict against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Her 10-year old son, David, is seen standing on her right.

LEADER DENIES BRITISH UNION DISINTEGRATION

Convention May Hit At Treacherous Leaders

LONDON, Aug. 16.—E. C. Tracey of the general council of the Trade Union Congress, answering the aspersion of Havelock Wilson, known as the most reactionary labor official of the British unions, that union men are deserting the unions and the trade union movement is "bankrupt," says that such an assertion is a gross distortion.

Some Trouble. "The unemployment naturally draws heavily on our funds; however, this is not a new condition. No doubt some were displeased with the calling of the general strike and have broken away, forming new independent unions."

It is to be noted that Havelock Wilson fought bitterly against the general strike, getting out an injunction preventing the general council to call out the seamen. Undoubtedly Wilson would rather break away than have the union over which he claims dictatorial power called out by the general council. His collaboration with the employers has been open and shameless.

Anger at Calling Off—Not On. The trade union conference at Nournemouth in September is apt to be stormy, Tracey admits, but the attack on the general council will more probably be made on its treachery in calling the strike off than in calling it on. The progressive wing or minority movement stands for full power to the general council, and a replacement of those who called the strike off by leaders who will fight.

NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
Read it today on page 5.

CHANG TROOPS AND WHITE RUSSIAN MERCENARIES PERPETRATE TERRIBLE ATROCITIES IN OCCUPIED PEKING

A story of rape, murder and horror comparable to the annals of the devastating raids for which the mongol hords of the Great Khans were held in dread through the Orient is published in the Chicago Tribune from its Chinese correspondent, Chas. Dailey, stationed at Peking. It is the story of the occupation of Peking by the armies of the Chihli-Shantung allies, who are supported by foreign imperialist gold and aided by white Russian troops.

Dailey confesses that the white Russian troops under General Merkuloff now serving with the army of General Chang, Manchurian ward lord, are "as hard a lot of white soldiers as I ever came in contact with." He adds that they have become Chinese citizens and are retained chiefly for service against Soviet Russia.

The average excesses of the occupying troops has caused, according to Dailey, a scene of frightful desolation. The correspondent quotes a foreign philanthropic worker as follows: 360,000 Victims.

"A foreigner interested in philanthropic work, who has been in China for 39 years, told me that there were refugees in Peking by charitable and missionary organizations 360,000 persons from the immediate environs of the capital who had been victims of the lust of the Chinese brutes in soldier uniforms.

"I believe that in all the area known as the metropolitan district," said this foreigner, "there is not one woman or child who has not become a victim of these soldiers. Only today girls who had hanged themselves on a single tree because they could not bear the disgrace they had been compelled to suffer—perhaps, as in so many

CANADA LABOR TAKES SWIPE AT UPPER CHAMBER

Leaders Follow A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Policy

OTTAWA, August 16.—The labor movement of Canada is after the scalp of the upper house of parliament according to an official statement issued by trade union leaders in which the senate is charged with implacable hostility towards labor. The abolition of the upper house is advocated.

Follow A. F. of L. Policy. Labor leaders declare that the senate is nothing but a home for aged political favorites of the ruling classes. Former premier McKenzie King, a liberal, made reform one of his major issues in the last campaign, but failed to fulfill his promises. Labor seems to be taking a leaf out of the political text book of the American Federation of Labor in promising to support whatever candidates who promise to make the labor leaders the rosiest promises.

Chicago Judge Seeks New Anti-Gun Laws

Judge Marcus Kavanagh of the criminal court has made public a copy of a gun law which he announced he would attempt to have the various legislatures enact within the next few months. The law calls for a ten-year embargo on the manufacture and sale of pistols and all firearms of not less than four feet in length.

ABYSSINIA HAS REASON TO FEAR FOREIGN POWERS

Italy and England in Play of Aggression

GENEVA, Aug. 16.—Italy has addressed an indignant note to the league of nations council expressing surprise over the fears of Abyssinia that the accord recently reached between Italy and England over spheres of economic influence in that country gave reason to suspect the motives of the two powers. The note denied that Italy has any aggressive aims in the Ethiopian empire.

Italyan Railroad. But the uncertainty of the Abyssinians is expected to continue unabated—and not without reason. The agreement between England and Italy centered over enterprises that both have under way or in view in Abyssinian territory. Italy is planning a railroad from her Red Sea colony to Italian Somaliland that will run across a good portion of the Abyssinian kingdom. The fascists also want an economic monopoly of the portion traversed by the railroad.

England Wants Dam. England's share of the agreement was entered into to further the construction of a huge dam on the Blue Nile, ostensibly for the improvement of the Sudan, but actually to aid the British interests who are engaged in the planting of cotton in the Sudan. The dam is expected to improve the cotton crop and allow an extension of the growing area.

Bad Memory. Abyssinia has every reason to worry about Italy. It was not many years ago that the Abyssinians under the late King Menelik were forced to fight back invading Italian columns. These memories together with the news from Rome carrying veiled threats of imperialist expansion hinting quite openly that Africa is to be the scene of the proposed conquests probably enhances the fears of the Abyssinian statesmen.

The note of the Italian government is expected to come up at the September council of the league.

Spanish Dictator in Clash With Military Juntas Over Control

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The clash between dictator Primo de Rivera and the army officers' "juntas" or councils is becoming crucial. The officers insist on promotion by seniority, while De Rivera is trying to introduce a supposed "merit system" of promotion by appointment.

The argument conceals a deeper conflict between De Rivera and sections of the Spanish bourgeoisie, which back the movement of resistance to De Rivera's rule led by the army officers. The head of the artillery corps, General Canton, denies that his section or the engineers, have agreed as De Rivera says, to the system of promotion by appointment.

Those appointed to higher posts in various departments are resigning in protest, and the few who accept promotions by De Rivera are ostracized by their fellows and may be expelled by this pressure from the army.

Two Washington Policewomen Fined For Violent Methods

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Gladys Black and Pearl Parker, two Washington policewomen, were fined \$25 each by a police trial board for their violent handling of Mrs. Loretta Marx. Mrs. Marx testified that she thought they were "insane." She said that the two officers mistook her for an escaped inmate of the national training school for girls, that they held her by the wrist for a long period and "pulled me and wrenched my arm and wrist." She added that she still was under a doctor's care for an injury to her knee that was received in the melee.

GERMANY HOLDS TO HER CLAIM ON LEAGUE SEAT

Seeks Expansion For Colonial Trade

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The German cabinet at its meeting last week laid down the rule for any German delegates who may be invited to the league of nations' coming meeting of the advisory committee, that Germany will not enter the league council if any other nations are admitted at the same time, and that Germany must have the same standing in the council as the other imperialist powers who have colonial possessions.

Not Yet Invited. German cabinet circles are affronted at the fact that Germany has not yet received even an invitation to attend the meeting. If such invitation is received, the old representatives, Dr. Gaus and Dr. Von Hoersch, the ambassador in Paris, will attend.

The big industrialist and politicians are beginning a drive for demanding of the other powers more colonial territories for Germany. They argue that the Dawes plan cannot be carried out unless Germany has new foreign markets such as only colonies can give, since her ability to pay reparations is based on a favorable trade balance, as pointed out by Owen Young, director of the Dawes plan.

Imperialist Designs. The colonization scheme has a corollary in the anti-republican movement finding approval with the Hindenburg regime, who ordered the foreign embassies on the seventh anniversary of the Weimar constitution, to fly the imperial flag, with a small inset of the republican colors.

Spain to Claim Seat. MADRID, Aug. 15.—It is stated that Spain will send representatives to the Geneva meeting of the advisory committee of the league of nations on August 24, to maintain Spain's attitude that she be allowed a permanent seat on the league council.

(Special to The Daily Worker) RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16.—Organized labor, already very weak, is still further dividing its ranks over endorsements of candidates for appointment as member of the state industrial commission, one of the best paying jobs in the state of Virginia.

Major Charles K. Kizer, member of the typographical union and former chief of police of Norfolk, and R. T. Bowden of Richmond, a member of the same organization, are the rival candidates. Bowden has the endorsement of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, the Richmond central body and several individual unions.

Famous "Non-Partisan" Politic. Norfolk central body is gleeful because Portsmouth central labor union has endorsed Kizer. But this endorsement did not come without a battle, delegates devoting all of the last meeting to wrangle over the rival printers. The metal trades council of Portsmouth navy yard is behind the Richmond man so that labor unionists of that city are tearing their movement to pieces over the chances of two men to get a fat job.

Meanwhile neutral observers declare the fight may be much ado about nothing, for a research bureau, now making a survey of the state government, may recommend reduction of the industrial commission from three to one member.

Preachers and Wage Cuts. With labor leaders anxious to get soft government jobs and religious cranks busy stirring up the people in order to keep them away from study of their deplorable economic conditions large employers are preparing to cut the already low wages paid labor in this state.

