

OBREGON DECLARES AGAINST CHURCH

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

CHICAGO police had been searching for Al (Scarface) Capone for months on suspicion that he was responsible for the murder of Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggan. In fact, the police publicly charged him with the murder, and a special writer for a nationally known magazine, in a series of articles on the thrilling doings of Chicago's gangland, minutely described the movements of Scarface immediately before the murder, even to the extent of telling how he opened a little door in the wall of a Cicero restaurant, from which he took the Thompson machine gun that slaughtered McSwiggan and his two gangster companions.

THIS was putting the finger on the sore spot. Sleuths were supposed to be exploring every nook and cranny of the underworlds of six of America's largest cities, but still the elusive Al could not be located. Finally, in the midst of the slush fund investigation, as if jealous of the competition for front page publicity, Al decided to surrender, on terms. He walked into the federal building as the state's attorney was about to take the stand in the slush probe. Al was treated very much like a prodigal son.

HE was booked on some contemptible charge of violating the Volstead law by the federal government and then turned over to his friends in the state's attorney's office. He appeared in court the following day and the judge turned him loose. The state had nothing on him. Al was much relieved. It was a terrible thing, he observed, to have the public believe that he would have killed his "good friend Bill McSwiggan." Justice is very simple. As a cartoonist observed, perhaps Al contributed to somebody's campaign fund. Perhaps his nickles went into that total of \$171,500 for the Crowe-Barrett county ticket. Or perhaps he raised that \$16,000 that went to win the county judgeship for Assistant State's Attorney Joseph Savage, one of Crowe's pets. It might be a good investment for Al.

THE wolves are now howling in chorus for the infliction of punishment on Mexico for that country's icemery in putting the screws on the catholic church. I picked up an Irish-American catholic-nationalist weekly yesterday and found the greater part of one page devoted to anti-Mexican propaganda. Of course the paper is subsidized by the church. It is De Valera's chief mouthpiece in America. And De Valera is strong for Irish independence, from England, but not from Rome. Judge Talley of New York, a prominent spokesman for Irish freedom, demands of Washington the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Mexico. Real friends of Irish freedom should warn those self-appointed spokesmen for Irish independence that their anti-Mexican fulminations are resented by all people who believe that Mexico has as much right to run her own affairs as any other country.

EVIDENTLY angry because Paris butted in on its monopoly of fables about Russia, Riga came across last Saturday with the prize winner to date. A afraid that the red army would become disorganized, Leon Trotsky took a trip out of Moscow to rally a battalion with the object of seizing the Kremlin. He changed his mind for some reason or other and returned. Then the funny conclusion. The authorities are considering Trotsky's arrest. Another tale from London attributes Zinoviev's removal from the political bureau to the wishes of Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany. You will hear many more fables of this kind until after the next annual congress of the All-Union Communist

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HUNGARIAN PRESS IS FORCED INTO SILENCE ON TRIAL OF 58 WORKERS BY LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER

VIENNA, July 16.—(By Imprecorr)—All the Hungarian press received a confidential letter from the Press bureau of the prime minister in which they are instructed to report the Ragosi trial as laconically as possible. It is an impossible state of affairs, according to the letter, to inform public opinion on a trial in which the defendants frankly admit that their stand in court is being made with the sole purpose of carrying on Communist propaganda.

In accordance with these instructions, the bourgeois papers have given very little space to the trial. Contrary to their attitude during the past week they confined their reports to a few lines on the proceedings and even these reports were printed in an unobtrusive part of the paper. The newspapers went even further. They constructed reports tending to discredit the Communists in the eyes of the public. A program atmosphere is being created preparatory to handing out heavy jail sentences.

FRED LUNDIN, G. O. P. BOSS FOR LEN SMALL, SAYS SMITH SWITCHED HIS POSITION ON WORLD COURT ISSUE

Frederick Lundin, reputed organizer and brains of the former Small-Lundin-Thompson machine, is not a politician but a farmer who does a little thinking on the side, according to his testimony at yesterday's afternoon session of the senate slush fund investigation.

FRANC RAISES AS BANKS WIN RATIFICATION

Poincare to Convoke the National Assembly

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Poincare government having surrendered, perhaps willingly, to the pressure of financiers demanding that the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement be ratified at once, the franc yesterday began rising again, going up during the day from 40.13 to 37.95 to the dollar.

Got it Without Fighting.

Ambassador Berenger, who was one of those who a month ago sat in a conspiratory meeting to overthrow the constitutional government and dissolve parliament by the use of troops in order to get the debt agreement ratified, has accomplished that object without such military action. After being informed yesterday officially by Poincare that the debt agreement will be presented for ratification, he announced he would return to his post at Washington.

To Call National Assembly.

The French cabinet has approved Poincare's project to establish a great sinking fund to retire the national defense bonds totaling \$1,215,000,000. It is intended to get the approval of this as a fundamental law of the national assembly, by having the senate and the chamber of deputies meet jointly at Versailles.

The national assembly, which meets at Versailles, consists of the senate and the chamber of deputies in joint session. If they sit at Paris, these two bodies must act within the constitution, but meeting jointly at Versailles as the national assembly, they have no restrictions whatever, and may change, modify or even set aside the constitution. It may well be that if Poincare has the deputies and senators well in hand when they meet at Versailles, that something more than technical problems will be urged upon it.

Pays Installment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—France yesterday paid \$10,000,000 to the United States as an installment on the \$400,000,000 owing for war supplies sold to France at a great discount after the war was over. This sum was included in the whole debt funded under the Mellon-Berenger agreement, but because that agreement is not yet ratified, the payment was made on the war supplies purchase.

ROUMANIA DECLARES A MARTIAL LAW REGIME ON BULGAR FRONTIER

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Romanian government has declared martial law for a distance of thirty kilometers along Dobruja frontier to prevent incursions from Bulgarian comitadjis, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

Federal Troops on Duty at Mexican Churches



According to the new Mexican constitution, the property of the churches in Mexico belong, in the last analysis, to the government. When the clergy abandoned the churches on Sunday, they were taken over by committees of citizens appointed by the mayors of municipalities. Church property, jewels and equipment in Mexico is worth billions of dollars. It has accumulated out of the meagre pockets of the mass of population and the contentment of the Calles administration is that it rightfully belongs to them.

Class Lines in the Mexican Church Conflict

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

NEARLY 100,000 workers paraded thru the streets of Mexico City a few days ago, demonstrating their support to President Calles in his conflict with the Roman catholic hierarchy. The capitalist press represents the number of marchers as 50,000, but even the latter figure is large enough. It must have made a lot of people think. The demonstration, organized by the Regional Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.), will help to throw light on the question of the present line-up of forces in Mexico.

What everyone is asking about the Mexican situation is: Where do the Mexican people stand? American workers have read in the newspapers that there are 10,000,000 catholics in Mexico, and some of them must be frankly puzzled as to how the Mexican government can proceed so confidently with its anti-clerical program when apparently two-thirds of the Mexican population is against it. The truth is, of course that like many organizations, the church does considerable padding of its membership rolls. Nevertheless, Mexico is undeniably still a "catholic country." Catholicism embraces undeniably wide sections of the population, and no other denominational creed has succeeded in supplanting it.

How does it happen then that in a "catholic country" the government should dare embark on an anti-clerical campaign?

STREET CARMEN TO SUPPORT 'L' MEN'S DEMANDS

Workers on Chicago surface lines have decided not to go into negotiations for a new agreement with the company until the elevated men, now talking a new wage scale over with the bosses, have completed their settlement.

William Quinlan, president of the Surface Lines division of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees said that would be the union strategy in the present fight being waged by the men both for an increase and against a wage offer effected by the company as a counter proposal.

All Have One Boss. The Insull interests control both the street lines and the elevated as well as the North Shore line, workers on which are also in negotiations. The surface line men will ask for the gains the elevated men secure as the result of their negotiations.

The North Shore men, who are getting 76 cents an hour are out after a 6 cent increase. The company is talking about a 3 cent reduction but it is known that it would be perfectly willing to pay the old rate.

Meetings Continue. The surface line men met at Carmen's Hall in their monthly meeting and came to the above decision. The elevated employees' representatives will meet with the bosses today for the first time in the negotiations and the North Shore men will continue their conversations with Insull's agents today and tomorrow.

olicism has lost its hold during the experiences of revolution and counter-revolution is common gossip in these parts. They are important parts, for every successful revolutionary movement in recent history has swept toward the center from one of them.

Catholics But Not Too Seriously.

THE convinced catholics, however, are by no means all clericals. Mexico, catholic Mexico, has a long record of struggle against the church. Insurgent soldiers of the anti-clerical revolution of 1854-56 died with an "Ave Maria" on their lips. Indignant at the swollen wealth of the catholic episcopate, its greed and its countless petty impositions, millions of bare-footed peons long ago began to harbor a resentment against the church dignitaries. With the church eternally on the side of their enemies, they have not hesitated to take up arms against it time after time.

Will Stick Together in Fight Against Insull

Workers on Chicago surface lines have decided not to go into negotiations for a new agreement with the company until the elevated men, now talking a new wage scale over with the bosses, have completed their settlement.

Decisive Areas Lost to the Church.

THE answer to that is two-fold: First, many of the decisive areas of catholic strength have been lost to the church; and second, there are deep class antagonisms within the ranks of "the faithful" themselves.

One reads much these days of catholic riots against government authority. These are magnified many times over for publicity purposes but they do happen. They happen particularly in the Federal District, in Puebla, in Guadalajara, in the states of Guanajuato and Michoacan—where the clerical power is concentrated. But go into the states of the north or along the coastline, where the revolutionary struggles of the past 15 years have been fought out, and you find a totally different state of affairs. The active clerical minority in these areas is very small indeed for a "catholic country." Among the tolling masses, and even among the petty-bourgeoisie, the back of the church has been broken. That could be seen several years ago in the reception accorded to the constitution of 1917.

I have gone into church after church in the state of Sonora and found them deserted except for a few women. I have noticed the same thing in Vera Cruz, and in Tamaulipas. That catholicism has lost its hold during the experiences of revolution and counter-revolution is common gossip in these parts. They are important parts, for every successful revolutionary movement in recent history has swept toward the center from one of them.

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This is explained the Ayutla revolution, culminating in the reform laws and the constitution of 1857.

Thus is explained the irresistible popular support behind Carranza, Zapata and the others in their revolutionary movement against Huerta, the federal army, landed aristocrats and the church.

Thus is explained the mass repudiation of Adolfo de la Huerta in his abortive counter-revolution of 1924.

Inside the very ranks of the ecclesiastics there are divisions, tremendous divisions, which have helped to make history and which are part of Mexican tradition. The great mass of poor priests—most of them native Mexicans—are cruelly oppressed by the higher church dignitaries, the great majority of whom happen to be foreigners. The latter appropriate all the fat livings and sinecures to themselves, with the result that a bitter antagonism exists between the upper and lower layers of the priesthood. The poor priests have sometimes stood with the people against their superiors. Hidalgo and Morelos, honored by every Mexican patriot as fathers of the republic, were both priests. Their fame has not been diminished by the fact that they were both excommunicated from the catholic church for their activities on behalf of Mexican independence in defiance of the Spanish church dignitaries.

Largely on the basis of these divisions between upper and lower clergy, the schismatic church movement of last year was organized. The "cismaticos" founded the "Mexican Catholic Apostolic Church" as against the "Roman Catholic." Notwithstanding the manifest aid of the government, the "cismaticos" never were able to make

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OHIO STATE FEDERATION FAILS TO ACT ON LABOR'S IMPORTANT PROBLEMS, BUT DOES SOME GOOD

AKRON, Ohio.—The convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor went its usual way. It came together on Monday, July 26, to hear innumerable speeches that contained nothing but reminiscences and jokes and managed to keep the delegates interested and awake, and then rushed through meaningless resolutions on jurisdictional disputes, slams of the United Garment Workers, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as being a dualistic and outlaw union, etc., etc.

It declared itself for the union label, but did not give a moment's time to consideration of the organization of the unorganized, which would render the union label superfluous and unnecessary. Fundamental questions were ignored, for the old men present dominated and as one of them said, "There are too many young men here, and they are a menace."