Preachers and religious evangelists are busy preaching "hell fire and damnation" at the factory gates during the lunch hours, employers giving them every encouragement. The various highways of the state also display various biblical quotations on signs tacked on trees, while daily newspapers, zealous in keeping the colored and white races divided, pay colored preachers to prepare social events news items for special columns devoted to news of the colored people.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, telegraphed from Shelby, Mich., stating that he could not and would not accept appointment as head of the federal dry forces to replace General Lincoln Andrews, if it were offered him.

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Be Sure
to begin this unusual feature in Saturday's (Aug. 21) issue of the NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT—

Labor and Literature
BY V. F. CALVERTON.
The unusual opening article will deal with the first appearance of the worker in American literature—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—the Civil War Period and Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

The whole series will be made doubly attractive with the addition of the striking art work by one of the leading proletarian artists—**FRED ELLIS**

Other Features in Next Saturday's Issue of the New Magazine Supplement:

Second installment of a series of four splendid articles

"The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico" BY MANUEL GOMEZ.

"The Armoured Cruiser Potemkin" BY M. A. SKROMNY.

An unusual feature with illustrations.

"THE TRUMPET"

A story by Herminia Zur Muhlen, author of the well-known and delightful "Fairy Tales for Workers' Children."

"Coolidge's Rubber-Neck—Col. Carmi Thompson" BY HARRY GANNES.

Rubber in the Philippines and politics in America. A valuable article.

"Coffee Plantations in Brazil"

A letter from Brazil presenting a picture of conditions in this country.

Cartoons
by Fred Ellis, A. Jerger, Hay Bales and Vose.

POEMS
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"A MARXIAN ANECDOTE"

A letter written by Karl Marx in 1867 to a close friend, relating a peculiar adventure which had befallen him. Read this interesting letter of the founder of modern Socialism in its first American publication.

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NEW YORK, ATTENTION!
MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE AND SYMPHONY CONCERT
Proceeds go to buy MILK AND BREAD for the children of the Passaic textile strikers.
Wagner-Tchaikowsky Program
David Mendoza, of Capitol Theatre, Conductor.
Famous Scheherazade by Rimsky-Korsakoff
Directed by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera.
CHORUS OF 250 VOICES led by Jacob Schaefer.
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SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS PARTY IN CLEVELAND PLACES TICKET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—At a convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in Cleveland a ticket for the coming campaign was put up. Although the district has not been able to place a state ticket in the field, the Cleveland local will have its candidates for U. S. congress, state legislature and senate and a full county ticket. John Fromholz, John Brahtin and Israel Amter are the candidates of the party for congress.

Program and Platform.

The party convention adopted a program and platform, which are being issued in leaflet form. The central slogans of the program are a labor party and a workers' and farmers' government. The Ohio State Federation of Labor is taken to task for putting up trade union candidates on the republican and democratic tickets. Only a labor party will answer the needs of the workers at the present time.

Support Miners.

The convention adopted several resolutions, pledging solidarity to the British miners now on strike, loyalty to Sacco and Vanzetti, and expressing solidarity with the painters and glaziers of Cleveland who have been on strike since March and to break whose strike the contractors' association has brought in scabs who are being protected by Safety Director Barry. The resolution calls on all the building trades to see to it that all contracts hereafter terminate on the same day.

The convention also adopted a resolution calling on the socialist party and the socialist labor party to form a united front in the coming campaign and offering to withdraw the Workers (Communist) Party candidates in case either one or both of the parties would agree to call a convention together with the Workers (Communist) Party, trade unions and other working class organizations.

Failed to Answer.

Up to the present the socialist party and the socialist labor party have not answered—and it is most probable that they will not answer, for that has been their attitude in all the united front campaigns that the party has offered to these two organizations, notably since the anthracite miners' strike, and especially for May Day.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

ON TO A HALF MILLION!

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

HERE'S HOW NEW YORK DOES IT! FIVE THOUSAND COPIES

OF THE PAMPHLET BY C. E. RUTHENBERG

The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For, Why Every Worker Should Join
SOLD IN THE FIRST WEEK!

Dear Comrades:

We have already sold our first five thousand copies of the pamphlet. Already we have orders on our second five thousand. By the end of next week we hope to sell the other five thousand. For the first five weeks we should sell five thousand each week.

After that the orders should not be much less than five thousand every week. We will see to it that the pamphlet is sold at every street meeting. By that time we will have dozens of meetings in the district each week.

At all our meetings and important affairs—particularly the election campaign meetings—a copy of the pamphlet will go with every ticket for the price of admission. In this way we will reach many workers who could not be reached otherwise. We will charge this to the expense of the meeting, taking off 2½ cents from the gross proceeds from every ticket. I suggest that the other cities do the same thing.

We are also planning to circularize all T. U. E. L. groups, co-operative organizations, etc., with this pamphlet.

We are giving a copy of the pamphlet away free to every striker who calls at our office or fills out the blank in our special Strike Bulletin. We will circularize lists among our comrades to make up for the cost of this free distribution.

I suggest that this be written up in the Daily so that other cities may profit from these experiences.

Fraternally,

JACK STACHEL,
Organization Secretary, Dist. No. 2.

How Are YOU Selling Your Pamphlets? Are You Selling Them?

COME ON! SPEED UP!

Send all orders to: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT LABOR AIDS PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF

Conference Formed By Union Delegates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—A permanent organization to carry on relief work in Detroit for the striking textile workers of Passaic was formed at the delegated conference at the Electrical Workers Hall, 55 Adelaide street. Fifty-one delegates representing 27 organizations were present, and also, as specially invited guests, Mrs. Harriet R. McGraw and John T. Taylor of the Web Pressmen's Union.

Rebecca Grecht, field organizer of the general relief committee of textile strikers addressed the conference, pointing out the generous response made by Detroit labor, and urging all organizations present not to slacken their efforts but to intensify the relief drive in these crucial weeks of the strike.

Many Donations.

The following organizations brought in donations: Detroit Federation of Musicians, \$300; Painters' Local 723, \$100; Auto Workers' Union, \$25; Carpenters' Local 1191, \$25; Baker Drivers' Local 78, \$25; International Labor Defense, \$27.25; Lithuanian Literary Society No. 52, \$17.64. Donations of \$100 from Steam Fitters' Union Local 636, and \$125 from Lathers' Union Local 5, received by the field organizer, had already been sent to Passaic.

Unions Behind Strikers.

The delegate from Painters' Union No. 723 reported that his local had decided that every member shall be called one to work one hour overtime for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. Carpenters' Union No. 1191 reported the local had taxed its membership \$1 each. Typographical Union No. 18 had permitted the relief committee to circularize its 900 members with an appeal for aid, accompanied by milk stamps and contribution lists, and also with an enclosure by Secretary John F. Simmons of the union, urging response to the appeal. It was further reported by Organizer Grecht that over 600 strike pictorials, "Hell in New Jersey," had been sold at union meetings in one week, and delegates were urged to push the sale of this vivid story of the struggle.

Executive Committee.

The following officers were elected: Newton B. Short, of Electrical Workers No. 58, chairman; Jacob C. Robinson of Printing Pressmen's Union, secretary; Joseph Friedman of Painters' Local 723, treasurer. In addition to the officers, the following delegates were elected to the executive committee of the Detroit conference: Harriet R. McGraw; H. Bennett, Musicians Union; F. Bouchwalt, Electrical Workers No. 78; John T. Taylor, Web Pressmen; W. Reynolds, Workers (Communist) Party; Mrs. R. Louis Gomon; Mrs. Hugh C. Chedester; Mrs. R. Lovine, Northern Progressive Ladies Assn.; John Rimach, Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Croatian Fraternal Union; Cyril Lambkin, International Labor Defense; H. Wolinsky, Workmen's Circle 181; A. Dishel, S. Kaplan, and J. Perlman of Independent Workmen's Circle.

The executive committee, meeting immediately after the conference, elected an organization committee to visit unions and other organizations for donations, and a committee to arrange for a tag day. It is planned to organize a special women's committee to concentrate on the drive for the milk fund for the strikers' children. Arrangements will also be made to hold a concert in September.

Open Headquarters.

The conference has established headquarters at the office of the Painters' District Council, 55 Adelaide St. The second meeting of the conference will take place on Monday, August 23, at Electrical Workers' Hall.

Pittsburgh Street Nucleus to Stage a Series of Lectures

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 16.—Street Nucleus No. 2 of the "Hill" district, of the Workers (Communist) Party, is arranging a series of lectures, which deal with the present situation in the United States, Mexico and England.

Admission to the lectures, all of interest to workers, will be free. The topics and dates are as follows:

August 24, S. Gusakoff, will speak on: "Why a Labor Party?"

September 17, D. E. Earley will speak on: "Lessons of the British General Strike."

September 21, J. Mankin will speak on: "150 years of American Independence."

Section 6 to Have Open Air Meeting

Section Six of the Workers' Party of Chicago will hold an open air meeting at Division and Washtenaw Sts., 8 p. m. tonight. The speaker will deal with a timely working class topic and all workers on the Northwest side are urged to attend.