Menace for Fogies, Maybe. The young men, however, were not a menace, for although some of them are progressives, their number was small and they were not organized. Hence they sat in the convention, angry and disgusted, and vowing to come back

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EX-PRESIDENT BACKS CALLES IN CHURCH WAR

Obregon's Stand Averts Civil War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.—Breaking the ring of doubt that surrounded his position with regard to the present controversy between church and state in Mexico, former President Alvaro Obregon has issued a clear cut declaration in support of the stand of the Calles administration.

This brings considerable relief to supporters of the government. Obregon is still a man of much influence. He is a likely presidential candidate in 1928. There had been rumors circulating that Obregon might take advantage of the fight between the church and the Calles government to throw his support to the church and win back power. This would have meant civil war.

Blames Clergy.

Gen. Obregon was emphatic in his denunciation of the clergy and placed the entire blame for the contest on the church. Obregon's statement follows:

"It is evident that the high dignitaries of the catholic church provoked this conflict, when, thru the mouth of its most exalted representative, Senor Mora y del Rio, the first declarations were made public, with an evident rebellious spirit against the fundamental laws in force.

Points To Foreign Plot.

"These declarations, without any previous incident that could have brought them on, coincided with the international crisis provoked by the big foreign interests, which considered themselves injured by the promulgation of the petroleum and alien land laws.

"All of us who know the proceedings of the clergy thru the different armed political conflicts that Mexico has been obliged to wage in order to sustain its independence, know that it was not a mere coincidence, these actions of the clergy.

Alliance With Outside.

"Furthermore, we know that these acts of the clergy were for the deliberate intention of accumulating a new difficulty and to demonstrate to discontented foreigners that within our own frontiers they had allies to combat our own constitution, thus placing at the service of the political interests the faith of the believer."

"Truce" Turned Down.

A so-called truce, evidently a piece of diplomatizing on the part of church dignitaries, was presented to the administration yesterday saying that certain foreign diplomats had offered their good offices to intercede in the dispute as arbitrators.

The episcopal letter containing the offer was summarily turned down by President Calles with the announcement that it was the government's intention to continue the fight.

Section Three, New York City, to Meet on Thursday Night

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The section conference to work out the plans for the work in Section 3 and to elect a section executive committee will take place Thursday, August 5, at 8 p. m., at 201 W. 29th street.

This conference was to be held last Thursday but was postponed due to the Dzerzhinsky memorial meeting that was held on that day.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy?

WHITE HOUSE ASPIRANTS ARE LIMBERING UP

Donkey and Elephant Seek Jockeys

John Barleycorn will no longer be a voice crying in the desert according to the political currents already blowing which indicate that many native sons are willing to sacrifice their personal comfort for the hardships associated with the presidency and that several of the candidates are ready to grasp John Barleycorn by the hand and in face of all the world, dry and wet, slaughter for him the fatted calf and sprinkle his path to the family homestead with sawdust.

Issues being scarce and democrats being much like some republicans and some republicans being very much like some other democrats, the quality and character of the beverage that a citizen may choose to quench his thirst with, may be the determining factor in pinning the bouquet on the political jockey selected next year to ride the democrat donkey to victory.

A Willing Jockey. By the same token, the lordly elephant, may be mounted by a knight of the amber fluid or the innocent-looking distillation that grows the heather on the bonny hills of Scotland. Such a rider may make the king of the circus uncomfortable as that beast has been accustomed to take his drink and say nothing, unlike the mealy-mouthed jackass who lets the world in on every thing he does.

Getting down to concrete things, political forecasters see in Al Smith, the jolly Tammanyite from Oliver Street, the daring rider who will jab his spurs into the donkey's flanks and guide him safely to a four-year pasturage on the White House lawn, unless the elephant's droppings have rendered the grass unfit for consumption.

Likewise the elephant is not without a candidate for his back. He is Senator Wadsworth of New York, who is as wet as a water fall.

The democrats may abolish the two-thirds rule in their convention so that a simple majority would be sufficient for election. This has often been talked of, but nothing came of it. This would be favorable to Smith's chances if it is believed. The fact that Smith is a catholic would hinder his chances of election even though he secured the democratic nomination, the big business has confidence in him and the great propaganda stunt that Rome pulled off here in the form of the eucharistic congress is calculated to impress business with the political power of the catholic machine in the United States.

Smith is also on good terms with the labor bureaucrats and is elastic enough to be able to impress the liberal elements favorably. Such a personality would be extremely useful to the big business interests, provided a standard bearer of their favorite party cannot make the grade. With Smith running on the democratic ticket and a Charles Evans Hughes on the republican ticket, Wall Street would have no reason to worry no matter which side won.

It is a Large Field.

Among the most prominent aspirants for the G. O. P. nomination are Frank O. Lowden, who is playing up to the discontented western farmers, Charley Dawes, whose Wall Street connections are good but who may be regarded as a westerner, Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house who was made famous by his marriage with Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of "Teddy" and Calvin Coolidge, the present White House incumbent. That the latter is out for re-election is beyond question.

Of the local political fights that attract considerable public attention is the Wisconsin fight between Governor Blaine of the LaFollette machine and Lenroot, who is supporting the Coolidge administration. The junior senator from Wisconsin is running into some opposition from parts of his father's machine. There is a deal of jealousy because of the way the young upstart stepped in to claim his father's toga as if the senatorship was some-

FOURTH ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN WORKER CORRESPONDENT ON PRESS

The fourth issue of the American Worker Correspondent is on the press and will be out in a few days. This issue of the American Worker Correspondent is a special Railroad Workers' issue. This number has been delayed due to unforeseen mechanical trouble and the rush of other work in the printshop.

On the front cover there is a drawing by Lydia Gibson of a locomotive engineer jutting down his grievances for the workers' press while he is in his cab at work.

The feature article of this issue is entitled, "The Voice of the Railroaders," written by a railroad worker. This article is of great value to workers other than those on the railroads.

The following list of titles of articles appearing the coming issue of the American Worker Correspondent will give one an idea of the value of this number to worker correspondents all over the country:

"The Class Struggle—A Teacher,"

COLONEL JOHNSON AND FRANK MORRISON CONFER ON THE PASSAIC STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Indications that a serious movement is under way to settle the Passaic textile strike, due to the activity of Senator Borah in that direction, is seen in the visit paid by Col. Chas. F. H. Johnson, vice-president and manager of the Botany Worsted Mills, to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. Johnson went to American Federation of Labor headquarters after holding a conference with Borah. The outcome of their discussion was not made public.

Morrison is in touch with Secretary Hillert of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, and with Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the New York district, with reference to the Passaic situation.

thing that could be handed down from father to son.

Socialists A Fadeout. The socialists seem to be almost completely eviscerated out of the political picture in Wisconsin. They committed hari kari in the last presidential election when they identified themselves with the LaFollette organization even to the extent of losing their identity. Now they must turn around and be introduced all over again.

The center of gravity in the next presidential election promises to be the western agricultural states. Should the northern and southern democrats be able to reconcile their differences they may have a chance of winning the presidency. Some think that local option on the liquor question may solve the problem. This would leave the southern dry states with their prohibition and their moonshine while the northerners could vote themselves into a liquid heaven at will.

Move For Labor Party. That republicans and democrats will not have everything their own way is certain. A strong agitation for the launching of a labor party is being conducted, and in several western states the poor farmers have already taken steps to give this agitation organizational form. The working farmers have no confidence in millionaire swivel chair agriculturalists like Lowden or fascist sympathizers like Charles Dewes. They have gotten nothing but insults from both democrats and republicans and are beginning to learn that they must have their own party to look after their interests.

The industrial workers who were breaking away from the old political parties during the height of the LaFollette movement are promising material for a labor party too the reactionary labor leaders are doing their best to collar them into the old corrupt parties of the employing classes.

Grand Jury to Probe Payroll of Sanitary District Trustees

The fourth special Cook county grand jury to investigate vote frauds has been impaneled by Chief Justice Thomas J. Lynch of the criminal court. The fourth grand jury will spend its time investigating the millions of dollars worth of contracts that have been placed by the sanitary district trustees.

The probe into the sanitary district payroll and contracts was recommended by the third special grand jury after revelations that in Sanitary District Trustee Morris Eller's ward 35,000 votes were stolen and that he had six relatives and his 20 percent captains on the sanitary district payroll.

Workers Sports Defeat Roosevelt A. C. by 2 to 0

In a hotly contested game at the Riverview Park Workers (Communists) Party Press Picnic the Workers Sports Athletic Club defeated the Roosevelt Athletic Club by 2 to 0. The Roosevelt Athletic Club is in first place in the second division of the International Soccer Football league competing for the Peel football championship cup.

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by M. A. Stolar; "An Exchange of Correspondence," by J. Louis Engdahl; "A Writer In Every Shop," by R. Katz; "Worker-Writers Meet In Moscow," by M. A. S.; "Worker Correspondents In West Virginia," by Regina Myroski; "Negroes Shall Be Heard," by a Negro worker.

A year's subscription to the American Worker Correspondent costs but 50 cents. Bundle orders can be had at 3 cents a copy. All subscriptions and bundle orders should be mailed to the American Worker Correspondent, 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH MINERS NEED IMMEDIATE STRIKE RELIEF

National Tag Days Aug. 7 and 8

When lock-out notices were posted at the mines in England on April 30 demanding that henceforth the miners work an hour longer every day and accept a 10% wage cut from their pay envelope—that was already so lean as to barely keep the workers and their families alive—it was a declaration of war directed particularly against organized labor.

The miners, depending on the help of their fellow workers and friends, have, in the face of great poverty, refused to accept these conditions.

The "seven-hour law" for coal miners was enacted by parliament, because a survey of all accidents in the mining industry showed that it is in the last hour of work that accidents occur. It is this last hour that the miners are refusing to accept. Thousands of them are crippled and maimed already and rather than face a life of beggary with only one arm or one leg, they are now fighting for their very lives. There is no labor struggle recorded in the history of the British labor movement of as great an importance to the working class of the world as the present fight.

The wives of the miners have heroically taken their place besides their men, urging them not to weaken, suffering perhaps more than the men. They remain firm and with dry eyes declare: It is better to starve fighting than to starve working at the risk of life and limb.

Nation-Wide Tag Day.

The International Workers Aid has undertaken to care for thousands of these children, and depends on the millions of workers and friends to help in this work. Saturday and Sunday, August 7 and 8, have been designated as national collection days for the British miners. On these two days everywhere throughout the country, money will be collected wherever men and women are—on the streets, from house to house, office to office, in every shop and factory.

These miners, their wives and children are fighting for the right to live. They are fighting to maintain their organization. Their fight is our fight. Their defeat will mean worse conditions for labor throughout the world. Every worker and friend must do all that is possible to help feed the children and bring victory to the miners of England.

BRITISH TRADERS HOPEFUL AGAINST OBSCURE OUTLOOK

3,000,000 Unemployed in Great Britain

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Federation of British Industries in its official trade forecast for the third quarter of 1926 states that the present position of international trade is "extremely obscure," due to the coal stoppage, the crisis in French money and the general fall in world prices of gold, which has been progressing since late 25st year. This fall of gold prices has reacted on the French crisis and been influenced by it and the coal strike.

The federation hopes that if France gets thru her crisis and the coal strike ends, the autumn will see a trade recovery.

However, at present the situation is complicated by the unemployed question, there being 400,000 more unemployed registered than a year ago, while in addition there are 1,000,000 miners idle in the stoppage. The total figure of unemployed is reckoned as being between 2,750,000 and 3,000,000.

American Miners, Stop Flow of Coal to British Isles!

WASHINGTON—(FP)—American coal, both union and nonunion mined, is now flowing steadily into the British markets, due to the British miners' strike which has been in progress since May 1. New York exporters estimate the shipments from this country, on account of the British strike, to be at least 2,000,000 tons. The department of commerce, which is watching the development of this trade, has not yet compiled its statistics of the tonnage shipped in the past month. It is convinced, however, that the total is very high.

Section 4, Chicago, Enlarged Executive Meets Friday Night

A meeting of the Enlarged Executive Committee of Section No. 4 will be held Friday, Aug. 6, at 8 p. m. sharp. It is important that every member of the section committee and the nuclei secretaries be present.

EX-MAYOR TESTIFIES HE MADE TRADE WITH CROWE-BARRETT GANG



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON

Ex-Mayor William Hale Thompson on the witness stand today, at the Reed senate committee hearing, hale and hearty with his vacation at William Randolph Hearst's California ranch. He said he agreed to support the Crowe-Barrett county campaign this year and that the former promised to help him get elected mayor again next term. Incidentally this also meant supporting Smith for the senate who had insulted his millions behind him.

LUNDIN SAYS HE VOTED FOR LA FOLLETTE

Declares Court Fight Is Sham Battle

(Continued from page 1) where the former mayor was taking a holiday.

"Big Bill" was once a leading figure in the Small machine, but owing to differences with Fred Lundin he broke with Small. In the last primaries he supported the Crowe-Barrett ticket in the county and Frank L. Smith for senator.

Wanted To Make Deal.

The Crowe-Smith faction approached Thompson with the request that he support their county ticket in return for their support for the mayoralty campaign next Spring. Of course Thompson would not make a bargain on this condition. It was a matter of principle with the former mayor. He said this without bathing his eyelids.

Thompson delivered a long speech on entangling alliances and how he induced the Crowe-Barrett faction to declare against the world court. This was the reason for his connection with the Crowe-Barrett faction, he said.

Like All Other Campaigns.

Thompson testified that he was a member of the Crowe-Barrett organization. He said the campaign was no different to any other; they were always in need of funds. Thompson received \$25,000 from Smith's campaign manager for the Crowe-Barrett county ticket.

Money From Both Sides.

The former mayor declared that he understood that Senator McKinley contributed to the Crowe-Barrett campaign fund. He did not know if he did.

Under Reed's questioning, Thompson admitted he paid three or four thousand dollars for various expenses incurred during the campaign.

The wages of ward heelers are going up Thompson testified. Formerly those workers whose job is to get out the votes received \$5.00 a day, but now they get from five to seven fifty. "Do you know anything about the sources from which the Smith money was received?"

Thompson Delivers Speech.

After Thompson was excused he managed to deliver a speech which attempted to take some of the sting out of the tremendous slush fund used to purchase the nomination for Frank L. Smith. Thompson was indignant because the western papers carried big headlines that give the impression that the \$175,000 collected by the Crowe-Barrett faction of the county machine was for Smith.

Reed Was Alone.

Fred Lundin was in the courtroom waiting to testify. Reed conducted the investigation alone yesterday, LaFollette was absent and none of the other members of the committee appeared.

The first witness to take the stand in the morning was Rufus O. Sheppard of East St. Louis. He supported McKinley. A man by the name of Fisher, an official of the Illinois Traction company supplied the money.

A Stiff Bargain.

Sheppard said it cost them \$200 to cover a precinct that cast 650 votes. Reed got a laugh when he inquired who was the hand bargainer who expected to get 650 votes in Illinois for \$200. Netted by the witnesses' faulty memory Reed observed: "You did not clean your head out, that you took all your recollection out."

Republican Politics Are Discussed Over Bier of Late Senator Cummins

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TWENTY-ONE United States senators and the whole Iowa delegation in congress gathered about the bier of the late Senator Albert B. Cummins at Des Moines.

It was less a time for paying tribute to the dead; more a time to plan the future of republican politics.

It is well for the workers and farmers to study how that planning is carried on.

Senator Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, slated as manager of western congressional campaign for the republicans, was at the funeral. But he was there to make peace with the living, to hand out an olive branch to Smith W. Brookhart, who has the senatorial nomination in his pocket.

The Iowa voters cast their ballots for Brookhart and farm relief, and against the world court and the league of nations. Deneen and the republican party is for the court and league and against farm relief. But that makes no difference. The regular republicans want Brookhart. Our prediction is that they will get him.

One of the first signs indicating whether Brookhart has made his peace with the regulars will be his selection to fill out Cummins' unexpired term, meaning that he will sit in at the December session of congress.

Laurence Todd, the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press, writes that, "Cummins was never a radical." Nevertheless, he had a reputation in that direction in his early days, gained somewhat like those reputations for insurgency won by LaFollette, Clapp and Dooliver, in their windmill battles with the Payne-Aldrich tariff schedules during the Taft regime, just to cite one example. Cummins, however, ascended the heights of reaction when he sponsored the Each-Cummins transportation act of 1920, with its special privileges to railroad capital and its bitter oppression of railroad labor.

Yet the political gangsters that sponsored Cummins during his closing years are now seeking to put their grip completely upon Brookhart. Todd further states:

"Before Cummins, the voters removed other railroad senators who had claimed to be progressives—Poindexter of Washington, Townsend of Michigan, Pomerene of Ohio were conspicuous renegades to early faith in the people. All of them demonstrated the quicksand foundation of middle-class reformist politics. At the pinch they bowed to organized capital. Then the voters tried others."

The problem in Iowa, as in many other states where independent political action of the workers and

farmers has secured a small foothold, is "the next step." If Iowa labor wants to be betrayed again it will blindfold itself and walk sheepishly along the path laid out for it by republican bosses, which in this case means the support of their candidate, Brookhart. Of course, Brookhart may deny all this, but Brookhart is still in the republican party, he controls and uses the republican party organization, and at the present writing he has the good wishes of the republican bosses. They have adopted him as their own.

Brookhart may make a radical-sounding speech, in the campaign forum or on the senate rostrum. All of the Brookharts before him, no matter what their real names, have done that. But in the final analysis, they all support the capitalist regime, that lives and thrives thru the plundering of the workers, whether on the land or in industry. Farmers and city workers cannot feed their families with speeches. Phrases do not pay rent or buy clothes. In other words, the profiteer continues to do business just the same.

As conservatism grips Brookhart, following in the footsteps of Cummins, some new insurgent will rise. That is already taking place in Wisconsin, where there are those elements within the republican party rebelling against the gradual surrender of LaFollette, Jr., to the forces of reaction. The voters are being asked to "try others" within the republican party.

Thus Congressman John C. Schaefer, of Milwaukee, turns against LaFollette's candidate, Blaine, claiming:

"I am opposed to the Madison ring—a self-perpetuating oligarchy—the principal plank of whose platform is, 'Keep us in office, even though it means repudiation of the life work of the late Senator LaFollette!'"

But Schaefer has his own republican candidate in the primaries for the U. S. senatorship.

Labor's interests are promoted only thru the class war waged against all the political expressions of the present capitalist class. Labor deludes only itself if it thinks it is making progress by deserting the political forces of the great capitalists, only to surrender themselves to the camp of the smaller, middle class capitalist interests, or even to content itself with remaining a small insubstantial wing within a "radical" section of that middle class. Labor has its own class interests to conserve and promote. It must form its own labor party. It must fight as a class, in Iowa and everywhere else.

Instead of experimenting with past, present and future renegades, let the workers remain loyal to themselves by organizing as a class.

ANOTHER 'ARGUMENT' AGAINST INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows an increase of \$1,373,072 over the previous fiscal year, according to General Leonard A. Wood's cable report to the war department here.

Exports were \$141,044,430, an increase of about \$1,000,000 over the preceding year, while imports totaled \$117,637,112, a decrease of about \$500,000.

Exports for 1926 increased in all commodities except sugar, which had a decrease of about \$5,000,000, representing a quantity drop of about 9,000 long tons.

Imports of American goods were valued at \$69,957,871 and amounted to about 60 per cent of all goods imported into the islands.

Exports to the United States gained \$1,576,669 over last year and represented about 73 per cent of all the exports of the islands.

New Campaign for Aid to British Stirs All Soviet Labor to Act

MOSCOW, July 17 (By Mail).—In the Soviet Union new collections for the British miners have begun everywhere. The donations of the Leningrad and Moscow workers already exceed one million roubles. The central committee of the Metal Workers' Union have informed Cook of the transfer of 25,000 roubles.

The second collection campaign is just as successful as the first. Particularly energetic work is being done by the working women's relief committee, which has issued an appeal to all working women to donate a day's wages for the children of the British miners.

BRITISH BOSSES TO LEARN TRICK OF U. S. CAPITAL

Sending Delegation to Learn Collaboration

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Another delegation from Great Britain is to be sent to the United States in September. But this is not a labor delegation to collect relief for the striking miners. It is an expedition to gather data on how American employers bamboozle American workers with company unions, class collaboration with regular trade unions by corruption of the union officials, and other sorts of similar ideas.

British business is filled with admiration at the way the American employer can sweat blood out of the workers and get away with it. Great Britain has need for such a procedure to bolster up its fading capitalist economy.

The plan for a delegation originated with Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland who is minister of labor in the Baldwin cabinet, who is anxious that British employers adopt the American plan of welfare, bonuses, company unions and class collaboration which he thinks accounts for the prosperity of American capitalists.

So the plan is already adopted for sending a mixed delegation of employers and hand-picked labor representatives to find out how it is done. The house of commons will appoint the commission at once.

Four Die in Balloon.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Four persons were killed today when the basket of a captive balloon, at a fête at Kempton, near Bedford, broke loose from the balloon and went hurtling to the ground, carrying with it the pilot and three passengers.

JENSEN FAVORS STAND OF LABOR IN MEXICAN WAR

Carpenters' Head Backs Calles Government

"So far as I am concerned, I stand with the Mexican Labor movement in the present fight in Mexico," said Harry Jensen, president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters when asked for an expression of opinion on the war between the church and state in Mexico in which the latter is being supported by the Mexican Federation of Labor.

The question was put with particular reference to a letter sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor by Samuel P. Luzzo, a vice-president of the Chicago Building Trades Council in which he urged a protest be lodged with the Mexican government in "the name of American labor" on behalf of what he termed the "persecuted church."

Disagrees With Luzzo.

Jensen said further that he was not in sympathy with Luzzo's letter and that he was of the opinion Luzzo's connection with the Catholic church was responsible for it. Nor was he, he said, in sympathy with Michael J. Kelly, head of the Chicago Meat Cutters' Union who called a meeting of his union to which other labor officials were invited. Jensen thought that Kelly's membership in the Catholic church likewise influenced his action.

Fitz Is Silent.

President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor refused to make a statement to The DAILY WORKER regarding the question, but Ed. Nockels, secretary of the Federation said that, personally, he was inclined to agree with the stand of the Mexican government.

The secretary of the Chicago Building Trades Council was asked to state his private position with regard to the Mexican situation and also he declined, he said that Luzzo's action was taken wholly upon his personal initiative and had no connection with any action the council had taken or anticipated taking.

Printers' Head Mum.

Robert Hedger, president of Typographical Union 16, declared he did not wish to express himself on the Mexican question. Peter Daly, of the Machinists' district council said he would make a statement in a day or two. Officers of the Painters' district council, the metal polishers' union, the furriers' union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union could not be reached yesterday by phone.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

Party, which will be held in October. In the meantime enjoy the fun, keep cool, and read The DAILY WORKER for facts.

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS

Of Iowa passed away and the usual paens are going up in memory of the well-known reactionary. Even Senator Brookhart, who is as fond of Cummins as Cummins was of a boll weevil, joined the chorus. There is no more reason to lie because a man happens to die than there is while he is living. This is typical of bourgeois hypocrisy. Brookhart has two pictures hung in his office he says—one of Lincoln and the other of Cummins. If he held the late G. O. P. stalwart in equal esteem with the so-called "emancipator," why quarrel with him?

WE lost one subscriber because of the way we handled the Aimee McPherson confidence game stunt. It was quite obvious from the start that Aimee was out to rob her faithful, moronic flock and also to have a little innocent amusement of the kind the devil is supposed to snare the unwary with. In other words, Aimee, being obliged to rein in on herself, so to speak, while in the vicinity of Los Angeles, thought she could kill two birds with one stone while her flock was doing the worrying and the contributing.

CONTINENCE IS ONE OF THE BEST

talking points of the go-getting evangelists. This form of self-chastisement appeals to the unfortunate people who live in such misery under capitalism that a world beyond the grave peopled by enchus of both sexes is their only consolation for their present misery and in revenge on those who are not fettered by conventional chains. Aimee fed them on this kind of pap. Then she took a jaunt with her radio expert. There is nothing uncommon about that, certainly not for evangelists. Since strong advocates of total abstinence frequently disguise themselves in a clean shirt and leave town for a spree, and fanatical vegetarian doctors sometimes shut up the factory and fill up on pork shanks and sauerkraut, why should not the fascinating Aimee snap her fingers at the devil and show him something new in the line of real devilment?