BIG LABOR SPY AGENCY BOASTS OF HOW IT WRECKS TRADE UNIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Federated Press.

Editor's Note: Robert W. Dunn, who knows more about the labor spy than any other man in the labor movement, begins a valuable series of articles on industrial detective agencies with the following expose of the Corporations Auxiliary Agency. Dunn was co-author with Sidney Howard of the Labor Spy, and since the publication of this book has gathered a mass of additional data. His articles will appear weekly.

Union-wrecking activities of labor spy agencies are revealed again in letters and reports issued by the International Auxiliary Co., the New York state representative of the Corporations Auxiliary Co. of Ohio, premier labor espionage service.

An item in a confidential report to clients issued by the Buffalo office of the international tells of speedy union liquidation where its undercover operatives were employed. The unnamed client "advises of the great help derived thru our service. He operates a foundry on an open shop basis but most of the molders are card men. A new production system was resisted by all employees. Several of our representatives (meaning spies, R. W. D.) were placed among the men and thru their leadership and propaganda work the men came to like the system. . . The union is being gradually forgotten."

Another Booster.

As a result, the International claims "we have another highly satisfied client and booster." Confidential reports on general labor conditions sent weekly to these clients give what purports to be "inside stuff" on union activities, the most of its is clipped from trade union journals and the daily press. The comings and goings of trade union officials are carefully watched and union membership growth is always the occasion for a warning paragraph insisting on the indispensability of International "service" to manufacturers. The old appeal popularized by the Sherman Corporation is common: "If you could do overalls and go to some particular department of your plant tomorrow morning you would do it and learn all the whys and wherefores of some situation. You cannot do that. We can do it for you by assigning one of our skilled and capable representatives (meaning spies, R. W. D.). Let us help you overcome that problem." Another instance of its efficiency in disposing of trade unions is cited by the Buffalo office of the international in a letter which tells of "a 100% organized plant of 425 employees operating with an agreement with a large international union employed our service, using only two opera-

tives. Eight months later it was an open shop. . . Most forgot to say this was done without a strike or walkout."

Those who know what a blacklist means and how union men can be fired on technicalities will understand this feat of openshopping.

How They Get Them.

In employing spies the International uses the name Eastern Engineering Co., the offices of which give the same address as the parent firm that deals with the clients. In New York City both offices are at 17 West 60th street, while in Buffalo they are in the Ellicott Square building. Workers answering blind advertisements for "woolen weavers" or "boilermakers," for example, will find themselves receiving a letter from the Eastern Engineering Co. telling them, "if you will call at our office and bring your own letter, and this of ours to you and present them both at this office, we shall be glad to give you an interview for the position applied for."

When the worker is interviewed he is skillfully informed that the "permanent position with good pay" means becoming a Judas to his fellow workers. Other names used by the International in employing operatives in New York are Automotive Industries Exchange and Cosmopolitan Service Bureau.

100 Spies.

The International Industries claims it has been in the business for 30 years and that it never has less than 1,000 men of all trades and nationalities on its operative lists. Service costs the client \$150 and up per month, depending on the number of spies employed. Among the largest clients of the International are "a large independent steel company," "a well known smelting company," "a manufacturer of an important railway equipment device," and many of the Brooklyn shoe manufacturers who recently broke the strike of the American Shoe Workers' Union. Other eastern clients are Otis Elevator Co., New York Edison Co., Empire Silk Co., American Type Co., Federal Cable Co. and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

ELEPHANT AND JACKASS READY FOR BIG PARADE

Democrats Expect to Control House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, N. D., Aug. 16.—The democrat and republican campaign managers are busy predicting success in the coming congressional contest. Both sides are making extravagant claims.

The democrats must gain 35 seats in order to win control of the house and they say this is by no means impossible. The net republican majority is now only 32 considering the inclusion in the republican paper majority of the dissident elements known as the LaFollette group.

The Bum Prophet.

The republicans hope to line up Minnesota securely in the G. O. P. procession but here is a case of whistling to keep up courage. The predictions of Arthur Evans, a Chicago Tribune correspondent, that the Farmer-Labor party movement is shot to pieces are not convincing in view of that gentleman's prediction for passing out bum prophecies. It will be remembered that a few days before the recent primaries in Iowa, Evans had Brookhart hanging onto the ropes, whereas the election showed that the insurgent knocked out his opponent in the first round.

New York Y. W. L. Will Hold Membership Meet; Bid Papcun Good-Bye

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A Young Workers League membership meeting will be held on August 19th at 133 Second Ave. The young miners campaign will be discussed by Comrades Toohey and Valentine. The New York League will be mobilized to participate in and support this campaign.

This membership meeting will mark the opening of a drive to double the membership of the league of New York City. The league will set in motion an intensive campaign to get new members.

It is expected that every league member will attend this meeting to bid farewell to Comrade George Papcun, who is returning to Pittsburgh to serve a six year jail sentence for his work among the young Pennsylvania coal miners. The conditions under which the young coal miners work and live will be described by Comrades Toohey and Valentine.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!

MOVIE MAGNATES SEEK TO SMASH OPERATORS' UNION

Bosses Build War Chest To Fight Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Five hundred theaters were represented at a meeting in the Astor Hotel of the Theater Owners' Chamber of Commerce which control most of the independent movie palaces in New York. It was decided at this meeting to wage an aggressive fight against the union. A decision was made not to grant the demands of the union and that as soon as the present agreement runs out that the movie houses operate under the scab "American plan."

Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators insists on wage increases ranging from 20% to 40% with complete control of projection booths in the hands of the union.

Reject Arbitration.

This offer made by the union was rejected by the theater owners. The movie house magnates declare that they will not sign the new agreement. They declare that the union must either agree to renewing the old agreement or go to arbitration. The motion picture operators, realizing that thru arbitration they will not make any gains and that the bosses will get the best of the bargain, refused to arbitrate their demands.

Bosses Seek Scabs.

At this meeting the movie house proprietors decided to assess each member \$500 to start the battle against the union when the contract expires Sept. 1. Scab-recruiting agencies have been opened in several parts of the city in an attempt to recruit a sufficient number of scabs to man the larger theaters. A campaign to smash the present union organization has been decided upon by the bosses.

The union is also preparing for the battle. It does not intend to lay down and allow the bosses to smash their organization. They are preparing for the struggle, which is to start the day the contract expires.

Poverty Yarn of N. J. Corporation Exploded By \$12,000,000 Profit

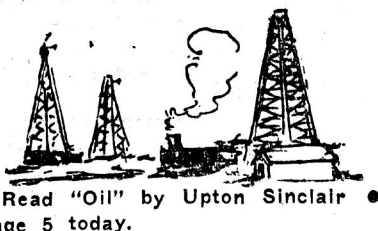
NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—(FP) — Street car and bus subsidiaries of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey have been arguing that they must cut employees' wages ten per cent, that they were unable to continue present wages. The local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees, has been demanding a twenty-five per cent increase. Now Mayor Raymond has ordered an investigation into the financial condition of the companies.

The present agreement expires next October 1. It has been in force since October 1923 and gives conductors, bus drivers and motormen a minimum of 65 cents an hour. The company says it is operating at a deficit but the union points to the latest report of the Public Service Corporation showing gross earnings of over \$100,000,000 in the fiscal year 1925-26, with a final sum for dividends and surplus of 12,891,677.

New York I. W. W. to Hold Picnic Sept. 5; All Workers Welcome

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 16.—The branches of the I. W. W. in Greater New York are staging a picnic to take place on September 5, the Sunday before Labor Day.

The affair, which promises to be entertaining, will be held on Staten Island at Grasmere, in Harmony Park. Admission tickets at fifty cents each may be procured from the committee, G. Mangano, secretary, at 158 Carroll street, Brooklyn. The proceeds go to aid the papers La Nueva Solidaridad and El Proletario.



Camp at the Tented City While Visiting the Illinois State Fair Springfield, Aug. 21-28

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Over seventy cartoons on heavy drawing paper, bound in brown art-board covers.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE—

"Stunning."

Z. C. MERSHON, San Francisco.

"Being a bill-board artist I can justly appreciate the revolutionary message and artistic merit of RED CARTOONS."

STRIKE-BREAKER ARMY IN ATTACK ON SCAB HERDER

Fails to Ship Them; Agent Rushed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 16.—More than two hundred strikebreakers who had been brought to the city by the Penn Employment Agency with a promise of immediate work in New Orleans on traction lines abandoned by striking motormen and conductors of the southern city, attacked the head of the agency in the Broad street station yesterday after he failed to ship them off.

Glowing Promise.

The strikebreakers had been brought from Chicago, New York and Atlantic City with promises of good pay and steady work in New Orleans. The scabs have been coming into the city for the past week. In the meantime the Orleans strike has been settled. The agency failed to ship them out and in the meantime they have been sleeping on park benches.

Attack Agent.

Yesterday the crowd of them gathered and went to the Broad street station where they knew the agent was due to check up on a new shipment of men coming in. They went up to him and demanded their pay. He made many promises, but the men, some of whom had been indulging freely in hard liquor, were prepared to talk only in terms of hard cash and made a rush for the scab herder.

Saved by R. R. Dicks.

He was saved only by the interference of Pennsylvania R. R. police who spirited him into the company offices and held him until he found a chance to slip away. He has issued an announcement to the men that they will be paid for full time spent since they left their original cities, but late last night, the strikebreakers were still on their rampage.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

ATTENTION, YOUNGSTOWN!

COME ONE! Remember the COME ALL!

INTERNATIONAL PICNIC

on SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1926, starting at 11 a. m.

at Stop 28 Sharon Line, Youngstown, Ohio

A good time for all. Prominent labor speakers will speak in the afternoon. Special attractions of games, music, etc.

To get there take Sharon Line street car and get off at stop 28.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

BAKERY UNION BEGINS WAR ON WARD COMBINE

Convention Decides To Fight Bread Trust

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Declaring their determination to organize all bakery workers in their fight against the bread trust, the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' convention, meeting at the Great Northern Hotel, has gone on record for a vigorous campaign against the Ward combine. The union at present claims over 12,000 members, about one-fifth of all workers in the baking industry.

Complete organization of all workers in the independent shops, serious efforts to win back the seceding locals which built up the independent Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, and an expose of Ward bread trust trickery are promised by union resolutions.

Request Organizers. Calls for special organizers are frequently brought before the convention. The success of the campaign in the anthracite region brings a plea for another organizer there. Special sections, such as the cracker bakers, ask help, and there are a number of requests for the union to expand its jurisdiction to completely cover the food industry. The convention is expected to take over a week to complete its business.

MOST OF 4000 N. Y. CAPMAKER STRIKERS BACK

Union Imposes Severe Terms On Bosses

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Nearly all strikers remaining from the 4,000 union capmakers called on strike earlier in the season will be returning to work with the acceptance of the new agreement by the jobbers' association, says J. M. Budish of the International Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

Cap jobbers do not have shops of their own, but hire contractors, or manufacturers. The agreement provides that they must register all their contractors with the union, use only union contractors and not employ new contractors during the busy season without consulting the union. Heavy security is required from the independent jobbers and the association as a whole.

Some Continue Strike. The association pays the union severe financial penalties for offenses of its members and, in turn, takes drastic action against the offending jobber. Workers from some of the smaller independent shops will continue their strike till their employers fall in line.

Marine Union Strike Reveals Virginia Has Government Open Shop

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 16.—Every service between Norfolk and Portsmouth, connected by ferry boat, was completely suspended as the result of a strike of pilots and engineers, who demand recognition of the Masters' Mates' and Pilots' Association and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, reinstatement of three discharged unionists and better working conditions.

Charles U. Freund, general manager of the ferries under their operation by the City of Portsmouth and Norfolk county, declares that a public service corporation, operated by municipal and county governments, cannot recognize labor organizations, and the mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth back this declaration. Freund says he will fill the jobs from the ranks of many pilots and engineers now out of work.

Meanwhile motorists find it necessary to travel 20 miles to reach points one mile away while pedestrians are forced to remain at home.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

American Labor Must Support Mexican Labor

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor is quoted on the Mexican situation as follows:

We regard the domestic and international policies of another nation as part of their own problems. Whatever wrong may exist and whatever injustice may be practiced can only be remedied by the people who make up the nation. In claiming the right to deal with our own domestic and administrative problems without interference from outside sources we must concede the exercise of the same right to other nations.

THE only inference that can be drawn from the above statement is that the executive council of the A. F. of L. does not intend to take sides in the contest in Mexico between church and state.

The only attitude which could be worse than this would be that of active support of the reactionary forces arrayed against the Mexican government elected by workers and farmers. Objectively, this "hands off" policy amounts to support of reaction in Mexico.

WHY? Because it is obvious that the catholic church, aided by American imperialists who harass the Mexican government by new demands in this period of crisis, is trying to force a revocation of that portion of the Mexican constitution which makes the land and natural resources the property of the state. The struggles of the Mexican masses always have centered around this one issue and the fate of every Mexican government has depended upon its ability to administer this constitutional provision so that the peons would remain hopeful (even the landless) and the church and landlords helpless the hostile.

THE American Federation of Labor officials can no more remain neutral in this situation than they can remain neutral on the matter of the British coal strike, for instance. Either they are aiding the Mexican workers and peasants or they are aiding the church, the landlords and the imperialists. There is no middle ground. The statement of President Green relative to the A. F. of L. policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations contains two funda-

mental inaccuracies—one a question of fact, the other a question of theory.

The A. F. of L. leadership has not followed a consistent policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. It has joined with the most reactionary section of the American capitalist class in its offensive against Soviet Russia and at times the A. F. of L. officials have even assumed the leadership of the offensive. They have continuously slandered and denounced the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia, have attacked the Russian trade union movement and waged war on trade unionists of other countries like Purcell, who have defended the Soviet Union and the Russian labor movement.

THE A. F. of L. official policy in the Mexican situation is, therefore, not a consistent one, because, as in the question of the right of the Russian revolution to defense by the world's working class, the A. F. of L. officialdom has followed a policy of interference—together with capitalist governments. The conclusion forces itself that the hands-off policy of the American Federation of Labor leadership in the Mexican situation is the result of a lack of sympathy with the Mexican government and the labor movement in this particular struggle at least.

2. The "nation" theory enunciated by President Green, i. e., that nations are made up of people without conflicting interests—from which it follows logically that no class struggle is in progress in Mexico or any other country—is a basic fallacy.

It leads inevitably to such outright evasions of plain duty as is expressed in the statement of President Green.

It is the duty of the American labor movement to interfere in the Mexican situation ON THE SIDE OF THE MEXICAN LABOR MOVEMENT AND AGAINST THE CHURCH AND IMPERIALIST REACTION—to speak out with the utmost emphasis against ALL the agencies that are trying to throttle the development of the Mexican popular revolution which is essentially a two-fold struggle against:

1. Feudalism as represented by the catholic church and the other big landlords;
2. American imperialism represented by Wall Street and the state department.

—W. F. D.

Shopmen to be Organized—Fines Remitted

From the Machinists' Monthly Journal—Official Organ of the I. A. M.

IT is generally well known that sanction for the great railroad strike of 1922 was given by the executive council of the railway employees department only after the railroad members of the several shop crafts involved had by an overwhelming majority through the referendum voted to strike rather than accept a further reduction in wages imposed upon them by the railroad labor board at the request of the railroads.

THE order to cease work July 1, 1922, was obeyed by practically every shopman on every railroad in the United States, and the tie-up was complete. The men having demanded the right to strike waiving all claims for strike benefits, the executive council was justified in believing that all would stick by their guns until a satisfactory settlement was effected, and it appeared at the beginning that they would do so.

THE situation was so serious that it threatened to tie up the railroads. Because of this the late President Harding called to the White House for a conference representatives of both sides. Using his good offices, he endeavored to effect a compromise thru a plan which was accepted by the late T. DeWitt Cuyler for the railroads, and B. M. Jewell for the shopmen. Altho the executive department ratified Mr. Jewell's acceptance of President Harding's plan for a settlement, the railway executives turned Cuyler down flat. Without going into detail concerning what followed, it is sufficient to say that President Harding, instead of insisting upon the railroads keeping faith with him, "turned turtle," and after temporizing with the railway executives, finally submitted a new plan to the shopmen, which virtually meant unconditional surrender, and which, of course, was rejected. Then came the great betrayal.

THE notorious Harry Daugherty, the infamous attorney general of the Harding administration, with full knowledge of his chief, sneaked to Chicago like a thief in the night and secured from his friend, Judge Wilkerson, an injunction against the striking shopmen, said to be one of the most flagrant invasions of the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States ever witnessed since this republic was formed.

THE injunction broke the morale of the men, and hundreds of strikers began to return to the shops they had left July 1. As a consequence it became necessary to fine and expel these men from the organizations to which they belonged. It quickly became apparent that a settlement on a national scale would be impossible. Therefore, in order to save something from the wreck, what is known as the "Chicago agreement" was entered into by the railway employees department with

some fifty-odd railroads, to which number others have been added from time to time.

WITH the collapse of the strike the railroads of the United States, with the exception of those above referred to, lost no time in letting it be known that they would either operate as non-union roads, or that the companies would form their own unions. It is under these conditions the railroads have operated for the past three years, conditions which thousands of former members of the shop craft organizations have found intolerable, and in many cases unbearable. Thousands of these former members yearned to get back into the unions to which they formerly belonged. Heretofore they were prevented from doing so because of heavy fines against them, and because of the unwillingness of unions to take them back.