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

FRENCH RULE IN SYRIA ATTACKED BY NATIONALISTS

Cruelty Worse Than Under Gen. Sarrail

PARIS, Aug. 3.—It turns out that at the recent session of the league of nations council a manifesto by Syrian nationalists was addressed to the council, which manifesto only now has been disclosed.

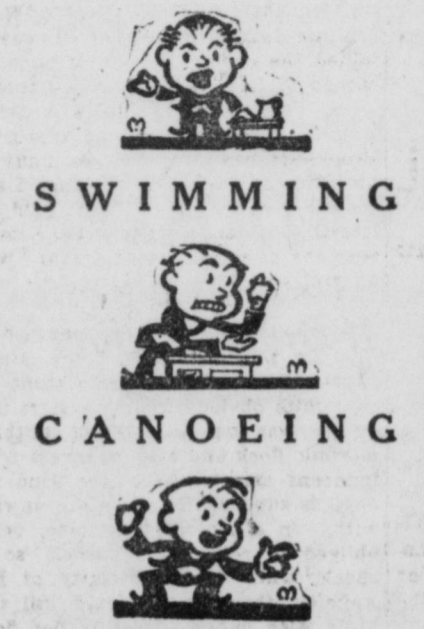
It accused M. de Jouvenel, French high commissioner in Syria, of cruelty exceeding that for which General Sarrail, his predecessor, was removed. It cites the following points which the commissioner did not carry out his office in conformity with the league of nations mandate:

- Charges Against French Ruler.**
- "1. The separation of the Alexandretta and Antioch regions from Syria and their incorporation in the high commissariat with a Frenchman at their head.
 - "2. The abandonment of the richest and most fertile regions near Killis under the pretext of the revision of the treaty of Angora.
 - "3. Violation of all liberty, even in those places where the state of siege was not in operation.
 - "4. A regime of terror. Executions without trial. The son of the former Cadi of Damascus Alhalabi and several others have been executed without any trial and on simple accusations.
 - "5. The atrocities of Armenian and Circassian mercenaries are facts which are proved by the French authorities themselves.
 - "6. In order to crown his work, M. de Jouvenel has appointed as president of Syria a Circassian, a complete stranger to the national aspirations, with a vague program based on distant promises, as the head of certain renegade nationalists to whom he has given the appearance of governmental power. It is thus he pretends to bring about pacification and establish the wishes of the people.
 - "7. The recent bombardment of Damascus, which lasted for sixteen consecutive hours, during which 700 women, children and old men tragically perished.
 - "8. It was revealed by the council's interrogation of De Jouvenel that the "president" whom he had appointed, Prince Damad Ahmed Namy Bey, had fallen out with his own "cabinet," had dissolved it and sent three of his ministers to prison.

Liberian Chamber of Commerce Plans to Colonize Marshall

MONROVIA, Liberia, Aug. 3.—The Liberian Produce Exchange and chamber of commerce are sending a delegation of two to the United States in an attempt to get American Negroes to go to Liberia and establish a colony in Marshall. Free transportation is offered to a limited number to sail December 27, 1927.

SPORTS



at the First Annual **DAILY WORKER TRUCK PARTY** Sunday, August 8

Arranged by the Boston office of The Daily Worker

NORTH MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

Tickets can be obtained at the New International Hall, 42 Venonah St., Roxbury, at 36 Causeway St., Boston, and at the Chelsea Labor Lyceum.

Price \$1.00

Trucks will leave these stations and Manhattan Sq. at 10 a. m. sharp.

RUSSIAN MINERS' UNION URGES INCREASED ACTION IN AIDING BRITISH MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 16.—(By Imprecor)—The central committee of the Miners' Union of the Soviet Union has issued an appeal to all the members of the union to increase their collecting activities, in accordance with the decision of the Berlin conference of the British and Russian miners' representatives that the campaign of aid for the British miners be intensified.

JAPAN POLICE WATCH MEET OF PAN-ASIATICS

Congress Opens with 38 Delegates

(Special to The Daily Worker) NAGASAKI, Japan, Aug. 3.—The pan-Asian conference opened at the Y. M. C. A. Hall here today with 38 delegates representing China, Japan, Philippines, India and Afghanistan. The congress is being watched by a large cordon of police. The government had refused the use of official buildings.

Crisis Patched Up.

The congress was very nearly broken up before the sessions when the Chinese delegation demanded that the Japanese agree to join in a resolution declaring for the complete withdrawal of the Japanese from Manchuria. The difficulty, however, was compromised and the congress saved at the last minute.

Chinese and Indian speakers assailed Great Britain for its activities in the Orient and Japanese speakers took occasion to declare American is anti-Japanese.

Favor Eastern Continent.

Mr. Imlasato, a member of the Japanese parliament who was elected president of the congress said, "The 900,000,000 Asiatics that are experiencing the most painful existence, social miseries and griefs, seemingly favor an Eastern continent."

"Justice, liberty and equality have departed from Asia where the downtrodden people are crying vainly for righteous treatment."

The keynote of the congress seems to be the uniting of all Asiatic people against the encroachment of the white races.

Norway's Economy in Continued Hard Fix; Much Shipping Idle

OSLO, Aug. 3.—(FP)—Customs returns for the fiscal year ending June 30 fell short of the budget estimate by almost 5,000,000 crowns, and the excise and stamp tax on chocolate and tobacco were nearly 2,500,000 below the budget calculations, due to the economic crisis of the past year. Localized industrial conflicts are frequent, while prices continue to move downward.

A canvass of shipping, made by Norwegian daily newspapers, shows the idle tonnage to be 198,000 as compared with 65,000 tons idle last January. Owing to accumulation of orders and to seasonal conditions, employment has somewhat improved during the summer.

300,000 Denounce British Imperialism in Canton Meetings

SHANGHAI.—(FP)—The anniversary of the Shanghai massacre of May 10, 1925, perpetrated by the British, passed off this year with a large memorial protest gathering which fire hoses, policemen and automatics and other armed forces finally dispersed.

In Canton 300,000 demonstrators denounced British imperialism and adopted resolutions stating that "we have not only been unable to avenge the dead but the alien imperialists have become more audacious."

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres, Prague, Ark. Five minutes walk from depot. Farm fenced with hog wire. About 18 acres under cultivation. All level land, no stones, plenty of good water. Includes all stock and farm implements. A bargain for quick sale. Cash or terms \$2,200. Write Andrew Remsik, Prague, Ark.

INTERNATIONAL BARBER SHOP

Private Beauty Parlor **M. SALA,** 2016 Second Ave. (Between 103rd and 104th Sts.) New York City

GINSBERG'S

Vegetarian Restaurant 2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Crowds Gather About Banks in Paris to Watch Fall of Franc



As the franc continues to drop and carry with it the whole economic system in France, anxious crowds, mostly people who have money to lose, watch the bulletins telling hour by hour the fate of the currency. The government has considered stopping the displays for fear of manifestations on the streets.

General Strike Inside Story Disappoints

By BILL ROSS, Federated Press. LONDON.—(FP)—Labor's official inside story about the general strike is out at last, but it does not live up to the promise that secrets would be revealed. The report of the British Trades Union congress on the general strike was made public against the wishes of the general council by one of its members, John Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers & Firemen's union. This report was intended for a special conference of trade union executives. But this conference was postponed to prevent division in the labor movement and present a solid front during the miners' strike. This report attacks the miners.

In face of the miners' slogan, "not a penny off the pay," the general council of the British unions felt that the men would have to accept reductions. "We do not greatly complain about the miners taking up this attitude," states the report, "but we do suggest that it must have been known to their leaders that some time or other the mining industry would have to be reorganized before it could continue to pay reasonable wages."

Miners are told that "it was time that some different methods of arriving at that end were adopted than merely that of long strikes periodically." A direct attack is made on the radical leadership of Herbert Smith, president, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners: "It is not leadership merely to stand by whilst hundreds of thousands of men and their families starve on a slogan, and no real advance is made, and this we feel will become manifest as time passes. To have adopted the slogan of the miners' leaders would have meant the immediate throwing out of work of some 300,000 mine workers by the closing of uneconomic pits."

Right Wing Aids Bosses.

Capitalist newspapers comment daily upon the opinion of the labor leaders toward the miners' strike. By quoting labor opinion they now bolster up attacks made previously against Herbert Smith and A. J. Cook only by the enemies of the labor movement.

Conservative labor leaders are meeting with a discontented rank and file everywhere. But the several conventions held since the end of the general strike do not indicate that the left wing can eliminate them. The convention of the National Union of Railwaymen, whose political secretary is J. H. Thomas, presented an important test.

Thomas faced a delegation which seemed definitely opposed to his policies. The president of the union, W. Dobbie, said in his address with reference to Thomas that in the labor movement "there will be no place for men who have a foot in both camps." Thomas was defeated on several issues, but when it came to a vote of confidence and election, he was able to carry a large majority. The reason given is that he is the ablest trade union administrator, that he made the N. U. R. one of the richest unions in the world, and that his negotiations secured high wages in the railroad industry.

CANADIAN REACTIONARIES CONSPIRE TO GRAB PUBLIC OWNED RAILROADS

By C. McKAY, Federated Press. MONTREAL.—(FP)—Conspiracies to hand back the Canadian National railways, now that they are becoming profitable, to private ownership, are believed behind much recent political maneuvering.

The Hon. "Easyoff" Patenaude, the political pet of the high financiers of Montreal, has been made minister of justice in premier Meighen's new cabinet which succeeded the shadow cabinet that parliament declared illegal constituted. Parliament was dismissed for saying so.

Hand Out Slush Fund.

In the elections last year Arthur Meighen, who was mainly responsible for saddling the public with bankrupt private railways, refused to denounce public ownership. So the mandarins provided Patenaude with a slush fund and sent him out to organize an independent conservative group in Quebec.

The theory was that Patenaude would go to Ottawa with enough followers to hold the balance of power, and force Meighen to permit high finance to get control of the national railways for a song. Patenaude, who denounced the imperialist views of Meighen, was proclaimed by the newspaper organs of the ultra-imperialists of Montreal as the savior of French Canada, against the public ownership heresy of Ontario. But Patenaude and all his candidates were disastrously beaten.

Canadian Labor Party.

Canadian labor is making election plans which indicate a bigger political effort than ever before. Nearly all trades councils are represented in the Labor party locals. In the face of recent court decisions declaring peaceful picketing and boycotting illegal, the need of political action is pressing.

In Montreal which for some terms elected one labor representative to parliament, it is proposed to concentrate efforts in two or three constituencies. Chief interest centers in Ontario where the Labor party has been active the past year. When the provincial government was composed of Farmers and Laborites, Ontario had 20 Progressives and Laborites in parliament, but in the dominion elections last year the only survivors of that combination were Miss Macphail, Progressive, and Peter Hoffernan, Labor.

Pilsudski Plans to Force 9-Hr. Day on Polish Miners

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 3.—Marshal Pilsudski and the coal operators of Poland are planning a drive on the coal miners in an attempt to force the nine-hour day onto the workers and to crush the threatening strike. Since the beginning of the British coal strike, British gold has been shipped into Poland in payment for Polish coal.

The British coal strike, it is declared by Pilsudski followers, has saved Poland from economic ruin and has strengthened the Pilsudski government. Large shipments of Polish coal are being made to England.

Report 4,000 Chinese Drown.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent reports that 4,000 persons have been drowned near Loyang, former headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, following inundation of 20 villages. Torrents rushed down the mountainsides after heavy rains. The natives had no warning of the approaching disaster.

MEXICAN LABOR IS UNHAMPERED BY INJUNCTIONS

Have Learned to Use Political Power

By ALBERT F. COYLE. CLEVELAND.—(FP)—Mexican labor is amazed to read in the newspapers of this country that a Chicago injunction judge, one Denis Sullivan, has thrust into jail a number of women workers whose sole offense against the law is that, as members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, they dared to defy the anti-picketing injunction of this judicial tyrant.

Right to Picket.

The workers of Mexico not only have the absolute right to picket, but have evolved a unique method of warning the public away from the store or shop where a strike is in progress. A conspicuous labor flag is set up on the curb in front of a struck establishment as a warning to the public not to patronize it. Woe unto the worker seen going into such a place! He will certainly be asked for his name and the number of his union when he comes out, and will be compelled by his fellows to atone for his treason to the labor movement.

The Mexican employer, moreover, is not long in the dark as to what labor requires as a means to ending the strike. There are no hidden or uncertain demands. The representative of the Mexican Confederation of Labor serves a written notice on the employer specifying just what the workers want and why they are entitled to it. Sometimes these demands are mimeographed and distributed to persons passing in front of the struck shop.

Publicity to Demands.

We secured a copy of the demands made by the Confederation of Labor on the proprietor of a store in Mexico City against whom a strike had been declared for mistreating his clerks. Even the clerks in Mexico City are organized. We took this list of grievances to one of the leading American business men in Mexico City and asked him if he did not regard the demands reasonable. The American looked the list over for a moment and then replied, "Come to think of it, these are just about the same things that any group of organized workers in the United States would want."

The main difference between the workers of Mexico and those of the United States is that the Mexicans can enforce their legal rights because they control the government, while the Americans are usually at the mercy of hostile courts and indifferent public officials.

Clayton Act.

A decade ago organized labor in this country was boosting the Clayton act as the Magna Charta of Labor. It considered as "a commodity of commerce." A splendid phrase, but it gained nothing for the workers of America. Indeed, the whole Clayton Act has been virtually junked by our courts, while labor is not strong enough politically to protect itself.

The American worker has a vote just the same as the Mexican worker. The difference in labor legislation between the two countries is wholly due to the fact that in Mexico the workers have organized their political power in their own Labor party just the same as they have organized their economic power through their trade unions. The American workers have not.

Noted Jewish Novelist, Israel Zangwill, Dies

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Israel Zangwill, noted Jewish novelist and Zionist died at a hospital in Midhurst Sussex following two months' illness after a severe nervous breakdown. It was that last week he would improve but a relapse caused his sudden expiration.

A novel, written by Zangwill in 1892, "The Children of the Ghetto," made him famous. He was very active in the movement to establish a home for the Jewish race and during the war was a patriot in the allied cause.

Wagon Drivers Get Increase.

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—1400 union bread wagon drivers of St. Louis have signed a 2-year agreement for a weekly increase of \$2 for drivers and \$3 for stablemen.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR AID TO BRITISH COAL MINERS

LONDON.—(FP)—Even soap is no longer within the reach of many miner families, reports the women's committee for the relief of miners' wives and children.

"These relief funds," the committee says, "are used everywhere for relief in kind. In some cases they are spent in providing food kitchens for the young boys who from the age of 14 when they have left school receive nothing from poor law authorities. Their mothers give what they can to these lads and go without, themselves, but the boys with their big youthful appetites need a great deal more than the mother can give."

"Thousands of pounds go every week from the committee to provide for expectant mothers, and mothers with young babies and sick women and children. "Clothes are being collected everywhere and sent to the coal fields, where few women have even baby clothes for the expected child. There is, as many express it, a desperate need for boots and shoes, and few miners have touched any money at all for weeks past. This means that everything in the house is running short and the committee is providing large supplies of soap to cover the immediate need, but can scarcely meet the cost of oil and gas for lighting. In many mining areas everyone goes to bed when daylight falls because they cannot afford this necessity."

"We know that America is a long way off but we do appeal for any help that can be given in the name of that labor solidarity which should join us together thruout the world."

The report is signed by Marion Phillips, secretary. Her address is Parliamentary Labor Club, 11 Telford St., London, SW 1, England. Over \$500,000 has been collected.

DIPLOMATS IN SECRET DEALS ABOUT EUROPE

Backstairs Diplomacy Is Going Strong

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Foreign Minister Vandervelde, socialist, whose party recently voted to make King Albert dictator of Belgium, has been in Paris in conference with Premier Briand.

Vandervelde and Briand conferred over the prospects of both the Belgian and French franc, and the possibilities of all three dictatorships, Italian, French and Belgian, forming an alliance.

Another matter of discussion was the question, upon which an agreement was reached, of admitting Germany into the league of nations. France is to take the necessary diplomatic steps to have this agreed upon by the league powers before the next league meeting on September 2. It is also agreed to add to the members of the council, to make up for Brazil quitting and other expected withdrawals.

More Backstairs Diplomacy.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—It is reported that Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German reichsbank, is to meet secretly with Benjamin Strong, head of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, at Scheveningen, Holland, on August 4, to discuss financial matters. It is certain that Schacht will meet J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Mellon, at least before they return to America.

Germany is seeking not only for a modification of the Dawes plan and the reduction of the Rhineland allied troops of occupation from 85,000 to 50,000, with the withdrawal of the International Control Commission from Berlin, but also for a loan from America of \$20,000,000 or more to finance transportation improvements.

Want Jobs to Starve.

The Marx cabinet hopes to give a few of Germany's 1,700,000 unemployed work by these improvements. It is known that American bankers want to make the cutting off of Germany's unemployment doles the prerequisite condition of any future loans.

British Unions Find Government No Friend of Miners After All

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In a review of the coal strike situation the British correspondent of the International Federation of Trade Unions points out that the passage of the so-called eight-hour law, designed to break the miners' federation, has stripped the tory government of any last vestiges of prestige with the people.

"The result," he says, "is that henceforward it can no longer play the part of mediator, and the general situation becomes correspondingly worse. The cabinet will in the future, even more than in the past, have to carry on its baneful activities stealthily behind the scenes."

He predicts that altho for the moment the April wage rates are being offered to most of the miners, yet soon a general wage cut will be ordered unless the uneconomic mines are closed. He charges that the government has done nothing to close these high-cost mines, and apparently wants them kept open in order to force wages downward.

The Manchester Guardian, liberal mouthpiece, remarks that if the miners can get no better terms than these "one might well say that they had no option but to resist to the last ounce of their strength."

HINDU PEASANT PARTY TO HELP MINE STRIKERS

Gives Peasants' Stand on Labor Problem

LONDON, (By Mail).—Responding to the Krestintern's (Peasants International) appeal in "Pravda" to the peasants of the world, the Hindustan Gadar Party addressed this following open letter to the Indian peasants:

In the world there exists generally, two classes: capitalists and workers; among workers there are again two sections, proletariat and peasants or farmers; the capitalist is getting benefit from both of them. Farmers supply the capitalist with raw materials on a very low price, and wage workers are made to work long hours at very low wages for them.

What The Matter Is.

The peasants are loaded up with heavy taxes they have to pay to the capitalist government; they are oppressed in such a way that they have no chance at all or very little chance of getting up resistance to the capitalist government; in the same way the workers or proletarians, work hard, and so many hours in the day that they have not the possibility to read what is going on in the world or think how to better their conditions of life.

They have only the time for sleep and preparation for the next day's labor. The source of their life is decaying day by day, they are paid such a small portion of wages that it is hard for them to support their families with it, and more they become poor, more oppression is put upon them—their wages decrease and working hours increase.

Spots The Trouble.

Whenever the workers make up in their mind to strike against their oppressors, they don't always get good results. Why is it so? Because their leaders belong to the bourgeoisie, they join with the bourgeoisie and its servant the capitalist government and prepare failure of the strike. Such is the condition in England now. The poor English laborers oppressed by the capitalist class enforced compliance on the 1st May but failed by their leaders' fault.

What To Do?

Therefore the Hindustan Gadar Party (London) responds with the workers of England and requests the laborers of the whole world to unite and help the strikers in any way they can.

Hindustan Gadar Party invites the peasants and proletarians of the whole world to unite and overthrow the governments of all capitalist countries and clear the place for socialism.

(Signed) — REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "GADAR" PARTY, (Temporarily in London.)

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TWO CHARLESTON DAILIES TIED-UP BY 'COMP' STRIKE

Printers Demand More Pay, Shorter Week

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 3. — The Daily Mail and the Gazette have been tied up by a strike in their composing rooms. The union seeks increased wages and shorter hours.

Under the old contract which expired at midnight Friday, the day men got \$47 and the night men \$50 for 48-hour week. A new scale of \$50.60 is demanded for workers on the day shift and \$55 a week for those on the night shift. In place of the former 48-hour week, the Charleston Typographical Union demands the 44-hour week.

Offers of arbitration made by the bosses—who always profit thru the proceedings—were turned down by the union at three different times.

Walter E. Clarke, publisher of the Daily Mail, and William E. Chilton, publisher of the Gazette, in a joint statement threaten the union that if it does not agree to sign the old contract or go to arbitration they will operate on an open-shop basis. In case an attempt is made to go on an open-shop basis the other crafts threaten to walk out.

Textile Machine Firm Turns to Other Lines

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 3. — Workers in the Saco-Lowell shops, reputed the world's largest builders of textile machinery, are hoping that the company's plan to build cabinets for iceless refrigerators and oil burners for house heating will mean more work for them. The depression in the wool and cotton textile business has reacted upon the machinery manufacturers.

Ohio Labor Dodges Big Problems

(Continued from page 1)

next time with a big delegation that will sweep some of the old fogies out.

The Miners' Union was poorly represented as far as numbers are concerned. There were only about 10 delegates, whereas they could have had hundreds of delegates. The building trades ruled the convention, and among them Cincinnati was heard from at all times.

Family Quarrel.

President Kummer of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council had to face a resolution condemning him and the council for not having given proper information to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, when it held its sessions in Cincinnati a short time ago. The resolution declared that Kummer pronounced the Hotel Haylin fair, whereas the Building Trades Council declared it unfair. Kummer defended his action and the convention decided to expunge the entire matter from the proceedings. Which shows that both Kummer and the executive council of the A. F. of L. were right—so what more could you want?

Unity With Boss Don't Work.

But there were a few high lights in the convention. Kate Richards O'Hare spoke at the convention. Mrs. O'Hare represented the committee for fighting contract convict labor, a committee made up of representatives of the United Garment Workers' Union and the manufacturers. This is the first time in the history of the labor movement, that the manufacturers and the workers have got together on "such an important proposition," she said. A united front of the workers and bosses! But it does not work very well. Mrs. O'Hare declared that in the department stores of Akron you can find all kinds of prison-made goods, despite the fact that the bringing in of prison-made goods into the state of Ohio is forbidden. Her speech was forceful and aroused great enthusiasm.

Well, What Does It Mean, John?

John Frey, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, became quite vehement in his denunciation of

LET US HAVE MORE JOHN KASPERS AND MORE EAST PITTSBURGHS TO HELP BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

NOTE.—This is the fifth article in a series on the development of The DAILY WORKER into a mass organ of the left wing of the American labor movement. The struggle before the militants of the American working class today is to build their "DAILY" so that it will develop mass influence. This is not the task of an individual, or group of individuals, but of the whole left wing.

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.
JUST a few words about East Pittsburgh, Pa., and John Kasper. East Pittsburgh alone cannot build a militant movement of labor in the United States. Nor can John Kasper. But if thousands of industrial centers throughout the land duplicate the efforts of East Pittsburgh, Pa., and if tens of thousands of militants get busy, just as John Kasper was active in The DAILY WORKER Subscription Drive just closed, the "The DAILY" will be well on the way toward becoming a "DAILY" of the masses, the Workers (Communist) Party will be growing into a party of the masses, and there will be a powerful left wing in the American trade union movement.

I spoke in East Pittsburgh on last International May Day. East Pittsburgh is a beehive of toil, the location of great industrial plants, where unorganized labor must obey practically every whim of the great exploiter. But it does so now only under protest. The proceeds of the May Day celebration went toward supporting the shop paper issued by the party to awaken the workers to struggle. The DAILY WORKER "sub" drive was on, even then, and subscriptions were being taken by loyal comrades.

KASPER BRINGS THE RED FLAG OF MOSCOW TO EAST PITTSBURGH



JOHN KASPER.

The May Day celebration was the most successful ever held locally.

Some of the first worker correspondents of The DAILY WORKER sent in their articles from East Pittsburgh. The printed word, as a method of reaching the workers, is in favor here. The local agitators and propagandists know its value. They make use of it. That is why the example they have set is worth following.

It was into this rich environment, rich in opportunities for building the power of the working class, that John Kasper came on from New York. There are a thousand other localities in this country equally rich in possibilities. Kasper would have served equally well in any one of them. But he could serve in only one. It happened to be East Pittsburgh. The official report of the subscription campaign results declared:

"The one great performance of the whole campaign, in all the districts, has been the record of John Kasper of East Pittsburgh. He got busy late in the campaign to get 'subs.' But by his OWN EFFORT, this Builder secured nearly FOUR TIMES the quota of his own city, getting 593 per cent with a total of 3,895 points (which means 89 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent in shorter term 'subs')."