WITH the passage of the new railway labor act, however, it was felt that the time had come when the best interests of all concerned would be served by removing the obstacle standing in the way of those who had been fined and expelled for breaking their obligation, who desired to again affiliate with the unions of their respective crafts.

The executive council of the I. A. M., therefore, decided at its May session to remit all fines imposed upon railroad machinists who returned to work during the life of the 1922 strike.

NOW that the ban has been removed, every effort should be made to reorganize all the railroads in the United States. It may be impossible to make much headway for a while on roads where the company unions are firmly established, but we feel confident that even on roads which emulate the example of the hard-boiled Pennsylvania system some progress can be made.

IT is only a question of time when the shopmen on such roads will realize the futility of company unions to increase wages or improve working conditions. They are just what the name implies—"company unions"—created by the company, which not only dictate the policy of the so-called unions, but in whose interest alone they function.

THE action taken by the shop craft organizations in remitting all fines has opened the door for thousands of former members to again become real "honest to injin" union men. For their own good, and for the good of all concerned, they should quickly take advantage of an opportunity which they have long sought.

300 Joint Teamsters' Union.
DETROIT (FP)—Three hundred new members were initiated at the last meeting of Teamsters Local Union No. 558.

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

NEW INJUNCTION ISSUED AGAINST CHICAGO UNIONS

Restaurant Owners Use Yellow Dog Contract

By LEN DE CAUX, Federated Press.

Alarmed by the initial successes of a drive to organize their workers, 160 Greek restaurant owners, organized in what is called the American Restaurant Owners' Association, have secured an injunction thru Judge Hugo Friend that prohibits every form of peaceful picketing, and are seeking to force on their employees a "yellow dog" contract. This contract is identical with that used by the Automobile Dealers' association and denies the workers' right to any dealings with the union or union men.

Try to Stop Unionization.

The organization drive was started by the Hotel and Restaurant Employee's International Alliance, when Cooks Local No. 865 took on a special organizer to deal with the South Water Market district of Chicago. Three out of a possible 25 restaurants in this district were lined up almost immediately and in 12 days 11 more places were cleaned up. One of the restaurants which was picketed was owned by an official of the Greek owners' association, and it was his efforts, coupled with apprehension at the fine response to the drive that led to the drastic action of the employers.

Bad Conditions.

Long hours and low wages have roused much discontent among the Greek restaurant workers, and the union has had many requests from them for organization, according to Vice-Pres. J. C. Staggenburg of the international union. Twelve hours a day, 7 days a week, is the rule in these places, and cooks are often paid as low as \$25 a week for these long hours, the rest of the help, of course, getting far less than this amount. The union enforces a minimum of \$30 a week for 8 hours and 6 days. In order to get by the law regulating women's hours, girl waitresses are usually worked on a split watch 10 hours a day.

Injunction Draconic.

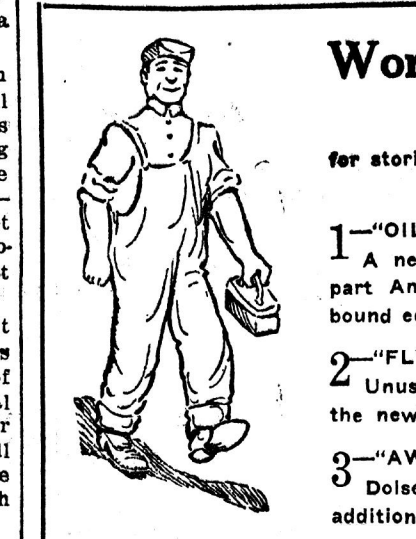
The injunction issued by Judge Friend is of a most drastic nature, prohibiting any sort of communication with the workers at any place or any sort of action that may bring "hatred, criticism, censure, scorn, disgrace or annoyance" on them because of their employment.

Durham Central Labor Head Blacklisted by Carolina Bosses

DURHAM, N. C.—(FP)—Angry business interests have forced Marcus F. Sauls, secretary of the Durham central labor union, to leave the city in order to make a living. Sauls is a printer who was recently laid off on the excuse that work was slack. Being refused employment elsewhere in Durham, he has had to move to Charlotte, but the Durham central body, out of loyalty to one whom they consider a victim of discrimination, has declined to elect a new secretary.

Painters Strike in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—Union painters employed on city work in St. Louis have been called on strike, due to the failure of the city to meet the new union scale of \$10.90 per 8-hour day. Private contractors signed the new scale two months ago. By the terms of the contract the painters get another increase, 10 cents a day, effective Sept. 1. The present city administration is decidedly anti-labor, but all real painters in St. Louis carry union cards.



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FINE FABRICS DYED WITH THE BLOOD OF LABOR

Textile Dye Shops of Jersey an Inferno

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—(FP)—Brilliantly colored silks and satins, velvets and other fine fabrics as well as the harder wools and worsteds are dyed with workers' blood—blood drained from the living bodies of the men and women who work in the unhealthy dye houses.

The Workers Health Bureau examination of 77 dye workers, striking against intolerable conditions in Lodi, Passaic, Paterson and other New Jersey shops tell the tale. The bureau has issued a report entitled, Health Hazards in the Dyeing and Finishing of Textile, which included the findings of the examination.

No Forced Ventilation.

Dyes are usually poisonous but the fumes in most Jersey dye-houses are left to saturate the air of workrooms and to seep into workers' lungs. The poisonous fumes and the terrific steam fog which too frequently envelops dye workers can be drawn off by mechanical ventilation, the Workers Health Bureau states.

In this health-undermining atmosphere of the dye-houses, the workers are employed up to 72 hours per week. The workrooms drip with water as the steam condenses and the workers' clothes become soaking wet. The dye workers have no opportunity to change to dry clothing before going home; so that winter air easily brings pulmonary troubles to them.

Every Worker Affected.

Not one of the dye workers examined by the Workers Health Bureau was free from physical defects, altho they were chosen at random from the strikers. Three had active tuberculosis and had to be taken to sanitariums. Seven others have serious respiratory disturbances which may yet prove to be tuberculosis.

Eight of every 10 examined complained of severe irritations of the eyes, nose or throat; over one-third are unable to digest their food; and over a third have constant headaches while working or nearly as many have rheumatism or muscular pains.

Twenty-three had suffered from industrial accidents—burns from caustic soda, acids or steam; falls, sprains, strains, blows, and ripping of arms and hands by machinery. Dye workers showed higher blood pressure than painters, furriers or bakers, other groups affected in this way from their work.

Drop Exhausted On Floor.

Dye workers drop from sheer exhaustion on the wet floors of the workrooms. Rest rooms, wash rooms, garment lockers, lunch places are all unheard of in the dye houses. Toilets are primitive and inadequate, the workers report. Their wages are very low—as low as \$15 to \$20 for 65 hour weeks for a father with dependent children. He worked in the washing and drying room.

Adopt Miners' Kiddies

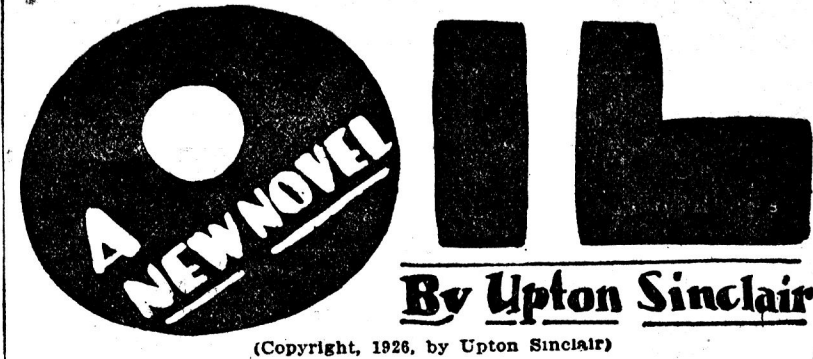
NEW YORK—(FP)—London dockers who have only two days work a week are taking in miners' children, one and two to the family. Ben Tillett, member of the British delegation seeking funds for the miners, told the Federated Press. "Tens of thousands of children have been adopted for the time of the strike by workers in other industries. The workingclass of England is showing more class consciousness than ever in its history."

"In nearly fifty years of strike experience," continued Tillett, "I have never seen a more brutal attack on the workers than the employers and the British government are making. Before the reductions were asked the miners were already making less than your colored porters in the south."

College Instructor Scabbing.

PONTIAC, Mich.—(FP)—Among the scabs at the Pontiac Pattern Engineering Co., where the pattern makers are striking, is Rupert Hall, who during the school year is an instructor in pattern making at the University of Illinois.

SEND IN A SUB!



By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holy rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil sands. A new field is started.

They got to San Elido; and Dad said, "We'll jist stop and shake hands with Jake Coffey." They drove up to the store, and Bunny jumped out, and there was a clerk and he said, "Jake's gone up to Paradise to see the well. Have you heard the news?" Excelsior Pete has got a gusher, there's oil all over the place!" Bunny ran out and shouted to Dad, and leaped into the car, and gosh-almighty, the way they did burn up that road across the desert! Dad laughed, and said the speed-cops would all be up at the well.