"The banner from the Communist Party of Moscow, honor emblem of the city winning the greatest achievement of the campaign goes to East Pittsburgh and John Kasper. His record gives East Pittsburgh a lead of nearly 300 per cent better than its nearest competitor, Miami, Florida."

The accomplishment of John Kasper can be viewed in another way. Thru his efforts East Pittsburgh was able to score more points than the whole city of Cleveland, Toledo, Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul or even PHILADELPHIA. This was pointed out in yesterday's article. It is repeated here again today. It cannot be repeated too often.

Kasper didn't find his job easy. Many of his letters came in post-marked, one, two and three o'clock in the morning. We venture here the declaration that Kasper never met the opportunity to get DAILY WORKER subscriptions with the declaration, "I haven't got time." Instead he went right after it and nailed it. He was a go-getter for his "DAILY."

Some may ask what this has to do with the editorial side of The DAILY WORKER. It has a very great deal to do with it. With nearly 100 yearly "subs" assured from East Pittsburgh, the workers in this Pennsylvania industrial center are going to make themselves felt. The DAILY WORKER is going to hear about their grievances in the shops. The worker correspondence is going to pour into The DAILY WORKER's editorial office in increased volume. Real campaigns will be waged in support of the slogans of the party and the left wing. This means activity, living news for The DAILY WORKER, a live and interesting paper.

Thus the achievements of East Pittsburgh, Pa., and of John Kasper, will help, to a very great extent to breathe life into the militant section of American labor, that so badly needs the breath of life. Let us have more John Kaspers, most East Pittsburghs.

Street Nuclei 37 and 25 Hold Joint Meeting August 10

Street Nuclei 37 and 25, Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, will hold a joint meeting at 4021 North Drake Ave on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 6:30. A British miners' social will be given at 8 o'clock in the same hall.

EX-PRESIDENT BACKS CALLES IN CHURCH WAR

Obregon's Stand Averts Civil War

(Continued from page 1)
tention to continue enforcing the laws of the land.

Plot Squelched.
The alleged plot against the life of President Calles appears now to have been thoroughly squelched with the arrest of seven more alleged plotters, thus making a total of fifteen in jail for this sort, but it is believed that the order which has prevailed is indicative of an intent by the people in general, except for a handful of fanatics perhaps, to leave the working out of this difficult situation to the recognized leaders of the government and the church.

Take Protestant Church.
Reports were current today that United States Consul General Weddell has filed a report with the state department, concerning the closing of the episcopal church of San Jose De Garcia, an American institution, which is tantamount to a protest and that the United States government may be drawn into the controversy.

Boycott Fails.
The economic boycott has by no means seriously affected the economic life of the country. Following the sabbath, business resumed on Monday almost normally in Mexico City.

A League for the Defense of the Liberty of Conscience has been set up to oppose the Catholic League that initiated the boycott.

Young Communist's Appeal.
The Young Communist League of Mexico has issued a leaflet that is being distributed at churches and public gatherings calling upon the workers to fight the efforts of the clergy to enslave the Mexican people.

"Awake, working men of Mexico. More than half a million working men and farmers were injured by the cruel war of fifteen years. They are now threatened by the hypocrite clergy. The priests are trying to conquer the unions which cost so much blood and so many lives.

Chicago and Rome.
"Will the working men and farmers permit such a thing? Chicago and Rome. Imperialism and religion shook hands in a united offensive against the laboring class of Mexico.

Tired of working under cover, they are now agitating in the name of religion to make the masses fanatic against the conquests gained after many sacrifices.

Appeal to Youth.
"Members of the Young Men's Catholic Association, you place is with the masses of working men. Landowners, industrialists, priests and imperialists, as in the time of Porfirio Diaz and Victoriano Huerta, are trying to place us in chains.

"The wave of baptisms, confirmations and marriages has lately allowed the clergy to accumulate a fund to resist. Their boycott is nothing but an attempt to cause the masses of working men to hunger.

Clergy for Intervention.
"The clergy who use the words "my country" most frequently, in their speeches would be the first to expose the country to intervention by imperialism. With what pleasure they would receive an American guarantee giving them the privileges to exploit the masses of workmen.

Down with the criminal boycott, which is directed against the working men! Down with imperialism. Every business which suspends its activities must be taken over and operated by working men."

Authors Address People.
A leaflet has also appeared signed by the "League of Revolutionary Writers," which is addressed to Catholics and asks them to support the government in the present fight:

"Catholics, each cent that you give to priests is transformed into hunger of the poor. While farmers and laborers are dying of hunger caused by floods which have almost destroyed several cities in the republic, the clergy in the Cathedral of Mexico City on one day, for baptisms, confirmations and marriages alone, received 25,000 pesos, causing hunger that kills their brothers."

22 Stricken by Poison in Wedding Party Food

As a result of eating poisoned food, 22 persons are recovering in Chicago hospitals today. During a wedding celebration at the home of Tony Manriño last evening 14 were stricken after partaking of a wedding cake. Two of the victims are still in a serious condition.

Early in the day eight persons were poisoned after their curiosity had prompted them to taste of some strange seeds found in the basement at the home of Mrs. Anna Walske. Prompt first aid treatment in both cases undoubtedly averted a serious tragedy.

Calles Explains Official Attitude in Answer to Letter of Episcopate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3. — President Plutarco Elias Calles, president of Mexico has taken occasion to issue a further statement of the position of the government towards the church in the present religious controversy now sweeping Mexico. This last declaration, made for the press, answers the episcopal letter circulated by the catholic bishops of Mexico. Calles declares that the letter contains falsehoods and that the motives of the clergy are:

"First, the fear of losing that which they call sacred property and which, since the reform laws, sealed with years of struggle, every Mexican knows and feels to be the property of the nation; second, the demand of the government upon the priests in charge of the churches to give to the municipal authorities the report required by the law, that is to say, the registry of the priests before the authorities of the government; and, third, the belief that the purpose of the government is to make the country non-catholic in preference, they think, of some other religious creed.

Collective Use of Property.
"To stop the selfish proceedings and to elevate the character of the government and the people we propose to accomplish the necessary modification of the laws so that now the fulfillment of the constitution may not be translated into the personal benefit of any one but into the enrichment of the country by collective use of the clerical property."

The statement goes on to make clear that the actions of the government are not directed at the catholic church alone but at all forms of religious institutions:

"As to the assertion of the Mexican episcopacy that the government is aiming, not as the constitution ordains, at freedom of worship, but at making Mexico non-catholic, we shall only say that they cannot point out one act or legal disposition directed or applied only to catholic priests.

Regulate All Creeds.
"In every case it is a question of general dispositions to make effective the separation of the church from the state, the church meaning not only, as the bishops claim, the catholic church, but any other religious creed that expresses itself by manifestations of external worship and which on that account may have thru its aspects or

Class Lines in the Mexican Church War

much headway. Today their church is little more than a name.
Class Lines Apparent.

CERTAINLY there is nothing more striking about the present conflict in Mexico than the sharpness of class lines. The outstanding supporters of the clergy are invariably drawn from the ruling class in society. The leaders of the so-called "League for the Defense of Religious Tolerance" are aristocrats. Read over your paper at random until you come across one of the stories of "popular violence" on behalf of the church. It is always "a young girl belonging to one of the best families in Mexico City arrested for throwing stones at a government official" . . . or "A group of wealthy students attempting to start a disturbance . . ."

On the other hand, the anti-catholic supporters are in their overwhelming majority workers, peasants and petty-bourgeoisie. The labor unions are of especial strategic importance, and 75 per cent of the Mexican proletariat is organized in labor unions. Except for isolated exceptions, notably the catholic unions, of course, these are predominantly anti-clerical.

THE powerful Regional Confederation of Labor is solidly behind the government. In answer to the query as to whether or not the rank and file of the confederation accepts this stand, one has only to point to the parade of 100,000 in Mexico City. The C. R. O. M., thru its general secretary, announces to union workers that if any commercial or industrial establishment supports the economic boycott, the confederation "will take the necessary steps to control the establishment until the owners or managers cease supporting it."

The correspondent of the New York Times raises frail doubts as to the strength of the C. R. O. M. "Another group known as the United Workers," he writes, "has control of the majority of the (cotton) mill workers in the republic." This is true, but no matter. The opposition group (which by the way is not known as the "United Workers" but as the "General Confederation of Labor") is anarchist in ideology and at least quite as opposed to the catholics as the C. R. O. M. is.

Independent unions, such as the electricians, oil workers, etc., take as determined a stand.

Only in the case of the railroad workers has there been any serious doubt. Calles, true revolutionary nationalist but always the petty-bourgeois, has committed grave crimes against the railwaymen. Their leaders supported de la Huerta in 1924. Despite the circumstances that their

relations with the masses the necessity of being regulated in order that the liberty of religion may really exist.

Explains Laws.
"I am going to point out briefly all that is prohibited and all that is obligated by the last law that amends the penal code and which establishes penalties for transgressions against the constitution.

"This law is, according to the expressions of the Mexican episcopacy, that which has been making religious worship impossible, because it absolutely hinders preaching, the administration of sacraments and the religious practice in general.

"The decree to which I refer, complying with that which the constitution ordains, prohibits foreigners as ministers of any creed.

Regulate Schools.
"This measure, which the law obliges, has benefited the Mexican clergy for elemental reasons of professional competency. The law enforces rules on education in private schools in which primary instruction is given, leaving religious instructions wholly to the secondary schools, the vocational and commercial high schools in general, the universities, etc.

"It is forbidden by the law that any individual in the exercise of his ministry or priesthood of any religious creed, by means of written declarations, or talks or sermons, should publicly incite his readers or hearers to ignore the political institutions or to disobey the laws or the authorities or their mandates.

Attack State.
"Probably this article is the one that in the judgment of the Mexican episcopacy hinders preaching. This indicates that they are taking advantage or wish to take advantage of the pulpit not only to preach religion, but to incite the ignoring of the laws or to make propaganda against the government or, in general, for purposes that are not of a religious but of a political nature.

"The law forbids the forming of political groups whose titles may have qualifications that relate them with confessing religion. That is to say, there cannot be in Mexico a party that would call itself the catholic party or the protestant party, although the protestants and the catholics have a perfect right, and they exercise it constantly, of grouping themselves in political organizations."

leadership is now totally changed. Calles has seized this single fact as an excuse for launching attack after attack against the railway unions. When the clerical conflict burst into flame he was engaged in crushing a strike on the Tehuantepec railroad and a general strike on all lines was threatened because of his attitude.

It is to be hoped that the present crisis will make him realize that he cannot play with the labor movement in this fashion. If he adopts a different attitude toward the railroad workers there is little reason to doubt that they will stand with the rest of the working class against Catholic reaction.

No such qualification is needed to indicate the alignment of the Communist Party. Government persecution will never keep the Communists from taking a militant part in the anti-clerical struggle.

The Peasants.
AMONG the peasants the situation is not the same as among the city workers. The peasants constitute the chief basis of popular Catholic support. Nevertheless, they have fought energetically against the reactionary-clerical alliance in past revolutions. And in the northern and coastal states the majority of them have broken away from influence of the Church entirely.

Organizations like the "League of Agrarian Communities of the State of Vera Cruz" can be counted definitely with the anti-clerical forces. As to the "Partido Agrarista," that is a different matter. The correspondent of the Times reports that Soto y Gana and the rest are taking a stand against the government, but even if this should be true it is difficult to believe that the "agraristas" can maintain their forces intact.

That "religious" struggle in Mexico is being waged upon class lines is obvious in every particular of the situation. There is nothing accidental about this. It is merely an indication of the fact that the fight against the Church is a phase of the fight against the other enemies of the Mexican masses.

A Call to Solidarity.
WHERE the Mexican workers stand we know. What we must now determine is: What shall be the stand of the workers of the United States? Ricardo Trevino of the Mexican Confederation of Labor has sent a cablegram to the A. F. of L. declaring that Mexican labor is with President Calles and soliciting support. While the imperialist organs are howling their heads off against Mexican "bolshevism," the executive council of the A. F. of L. is silent. Class conscious trade unionists should take up the issue in their local unions and in central labor bodies, demanding that the American labor movement pledge prompt and immediate support to our Mexican brothers.