They got to Paradise, and the town was deserted, not a soul on the streets, and not a car, except those that were hurrying through, like the Rosses. A burglar could have made off with the whole place—but any burglar would have been watching the gusher along with the speed-cops! You had to park your car a quarter of a mile away from the well, and you could hear the gusher roaring like Niagara Falls! And then, walking, you came round a turn in the road, and you could see the valley, and everything in sight was black; there was a high wind blowing, and it was a regular thunder cloud, a curtain of black mist as far as you could see. The derrick was hidden altogether—you had to make a detour, behind a little ridge, and come over the top to windward, and there the crowds were gathered, staring at the great black jet that came rushing up out of the ground, a couple of hundred feet into the air, with a sound like an endless express train going by. You could see men working, or trying to work, under the derrick; you could see a bunch of them with picks and shovels, throwing up a sort of dam to hold the oil; they wouldn't save much, Dad said, it evaporated too fast.

Dad could watch this scene philosophically; it wasn't his "funeral." If it had been one of the independents, like himself, he'd have offered to help; but this was a dirty crowd, Excelsior Pete, they didn't think the little fellows had any business on earth, there was nothing too mean for them to do. Of course, it was a shame to see all that treasure going to waste; but you couldn't be sentimental when you were playing the oil game. What you had to watch out for was that the wind didn't shift suddenly and ruin your good suit of clothes!

VIII

They watched for a while, and then they remembered they had a well of their own, and drove back to Paradise and across the valley to the Watkins ranch. They had a long talk with the foreman; Dad examined the core, and the report of the chemist who had tested the oil; he saw that the "washing" was going all right, they would be ready for the cementing off in the morning. Everybody was on tiptoe; they were going to do their job better than the "Excelsior Pete" crowd, and not smear all the landscape with crude petroleum. The tankage was at the railroad depot, and they inspected the foundations, just completed for the tanks.

Everything "hunky-dory," said Ruth. They drove over to the Rasmus place and saw Ruth, and Bunny got on his hunting clothes, and got a few quail before sun-down; and then they had supper, and Paul told them all the gossip about the well, also how much money Eli had collected for his temple. After supper they went back to the well—they just couldn't keep away! It was a crisp cold evening, a new moon in the sky, a big white star over it—everything so beautiful and Bunny so happy, he owned a "wild-cat," and it was "coming in," it was going to yield him a treasure that would make all the old-time fairy tales and Arabian Nights adventures seem childish things. They were lifting the "water-string" now—a process necessary to cementing off; the casing at the bottom had to be raised, so that the cement could be forced under. It was difficult, for the casing was wedged, and they had to put down a tool known as a "jar," which struck heavy blows and shook the casing loose. Standing on the derrick platform, Bunny listened to these blows, far down in the earth; and then suddenly came a sound, the like of which had never assailed his ears in all his life, a sound that was literally a blow on the side of his head; it seemed as if the whole inside of the earth suddenly blew out. That tremendous casing-head, with its mass of cement, which Dad had said would hold down Mt. Vesuvius, went suddenly up into the air; straight up, with the big fourteen inch casing following it, right through the top of the derrick, smashing the crown block and tackle as if these had been made of sugar candy!

Of course Bunny turned and ran for his life, everybody scattered in every direction. Bunny looked once or twice as he ran, and saw the casing head and a long string of casing up in the air, for all the world like a Dutchman's pipe, only it was straight. When this pipe-stem got too long, it broke off, and crashed over sideways, taking part of the derrick with it; and out of the hole there shot a geyser of water, and then oil, black floods of it, with that familiar roaring sound—an express train shooting out of the ground! Bunny gave a yell or two, and he saw Dad waving his arms, and presumably calling; he started toward his father—when suddenly, most dreadful thing of all, the whole mass of oil up in the air burst into flame!

They were never to know what did it; perhaps an electric spark, or the fire in the boiler, or a spark made by falling wreckage, or rocks blown out of the hole, striking on steel; anyhow, there was a tower of flame, and the most amazing spectacle—the burning oil would hit the ground, and bounce up, and explode, and leap again and fall again, and great red masses of flame would unfold, and burst, and yield black masses of smoke, and these in turn red. Mountains of smoke rose to the sky, and mountains of flame came seething down to the earth; every jet that struck the ground turned into a volcano, and rose again, higher than before; the whole mass, boiling and bursting, became a river of fire, a lava flood that went streaming down the valley, turning everything it touched into flame, then swallowing it up and hiding the flames in a cloud of smoke. The force of gravity took it down the valley, and the force of the wind swept it in one gulp; it took the tool-house, everything that was wood; and when there came a puff of wind, driving the stream of oil and gas to one side, you saw the skeleton of the derrick, draped with fire.

(To be continued)

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American Finance Capital in Europe

ROME, Aug. 16.—Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the United States treasury, during his recent visit to Rome, in his talks with Premier Mussolini and Count Volpi, Italy's finance minister, "was able to see with his own eyes the solidity of the political situation, the activity and disciplined productivity and the strong co-ordinated and constructive sense" of Italy, and he did not hide his keen satisfaction.

This statement was made by Count Volpi, who added that altho the calls of Mr. Mellon upon Signor Mussolini and himself were strictly private, finance was discussed and the problem of Italian currency reform came up.

THE treasury department of the United States government, it is evident from the above Associated Press dispatch, is assuming more and more of the functions of the state department. It has been denied time and time again that the secretary of the treasury's European trip had any political significance but the fascist officials of Italy seem to be of a different opinion.

Mellon left Italy for France and we can expect news of more "private conversations" with leading members of whatever cabinet happens to be leading a precarious existence while he is there.

Writing from London for the August 11 issue of The Nation, Oscar Garrison Villard, reviewing recent developments in Western Europe, says:

But above and behind the industrial and financial groups in both countries (France and England) stands the American money-power which, by force of circumstances, is beginning to dominate the world—within a year it may be writing that Dawes Plan for France which Mr. Snowden, the ex-chancellor of the exchequer, has colored inevitable. I acquit the American money-power of deliberately planning to achieve a dominating position in Europe. It too is, I believe, merely reaping its share of the whirlwind. . . . It would be amazing, perhaps, if we should live to see a European customs union against America, but it is not impossible.

The liberal Mr. Villard dislikes to impute base motives even to finance capitalists but Mellon is in Europe, General Dawes has been there, so has Owen D. Young and over the head of all the western European governments hangs the Damocles sword of American foreclosure proceedings.

American imperialism is driving for world-domination, not merely for European domination, just as did Germany and just as does Great Britain. Such a course presupposes the existence of a planned effort into which such maneuvers as Mellon's conferences fit.

American imperialism must seek alliances in Europe, it must seek to make impossible such a united front against it as an European customs union would be and it must do this precisely because of its drive for world domination. It must prevent at all costs a common front of the principal debtor nations and this is not difficult of accomplishment because of the conflicts between them as for instance, the deep differences disclosed between different groups by the recent consummation of the Spanish-Italian treaty, with its obvious threat to Great Britain and in a lesser degree to France.

That Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, unofficially and without any mandate for the purpose, is engaging in negotiations which alter fundamentally the course of European diplomacy, is obvious. It is proof of the supremacy of finance-capital not only in Europe but in America and it fits well with the nation-wide inspired agitation for military training, a bigger and better army, navy and air force—it shows the way in which imperialist wars are made.

This Is Solidarity

Since the British miners withdrew from the pits in their long and painful struggle the attempt of the owners to force a reduction of wages and lengthening of hours on them, not a pound of fuel oil has been sold to the British market by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

This fact was learned when the central committee of the Miners' Union of Soviet Russia was forced to reply to lies circulated by the social-democratic press of Germany, that the Soviet government had concluded agreements to sell fuel oil to the British government.

Not only have the Russian workers contributed over \$2,500,000 to the strikers' relief fund but no shipments of any nature that would help the British government break the strike have been allowed to leave a Soviet port.

This policy is entirely opposite to that followed by the reactionary trade union leaders of the rest of Europe who sail under the banner of social-democracy. Coal is pouring into British ports from every coal producing country in the world. This shameful traffic could be stopped inside of twenty-four hours if the leaders of the Amsterdam International, those culaminiators of the Soviet Union, agreed to the proposal made by the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. for an international conference of trade unions to consider ways and means of assisting the miners win the strike. This offer was spurned by the social-democrats and the sorry spectacle of international scabbery continued.

The most glorious chapter in the history of the British miners' struggle, not even excluding the sacrifices of the embattled coal diggers, will be that devoted to the unexampled solidarity shown by the workers of Soviet Russia, who at great sacrifice to themselves, rendered every assistance to their comrades in Britain in the interests of the world labor movement.

Coal Teamsters Aid Boston Milk Drivers

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—(FP)—Coal teamsters' union, Local No. 68, donated \$500 to the striking milk wagon drivers of Local 380 who are seeking union recognition from Alden Bros. Co. Officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with which both locals are affiliated, call the stoppage of work a lockout by the employer, and pledge support.

SEND IN A SUB.

To Resume Hearings in Hall-Mills Murder

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The prosecution has decided to call 97 witnesses at the resumption of the hearing for Henry de la Bruvère Carpentier and Willie Stevens, cousin and brother of Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, who together with Mrs. Hall are charged with the murder of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor R. Mills four years ago.

The hearing is expected to last at least a week.

The Fight on Filipino Freedom—The Vanished "Little Brown Brother" Period—"Divide and Conquer"—Philippine Rubber Possibilities—The Philippines as a Strategic Base for American Imperialism in the Pacific Area—Natural Resources Other Than Rubber—Mobilizing "Public Sentiment"—Some Defects of the Independence Movement.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE II.

"Sane, Humane and Forward-Looking"

THE raising and harvesting of raw rubber has been accompanied by the most horrible atrocities in the history of mankind, atrocities made possible by the establishment of military dictatorships in the rubber-growing districts. Robert L. Bacon seems to have studied closely the bloody records of the Belgian, Dutch and French governments in the field of rubber production. Sections 201, 202 and 301 provide for a military dictatorship over the new province and its people.

SECTION 201 says:
The president, with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, shall appoint a governor, a secretary, an attorney, a treasurer, a director of education, and an engineer, who shall, together with auditor of the Philippine government, constitute the executive department of the province.

THIS is definite enough but Section 202 still further strengthens the dictatorship:

The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor. . . . He shall have general supervision and control of all departments. . . . and shall be commander-in-chief of all the locally created armed forces and militia. . . . whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commander of the military and naval forces of the United States, summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, in-

urrection, or rebellion, and he may in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the province, or any part of it, under martial law. . . . TRUSTING persons with faith in the democratic professions of our capitalist statesmen may argue that the above provisions are for extraordinary emergencies only but the author of the bill has no such illusions. In his remarks prefacing the introduction of his bill, Representative Bacon said: . . . the Moros are not yet remotely prepared to intelligently participate in a self-governing democracy.

The bill clothes the executive arm of the proposed government is clothed with full authority, backed by the armed forces, to do just about anything it wishes to. BUT legislative bodies have been known to check the full exercise even of dictatorial powers (Governor-General Leonard Wood had his troubles with the Philippine legislature and even the closely restricted Haitian assembly had to be dissolved to give the American dictatorship and its puppet president a free hand) so the Bacon bill gives the legislative powers to the executive—a simple solution for a very complicated problem and one that is possible only when there is complete disregard for the rights of the human beings who are to be exploited and ruled—a typical characteristic of modern colonial rulers.

SECTION 301 provides:

The governor, the secretary, the treasurer, the director of education, the engineer, and the attorney shall constitute the legislative council of the province. . . . The president

may also, in his discretion, appoint . . . not to exceed three additional members of such council. . . . who may be citizens of the Philippine, shall hold office at the pleasure of the president. . . . in case of a tie vote the proposition which receives the vote of the governor shall prevail.

THE natives of the new province, it is clear, will have no voice whatsoever in either the framing or the administration of the laws under which they will live.

Having established the principle that, in the words of Representative Bacon:

The administration of their affairs should be restored to a SANE, HUMANE, AND FORWARD-LOOKING AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION—(Emphasis Mine), and the proper machinery, as described above, set up to carry out this high purpose, the next step is to place the control of the natural resources of the province in the hands of the government where it will be safe from Moros and Filipinos alike.

THIS the Bacon bill does in Section 501, Clause c:
All the property and rights within the province acquired by the United States under cession from Spain. . . . are hereby expressly declared to be and are hereby reserved as the property of the United States, and are placed under the control of the government of the province to be administered and disposed of by it. . . .

WHAT are the natural resources which, with a few strokes of the pen, and by the power of a dictatorship organized expressly for the purpose, are to be handed over to the care of individuals responsible only to the

government of the American imperialists?
Hemp and sugar are the principal products that of in connection with the Philippines. The sugar trust is considered to be the capitalist group most interested in the islands. But Representative Bacon, speaking for his bill, gives the following valuable information:

THE finest coal bodies in the Philippine Islands are in Mindanao. One of the greatest undeveloped bodies of iron ore in the world is situated in the island of Mindanao. Competent engineers have estimated that there are in sight over 500,000,000 tons of high grade iron ore. . . . With the Moro province once opened for the development of iron ore and for the growing of copra, sugar, rubber, hemp. . . . and the investment of capital under careful governmental regulations, encouraged rather than discouraged, as at present, there is no question but that in a very short time the revenues of the Moro province. . . . would far exceed per capita of population, that of the entire remaining portion of the Philippine Archipelago.

COAL, iron and rubber, a huge supply of cheap labor-power guaranteed by the military government provided by the Bacon bill—the Moro province is certainly a juicy morsel for American imperialism.

But no great publicity is given by the sponsors of the Bacon bill to such material reasons for the division of the Philippine Islands. A holy purpose actuates those who seek this legislation and the emphasis, following the best traditions of Anglo-Saxon altruism, is on the duty to do good to a suffering people.

(To be continued.)

Coal Miners Face Open Shop War

By I. AMTER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Several weeks ago, the Ohio coal operators met at Columbus, Ohio, and passed a resolution declaring that the situation in the coal mining industry is deplorable, and that something must be done to resume mining operations in Ohio. The coal companies—about 75 in number—organized the Ohio Coal Operators' Association and decided that the first step in the question of reopening the mines of Ohio, many of which have been idle for months and even years, was a "modification of the wage scale."

Old Open Shop Excuse.
They pointed out that the competition of the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky was robbing the state of Ohio of about \$150,000,000 annually, and that if this condition continued, the entire coal industry of Ohio would be ruined. What was to be done?

The mines of Ohio are unionized—that is to say they used to be. Many of the mines have closed down, many are working one, two and three days a week. Miners unable to stand the small wages, have left the state and are now working in the non-union fields or have gone into other industries.

Operators for Scab Scale.
In spite of the fact that there is an overproduction of coal in this country and that the lower wages in the non-union fields coupled with the freight rate that West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky enjoy, makes it possible for the coal operators in those states practically to monopolize the market—together with the Pennsylvania bituminous coal operators—the Ohio coal operators recognized that the situation in Ohio was not hopeless for them provided they could compel the miners to accept the conditions of the 1917 scale.

In Ohio an union miner gets \$7.50; in West Virginia he gets \$5 or \$4 or even \$3. This is a glorious situation for the West Virginia coal operator, and the Ohio coal operators envy him. There was only one thing to be done, and that was to follow up the starving-out of the Ohio miner with the bait of opening the mines provided the United Mine Workers would consent to a reduction of the wage scale. Several times, according to the statement of the coal operators, they have tried to get conferences with the representatives of the U. M. W. A., but they were rejected. But they were not to be daunted.

The Columbus Conspiracy.

On August 2, in the city of Columbus, they once more assembled and declared that they would resume operations in Ohio. They stated that if Ohio is removed from the central competitive fields, with which there is an agreement with the U. M. W. A., the states of Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky will be able to control the entire market and supply enough coal for all America's needs. What does this mean?

It means that the Ohio coal operators are now bent upon destroying the U. M. W. A. organization in Ohio and putting Ohio mines on a non-union basis! Blandly and hypocritically they state that they are not against the union and suggest that the men may have a union and begin work.

Want a Company Union.

But what kind of a union is suggested? A company union, which will deal directly with the coal companies. A fake union that will isolate the miners from the recognized organization, will keep them from fighting for better conditions, since they will not have the support of the other organized workers, and will be compelled to accept any demoralizing conditions owing to the starvation methods that the coal operators have employed in this state for more than two years.

Open Shop Propaganda.

The coal operators have sent a letter to Lee Hall, president of the Ohio District of the U. M. W. A., notifying him that they want a conference with the mine officials on August 24 "to consider a scale of wages on which the idle mines of Ohio may be reopened."

There are illuminating statements in the Cincinnati Enquirer of August 2, which contains an article by William P. Helm, Jr. Thus, "The biggest piece of American industrial news since the war is now being written in the coal fields of Ohio. . . . Ohio has finally thrown down the gauntlet to the United Mine Workers of America. . . . They (the operators) are preparing to take down the boards from their idle mines and dig coal, union or no union. . . . With Ohio gone there is no longer any central bargaining power to make national terms for union operators with the mine workers' union. . . . Until three weeks ago, the outlook for a strike (next April—I. A.) was so strong that another periodic cessation of work was regarded in the trade as almost certain at the beginning of the next coal year. That outlook has changed almost in a twinkling. The outlook now is for no strike, lower producing costs and an abundance of coal (Heavy type mine—I. A.) The operators state that there are three courses open. Among them is to ignore the Jacksonville agreement and open up the mines. The other is that "a union might be formed. This has been considered as a way out."