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PILSUDSKI'S POLAND



The worker Szczepan Lapuch was one of twelve workers killed in a peaceful demonstration in the streets of Warsaw. He is shown in this picture with three of his twelve children and his wife. Workers are denied the right to protest against unbearable conditions in Pilsudski's "democratic" Poland.

LOS ANGELES CLEANERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

Bosses Grant Demands of Local 176

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 3.—"The most decisive victory of any trade union in Los Angeles since the world war," was the way one labor official characterized the settlement of the cleaners' and dyers' strike in Los Angeles. One week after the men walked out, tying up every wholesale plant in the city, the bosses association, which had repeatedly refused to recognize the union and negotiate with it, surrendered and met the strikers' representatives.

The chief demands of the strikers were conceded to them. They won the 44-hour week, closed shop conditions, recognition of the union, pay for overtime, equal division of work during the slack season, equal pay for women and men, and an increase in wages ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. The union is now beginning an organization drive among the retail plants that were not called out on strike. It is estimated 1,000 workers were out on strike. The strike was led by Cleaners & Dyers Local No. 176.

This was the first important victory for the closed shop in Los Angeles for a long time, against the combined opposition of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Los Angeles Times, and the Chamber of Commerce, who exert all their influence to force bosses to repudiate agreements with trade unions and run their plants on an open-shop basis. The organized labor movement of Los Angeles must now use every effort to unionize the town and wipe out the American plan.

Lithuanian Literature Society Holds Outing for Passaic Strikers

The American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association will hold an outing in Jefferson Woods Sunday, Aug. 8. Take Milwaukee Gale cars to Central Ave. This outing is arranged for the benefit of the striking Passaic textile workers.

WCFL Radio Program

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

TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor Talks and Bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—Eleana Moneak Quintette, Chamber Music.
7:30 to 8:30—Vaudeville Program: Frank Budner, Baritone; Theo. Turnquist, Songs and Monologues; W. C. Anderson, Musical Saw, Ukulele, Banjo, Guitar, Mouth Organ.
8:30 to 9:00—WCFL Ensemble: Instrumental Solos, Musical Comedy Shows.
9:00 to 9:30—Arthur Billquist, Baritone in Popular Songs; Pierson Thal, the 14-Year-Old Boy Pianist.
9:30 to 10:00—Request Hour—Popular Dance Music.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.
6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor Talks and Bulletins.
7:00 to 7:30—Eleana Moneak Quintette, Chamber Music.
7:30 to 8:30—Vaudeville Program: Hazel Nymen, the Girl Wonder Accordionist; Jean Robinson, Female Baritone; Clarence Sullivan, Irish Tenor.
8:30 to 9:00—WCFL Ensemble: Instrumental Solos, Musical Comedy Shows.
9:00 to 9:30—M. Gielow, Baritone; Miss Florentine, Popular Songs.
9:30 to 10:00—Request Hour—Popular Dance Music.

To All Members of Local 100, I. L. G. W. U.!

This is to announce that election for local officers, delegates to Joint Board, United Hebrew Trades, Chicago Federation of Labor and Women's Trade Union League will take place on **THURSDAY, AUGUST 5**, at the union headquarters, 328 West Van Buren St. Come and elect the best capable members to represent you!

Polls will be open from 12 noon until 7 p. m. Bring your book with you.

NEW YORK TO WITNESS PARADE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI ON AUG. 7TH

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The parade that was to have been held as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti on July 31 has been postponed, to occur on August 7, announces the Brooklyn provincial committee for Sacco and Vanzetti, an organization of Italian workers. The parade will end in an international mass meeting and will start from L'Unito Adornese Club at Wilson avenue and Stair street, Brooklyn.

BAKERY WORKERS SEEK POWER BY AMALGAMATION

A. F. of L. and Independent Negotiate

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—(FP)—Amalgamation of bakery workers' unions looms as an issue for the International Baker & Confectionery Workers' Union convention in New York, August 9. Already the union's joint executive board for greater New York has invited the action of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Independent Union on the question. The board expresses its desire that the international convention likewise take up and act upon the amalgamation proposition.

In replying, the Amalgamated points out that it has always worked toward amalgamation which would bring one union in the baking industry. "The trend of the industry, the amalgamation of capital, the continued introduction of new devices in the production of the baking industry have left no bakery workers in doubt of the immediate need of amalgamation of the bakery workers' organizations," the Amalgamated states.

The independent union suggests that its answer be considered a statement to the international union's executive board and convention, inasmuch as these are the authoritative bodies with which it would have to deal in actual amalgamation proceedings. The Amalgamated has its greatest strength among the German and Italian bakers, while the International Baker & Confectionery Workers in New York are practically all Jewish bakers.

Philadelphia to Have Big Passaic Relief Picnic on August 8

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Philadelphia relief committee for the textile strikers asks every sympathizer and friend of the 16,000 textile strikers of Passaic to do his share by attending the big picnic on Sunday, August 8, at Flaxman's Farm.

All the proceeds will go to help feed the hungry children of the brave Passaic strikers. Let us demonstrate our solidarity.

Rockaway I.L.D. Branch Asks Members to Attend

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The International Labor Defense, Rockaway Branch, will meet Friday, Aug. 6, at 7:30 p. m. at 180 Beach 70 street, Arverne. All comrades living in the Rockaway section are asked to attend this meeting without fail.

Look Over These PRIZES



for Worker Correspondence

Offered to workers sending in stories and news this week—winners to be announced in the issue of Friday, August 6.

1—"Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Saposs. A new study of radical tactics and policies in the American trade unions. A storehouse of invaluable information in a splendid cloth-bound edition.

2—"A Moscow Diary," by Anna Porter. A record of vivid impressions gathered by the author on a recent visit to Soviet Russia. A cloth-bound edition.

3—"Class Collaboration—How to Fight It," by Bertram D. Wolfe. A new booklet in the Little Red Library, just off the press—

AND

Eight other numbers of the Little Red Library already issued.

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SOVIET SUPREME COURT SENDS HORTHY AGENT TO JAIL FOR FIVE YEARS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 16.—(By Imprecor.)—The supreme court in Moscow sentenced the agent provocateur Visny to five years imprisonment at labor and confiscation of his property. It pointed out that, according to Visny's confession, he arrived in Moscow in October 1925 as the agent of the Hungarian political police in order to obtain faked proofs of an alleged connection between the Hungarian labor movement and the Soviet government.

DICKS TOLD TO BEAT UP 'FRISCO TRADE UNIONISTS

Bosses Sought to Keep Trouble Stirred Up

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—Declaring that "a bunch of millionaires is not going to keep the poor and the homeless out in the cold and rain all winter while these millionaires squabble over what kind of ticket a workman must carry," mayor Rolph of San Francisco has called a conference to investigate the holding up of building materials by the openshop Industrial Assn. in the carpenter strike. The work on the new relief home has been stopped by the Industrial Assn. action, since it is being built by a union crew. The same applies to several new public schools which were to relieve congestion next fall.

Violence has spread to the heart of the business district. Five former employees of a private detective agency run by Wm. A. Mundell presented affidavits at an injunction hearing showing violence against union molders and carpenters at the command of the employers. Instructions to "get" stirred up, for fear Black Jack Jerome would get the job otherwise; the use of disguises, Maxim silencers, and buckshot substituted for bullets so as to make the victim "look like a sieve;" and a reported conversation between Mundell and an official of the Industrial Assn., in which the latter said he "wanted an agency that would put the fear of God into the strikers," were among the revelations at the hearing.

Waiters Forbidden to Wear Glasses; Detract from Their Servility

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—(FP)—Occasional dropping of whole trays of dishes in restaurants and hotel dining rooms is partially explained by the fact that the proprietors of many such establishments refuse to employ waiters who wear glasses. This is true, it appears, of almost all of the larger eating houses.

"Men seeking jobs are barred by the headwaiters if they wear glasses," says Nicholas Coulicher, president of waiters' Union 16. "They won't even let them wear moustaches. In the old days, a moustache was a sign of manhood. But now the moustache is barred to us because the employers prefer that the waiters should seem servile."

In many instances, it is explained, a waiter's occupation is difficult because of the lay-out of his work-place, that weak eyes make the job a hardship. The barring of eye-glasses is based on the idea that they are a mark of distinction and that patrons would resent their use.

Philadelphia Hosiery Workers Facing Fight Against Injunction

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—(FP)—Officers of the American Federation of Pull Fashioned Hosiery Workers, Local 706, Philadelphia Branch No. 1, are named in a plea for an injunction made by the firm of Brownhill and Kramer. This firm contends that it is operating an open shop and that the union has interfered with its business by efforts to gain recognition in that shop. The union is affiliated with the United Textile Workers and the American Federation of Labor.

Pat Harrison Wants U. S. to Play Santa Claus to Power Co.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—(FP)—Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, democratic party spokesman, demands that congress lease Muscle Shoals power plant at the earliest possible moment to the Alabama Power Co. group, at an average of \$1,100,000 a year for the first 18 years. The same company is now paying the government \$1,524,000 a year profit, under a temporary lease.

Coca-Cola Unfair.

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—The Coca-Cola bottling company of St. Louis has secured an injunction against the teamsters, restraining them from advertising this product as unfair to organized labor. Trade unionists are calling attention to the fact that the St. Louis office discharged its drivers for joining the union.

GARMENT BOSSES SLIPPING, DENY BIG SETTLEMENT

Raise Red Issue; Want to Deal with Green

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—In several ways the garment bosses represented by the Industrial Council, show that they are slipping and that the strike of 40,000 cloakmakers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union is winning. This is seen in the denial of the big shops settled, the attempt to split the alliance between the contractors and the union, and last but not least, the customary cry of "Communists" against the strikers.

Would Be Immeasurably Satisfied With Green.

"The Industrial Council," says Henry H. FINDER, president of the bosses' organization, "is not opposed to treating with labor, but it must insist that representatives of the workers are men with the best interests of industrial America at heart. For that reason it would afford us immeasurable satisfaction if men of the stamp of President Green of the American Federation of Labor were to identify themselves with the present crisis in order to bring about a speedy peace, satisfactory alike to worker and employer."

Bosses Concerned for A. F. of L.

Mr. FINDER is very much worried about the workers in the I. L. G. W., which, he says, "is taking its counsel from William Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow and others who have been repeatedly repudiated by the A. F. of L. These men have been addressing strikers at their meetings," he adds, indignantly.

Despite efforts on the part of the Industrial Council of the manufacturers' association to minimize the settlements being made by the Cloakmakers' Union with inside manufacturers, the joint board of the cloakmakers was able to announce seven additional agreements, bringing the total settlements to date to 37. Several of those signed up yesterday are important shops employing a large number of workers.

Louis Hyman, chairman of the General Strike Committee, denounced as a flimsy smoke screen assertions made by H. FINDER, president of the Industrial Council, in paid appeals to the strikers in the Yiddish press that only unimportant shops are being settled. Hyman charged FINDER with committing crimes of omission by mentioning in the association's advertisements shops employing not over 30 workers.

Many Big Shops Settle.

"I want to brand as a brazen, desperate attempt to begot our success the latest broadsides of the manufacturers," Hyman declared. It is extraordinary that the Industrial Council fails to make reference to the settlements completed with the Weinstein corporation, 1359 Broadway, employing 92 workers; Faber & Hein, 625 Seventh Ave, 86 workers; H. Davis & Son, 114 West 26th Street, 70 workers; Dartmoor Coat Co., 17 East 22nd street, 68 workers; Henry Fredericks, 205 West 39th Street; Schulman & Hauptman, 224 West 35th Street; I. Weingarten, 550 Seventh Avenue; S. E. S. Liae, 229 West 36th Street, all employing over 50 workers.

Must Meet Terms.

"Regarding the smaller manufacturers with whom we settled, I want to say it is not our intention to drive legitimate manufacturers out of business, merely because they are small. Some of them on our list are makers of highgrade garments working directly for the trade. There is no reason why they should not continue to exist. They meet every one of the union conditions in the new agreement and we are glad to settle with them."

"Mr. FINDER's argument would be valid if we refused to settle with large manufacturers. As a matter of fact, we settle with those applying in the regular order, irrespective of the size of their shops or the number of their employes, as long as we feel confident they will abide by union conditions."