"Ohio holds the balance of power between union and non-union fields. To the union it probably will mean the difference between winning and losing. Without Ohio, as the trade sees it, the union could not hope to win a strike."

What Must the Rank and File Do?

Facing the organized power of the Ohio coal operators, what must the Ohio miners do?

1. They must instruct their representatives, Lee Hall, the district and international officers, to the Ohio coal operators association to GO TO HELL. The miners want no representatives to confer with the coal operators. The operators are loudest in shrieking about the "sanctity of contracts," but when they please to abrogate the Jacksonville agreement, as they have done in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, they do so with perfect impunity. Witness the decision a few months ago, of the judges in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Miners Must Fight.

2. The coal miners of the state of Ohio must prepare for war. The coal operators have declared that they will open the mines "union or no union." This challenge must be taken up, for it means the very life of the union.

Today the union in Ohio is weak.

Many locals have been wiped out, others have been terribly weakened by the departure of members. Preparations for war mean self-organization, organization of the unorganized and other defensive and offensive measures. If the union does not prepare the membership, if it does not begin a vast campaign to line up the unorganized, if it does not immediately mobilize organized labor throughout the country to stand by the miners in the coming fight, the fight will be harder than it need be.

Fighters Must Lead Fight.

3. John Brophy has stated in a Federated Press announcement of his candidacy for president, that the fight of the miners cannot be conducted on a local or district scale, but must be an organized international fight of all miners on this continent against the operators. This is absolutely clear. Who is to conduct this work. John Lewis and the rest of the reactionary officials, who have allowed the union to sink into insignificance; the unorganized fields of West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky to remain unorganized; the western Pennsylvania fields to be practically destroyed?

The present administration cannot be trusted to lead the fight. For are not the words of Helm significant? "The outlook (for a strike, I. A.) has changed almost in a twinkling. The outlook now is for no strike, lower producing costs and an abundance of coal." How do Helm and the coal operators know there is no possibility of a strike? Do they trust to the hunger of the miners, who will be impelled to accept any condition in order to get work? Or have they information about the position of the leadership of the U. M. W. A.? This would not be hard to obtain, for the facts of the present situation, with John Lewis and the reactionary regime responsible, are an open book to everybody.

For a Progressive Administration.

The first condition for carrying on the fight is the cleaning out of the old administration and the putting in of left wingers and progressives—men with courage and vision who know what the union should be, the nature of the fight—a fight for the life of the union not only in Ohio, but throughout the country.

Organize the Unorganized.

5. The organization of the unorganized must be pushed with all energy. The fight must be made a national fight, including every miner in the country. The shameful agreement made by Lewis for the anthracite must be thrown on the dumpheap as the coal operators have scotched the Jacksonville agreement in the bituminous fields. Tif for tat! If all the miners do not line up, there is likelihood of any fight being beaten, for the use of substitutes in the anthracite strike indicated that the country can get along without any particular fuel.

A. F. of L. Must Help.

6. Preparation of a war chest is another primary condition. The strike of 500,000 or more coal miners will require a huge reserve. The anthracite miners have been at work for several months, but they went into debt during their strike. The bituminous miners have been without work for a long time or on half rations, and they have nothing to fall

back on. The coming convention of the American Federation of Labor must lay the foundation for the strike that needs must come.

Fight Class Collaboration.

7. The coal miners must face the issue squarely. The Parker-Watson bill which became a law practically nullifying the possibility of a strike on the railroads, is to be the basis of a law to prevent strikes in the mining industry. The miners must realize that this bill will be presented at the next session of congress and will be made a law. They must be willing to defy a law of that kind, which in reality is unconstitutional if the constitution of the United States has any meaning at all, but which unquestionably will be declared valid and constitutional by the present supreme court of the United States.

Fight Can Save the Union.

They must be prepared to defy and fight it; but only under courageous leadership. This will mean a repetition of 1922—but on a broader, vaster scale. The miners will be fighting for the life of the union. It will be the answer of the United Mine Workers, not merely to the Ohio operators, but to the coal interests of the country, and to the government.

Lee Hall must be instructed to answer the Ohio coal operators' association that on August 24, there will be NO representative of the United Mine Workers present at the proposed conference; that the alternative of "union or no union" will be answered by the U. M. W. A. with fight.

Even this challenge is not enough. Many of the members of the U. M. W. A. in Ohio district are willing to accept an offer of work, provided it appears to be continuous. It is perfectly clear that this offer is not made in sincerity, for there is no market for all the coal mined in this country and the chaos that exists in Great Britain prevails in the United States and will continue if there is not some regulation.

Nationalization With Workers' Control

Government control, the coal operators will not accept without enforced nationalization; government control the miners cannot accept for that will mean militarization of the miners. Nationalization with workers' control is the only alternative guaranteeing to the public and the men a square meal. The membership of Ohio must be educated to an understanding of the situation—or as the Cleveland papers of August 13 state, "it is designed to give the union opportunity to reject the offer before the companies post a new scale at their mines offering the men work if they will accept a wage cut."

In other words, the coal operators expect the unions to reject the offer and then to get the men to work against union instructions, thus breaking up the union thru the men themselves.

The United Mine Workers in Ohio are in grave danger; only watchfulness, organization and action can save it! August 24 will be the opening day of the battle.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

"Say it with your pen in the worker's correspondent" page of THE DAILY WORKER."

Reaction in the Movies

By V. F. CALVERTON.

THE moving picture of today is progressive in technique but static in substance. Its skill with the devices of portrayal has far exceeded in beauty and finish the materials which it has created and selected to portray. The development of the new movie, inspired by De Forrest, in which acting and talking become automatically synchronous, and the characters are detached from the pathetic obviousness of the curtain, has marked the achievement of a three-dimensional cinema. The mechanisms for acceleration and retardation of motion and a score of similar contrivances—all have given the moving picture a type of technical perfection that is such a sweeping contrast to the crudity of substance that it is driven to project.

THE American moving picture is a piddling, sentimental fash of scenes and situations that sicken by their sugariness and startle by their melodrama. With the exception of such German pieces as "Variety" and "Passion," the American movie audience has been fed upon cheap thrills and bankrupt conceptions. The movie has been used to exploit a national vice and a class philosophy. Patriotism has been stressed. Dollar diplomacy has been defended. Militarism has been extolled and war glorified! "The Big Parade" is but a single exception. Individualism has been exalted, and Communism denounced. In other words, the moving picture has been used as a medium for the expression of the class conceptions of the bourgeoisie.

THIS is no attack upon the moving picture as a new art. It is an attack upon the moving picture as it has been used as an instrument for class propaganda and persuasion. The possibilities of the cinema are still enormous. Its potentialities as a new and more intense because more direct and inclusive art still remain significant. Its possible educative value is very great and promising. Its almost illimitable capacity as a form of communication, beautified by trappings more attractive than speech, suggests its importance to the radical in his struggle for control. As an inspiration to action its power is immense. The way Soviet Russia has used the film, for example, is illustrative of what has already been done with it as an educative weapon.

BEGINNING with the wild west mania and racing thru the "brother against brother" motif of the Civil War, the movie only lately, and that chiefly in the German films, has endeavored to approach a genuine realism of situation. The putrid exaggeration of the "Birth of a Nation" has been the prevailing tendency. One of the marked sentimentalities of the movie has been its bourgeois affection for the happy ending. Why do we call this bourgeois? Because the tendency developed with the bourgeoisie who wished to escape reality in its enameled art. While 30,000 children, under nine, were being exploited by English capitalists, English reviewers attacked Oliver Twist because it dealt "with the outcasts of humanity" and destroyed "that innocence of ignorance" which made for bourgeois virtue.

Altho the novel and the drama of today have comparatively escaped from this fettering influence—of course the popular novel still panders to this artistic depravity—the moving picture perpetuates it.

WHEN "The Last Laugh" finally went round the country, its ending was changed so as not to leave an unhappy feeling in the hearts of its audiences. Hardy's novel, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," was changed in the same way when it was pictured. Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street" suffered the same fate. Even "The Big Parade," to suit the bourgeois fear of reality, was made to end happily. Andrejev's "He Who Gets Slapped" also was doctored for the movie patients. The ordinary run of movies, of course, invariably follows this prescription.

WERE "Anna Karenina" to be movie-ized the suicidal Anna would certainly be saved from the wheels of the train by a courageous Vronsky who would kill her husband in a duel and carry Anna off to the priest in preparation for the final fade-away kiss as the ship carried them to a happier clime.

As long as the moving picture continues this sentimental romanticism of ending its value as a form of realistic art will be less than little. As long as it devotes itself to the other bourgeois virtues it will continue to be a reactionary art.

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.

WCFL Radio Program

TONIGHT.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.
7:30 to 8:30—Norman Herte, baritone; Vella Cook, contralto.
8:30 to 10:00—WCFL Ensemble; Little Joe Warner, character songs; Ned Santyri; 10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier. Auditorium by Chas. Cook's Orchestra.