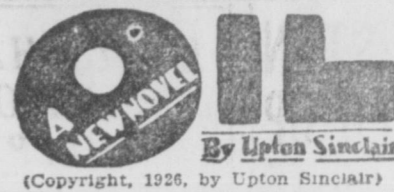
Jobbers Work As Contractors.

Another breach in the ranks of the manufacturers and jobbers was seen yesterday at the offices of the joint board in the appeal yesterday by Benjamin Spinrad, an active leader of the Merchants' Ladies Garment Workers Association, the jobbers' organization, to the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the organization of contractors who have thrown in their lot with the strikers. The contractors have gone on record supporting the demands of the workers for limiting the number of contractors for each jobber, feeling that they cannot survive the present cut-throat competition among themselves, fostered by the jobbers. Yesterday Spinrad offered the contractors an agreement recognizing the contractors' "minimum cost of production," in an effort to win them away from their support of union efforts.

Supreme Court Justice Crain, sitting in Special Term, Part I, has postponed the injunction proceedings against the designers' union.

Insane Husband Shoots Wife.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Jennie Kuznik, 49, died in a hospital here today from bullet wounds inflicted by her husband, Frank, recently released from the Elgin State Hospital for the insane.



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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Bunny, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunny goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunny suggests a quail hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil oozing out of the ground and Dad wheedles the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunny become friends. Bunny starts to high school at Beach City, Ruth, and Bunny's money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. With plenty of money and another student, Rose Taintor, in the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Bunny arranges for Paul to come and live with Ruth on a nearby ranch.

"But son, it's hot as Flujins up there in summer!" Bunny didn't know where or what "Flujins" might be; but he answered that Paul was standing it, and anyhow it was good for you to sweat. Dad was getting too heavy, and he could sit under the bougainvillea vine in a Palm Beach suit while Bunny did carpentry work with Paul, and it would be a change, and Bunny would call up Dr. Blakiston and have him order it. Whereupon Dad grinned, and said all right, and he might just as well adopt that Watkins pair and be done with it.

So they went up the Bascum ranch, taking their tent along—and Paul and Ruth insisted on giving up the house, and Ruth slept in the tent, and Paul made his bed in the empty hay-mow. Paul had hired a horse and plow, and had a flourishing vegetable garden and big patch of beans, and had set in strawberries which he was tending with a little hand cultivator; they had half a dozen goats, and plenty of milk, and some chickens which Ruth took care of.

And most amazing of all, Paul had got the books from Judge Minter's library. Most of them were still in boxes, because there was no place for them; but Paul had made some shelves out of a packing-box, and there stood Huxley and Haeckel and Renan, and other writers absolutely fatal to the soul of any person who reads them. But "Pap" had given up, Ruth said, she had got too grown up all of a sudden, too big to be "whaled"; and besides, Pap's rheumatix was terrible, and Eli couldn't heal it. Dad said that when they were ordering the lumber for the cabin they would get some stuff for bookshelves, and Paul could build them during the winter. Dad and Paul had another argument, and Dad said this was his house, wasn't it, and he sure had a right to put some bookshelves in it if he wanted them; Paul could lend him some books when he came up here, and jist help him get a bit of education, even now, as old as he was.

It was a happy family, and a fine place to be, because it took Dad's mind off his wells, and his trouble with one of his best foremen, that had gone and got married to a fool flapper, and didn't have his mind on his work no more. They got the lumber from the dealer at Roseville, and Paul was the "boss-carpenter," and Bunny was the "jack-carpenter," and Dad kind of fussed around until he got to perspiring too hard, and then he went and sat under the bougainvillea blossoms, and Ruth opened him a bottle of grape-juice, that was part of the fancy stuff he had brought in.

And then in the evening they would drive into Paradise and get the mail, and there came a little local paper that old Mr. Watkins took, and Bunny began to look it over, and gosh almighty—look at this, Dad—a story on the front page, about the marvelous meeting that Eli had held at Santa Lucia, and how frenzied the worshippers had got, and Eli had made the announcement that he had been commissioned to build the Tabernacle of the Third Revelation, which was to be all of snow-white marble, with a frieze of gold, and was to occupy one entire block in Angel City, and be of exactly the dimensions which had been revealed to Eli in a dream. The dimensions were given, and Dad said they were bigger than any block that Eli would find in Angel City, but no doubt they'd find a way to get around that, and call it a new Revelation. The Roseville "Eagle"—that was the name of the paper—was boastful of Eli, who was "putting the San Elido valley on the map," out of the "free will offerings" at Eli's meetings; but the old structure would be preserved, so that pilgrims might come to visit the place where the True Word had been handed down.

And then came Mr. Hardacre, meeting them on the street. He said that Young Bandy had got tired of his idea that Dad was going to drill; he wanted to take his parents to the city and be a business man, so the family would take Dad's offer. If it was still open. Dad said all right, to let him know, he'd come in any time, and they'd put it into escrow. Next day Mr. Hardacre drove out to the Bascum place, and said he'd taken the escrow officer out to the Bandy place, and old Mr. Bandy and his wife had signed the agreement to deliver the deed; and so Dad and Bunny got into their car, and drove to the bank, and Dad put up four thousand dollars, and signed a contract to pay eight thousand more when the title search was completed. Then, when they were out of the bank, he grinned and said, "All right, son, now you can drill your tract!"

Of course, Bunny wanted to go right to it—wanted Dad to telephone for his head foreman, and get a road contractor at work! But Dad said they'd finish the cabin first, and meantime he'd be thinking. So Bunny went back to work, nailing shingles on the roof, and he was happy as a youngster could be—except for one uncomfortable thought that was gnawing like a worm in his soul. How could he tell Paul and Ruth about their decision to drill, and would Paul and Ruth consider that Dad had got the Watkins ranch upon false pretenses?

Fate was kind to Bunny. Something happened—you could never guess it in a thousand years! Only three days had passed since they put through the Bandy deal, and Dad was still thinking matters over, when Meelie Watkins came walking from her home—with a big blue sun-bonnet to protect her from the mid-day sun—and brought an amazing piece of news. Old Mr. Wrinkum driving in from town, had stopped by, and told Pap that a big oil concern, the Excelsior Petroleum Company, had leased the Carter ranch, on the other side of the valley, about a mile west of Paradise, and was going to start drilling for oil! Meelie gave this news to Dad, who was sitting under the bougainvillea; and Dad shouted to Bunny and Paul, who were up laying the floor of the cabin. The two came running, and Ruth came running from her chicken-yard, and when they heard the news, Bunny cried, "Excelsior Pete! Why Dad, that's one of the Big Fives!"

They stared at each other, and suddenly Dad clenched his hands and exclaimed, "By golly, them people don't drill unless they know what they're doin'." Bunny, I believe I'll try a well here on our place, and see what we get!"

"Oh, Mr. Ross!" exclaimed Ruth. "You ought to do it—my Uncle Eby always used to say there was oil here!"

"Is that so?" said Dad. "Well, I'll take a chance then, jist for fun." And he looked at Bunny, with just the flicker of a smile. It told Bunny a lot, when he came to think it over; Dad had guessed that Bunny was worried and exactly what was his dilemma with the Watkinses; and Dad had had the wit to save Bunny's face, and avoid the need of confessing. Dear, kind old Dad, that was anxious to do everything for his boy—that would even do his lying for him! How could any boy refuse to be content with such a happy solution of his ethical problems? (To be continued.)

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I. L. O. Will Begin to Talk Two Years from Now About the Seamen
GENEVA, Aug. 3.—(FP)—Regulation of hours of work aboard ship was the issue insisted upon by workers' delegates and resisted by employers' spokesmen at the recent conference of the International Labor Organization, dealing with legislation for seamen. By a majority of 67 to 26, the British government delegates voting with the minority, it was resolved to put this question on the 1928 program.

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The Injunction Scores Another Hit

Two officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees were sentenced to ninety days in jail by Federal Judge Baltzell of Indianapolis, because of their connection with a strike of street railway employees in that city.

The union leaders were found guilty of contempt for violation of an injunction issued by the same judge before the strike was called on July 5. They defied the injunction quite properly and have been punished by the legal arm of the traction company.

Indianapolis is the headquarters of several of the largest and most powerful unions in the A. F. of L. Three of the strongest are the Typographical Union, the United Mine Workers of America and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. These unions deposit large sums of money in Indianapolis banks and no doubt the officials of these organizations, being interested in capitalist politics, have relationships with municipal and state politicians.

Yet it appears that a finger has not been lifted by the official labor movement in defense of the victims of the injunction. If those men were Communists the reactionary labor leaders would gladly use the fact as an excuse for their inertia. But they are not. They are pure and simple trade unionists, who apparently have not yet reached the conclusion that a union's only function is to act as an auxiliary to the companies, as so many of our labor leaders have.

While the Indianapolis leaders of the carmen are fighting to win a strike, we have the spectacle of other officials of the same organization in Chicago, selecting MacLay Hoyne, a former red-baiting state's attorney and official of a notorious detective agency, to represent their members in wage negotiations with the traction companies.

The use of the injunction in industrial disputes is one of the most valuable and effective weapons in the hands of the employers. It is used indiscriminately against radical and conservative. The employers are not so much concerned with the political beliefs of a labor leader, during a strike, as they are with his willingness and ability to fight in a fashion that promises to win concessions for the workers at the expense of the boss.

Trouble Ahead

The originators of the Dawes plan for Germany can see trouble looming in the distance. Germany will begin to have real fun with the plan about two years from now when her payments will stagger around \$600,000,000 annually, quite a respectable sum even in those days of large campaign contributions. Now, reason the experts, if France accepts her share of the bundle in commodities her factories will hang out the tear bag. So a way must be found out of the dilemma. The experts believe there is a way out.

To soften the wallop, Germany would be allowed to export "producers' goods" for the development of French North Africa. France would receive payment in the form of the increased wealth of her colonial possessions.

Or Russia may be the solution. An editorial in the *New York Times* seems to think so. Russia is in need of "producers' goods." German manufactures produced with foreign capital could be delivered to Russia and the latter would recognize the two billion dollar debt to France. The *Times* also thinks that business can soon be transacted with the Russian government. Indeed! The capitalists are in a dilemma. Like the skeptical sinner, "they are damned if they do and they are damned if they don't."



Last Words on Evolution

Note.—This article is a continuation of the first chapter of Ernest Haeckel's book, "Last Words on Evolution," which is now appearing in *The Daily Worker* serially. This chapter deals with "The Controversy About Creation, Evolution and Dogma."

By ERNEST HAECKEL.

In order to obtain a clear idea and a firm conviction of this cosmic evolution by natural law, the eternal birth and death of millions of suns and stars, one needs some mathematical training and lively imagination, as well as a certain competence in astronomy and physics. The evolutionary process is much simpler, and more readily grasped in geology. Every shower of rain or wave of the sea, every volcanic eruption and every pebble gives us a direct proof of the changes that are constantly taking place on the surface of our planet. However, the historical significance of these changes was not properly appreciated until 1822, by Karl von Hoff of Gotha, and modern geology was only founded in 1830 by Charles Lyell, who explained the whole origin and composition of the solid crust of the earth, the formation of the mountains, and the periods of the earth's development, in a connected system by natural laws. From the immense thickness of the stratified rocks, which contain the fossilized remains of extinct organisms, we discovered the enormous length—running into millions of years of the periods during which these sedimentary rocks were deposited in water. Even the duration of the organic history of the earth—that is to say, the period during which the plant and animal population of our planet was developing—must itself be put at more than a hundred million years. These results of geology and paleontology destroyed the current legend of the six days' work of a personal creator. Many attempts were made, it is true, and are still being made, to reconcile the Mosaic supernatural story of creation with modern geology. All these efforts of believers are in vain. We may say, in fact, that it is precisely the study of geology, the reflection it entails on the study of geology, the reflection it entails on the enormous periods of evolution, and the habit of seeking the simple mechanical causes of their constant changes, that contribute very considerably to the advance of enlightenment. Yet in spite of this (or, possibly, because of this), geological instruction is either greatly neglected or entirely suppressed in most schools. It is certainly eminently calculated (in connection with geography) to enlarge the mind, and acquaint the child with the idea of evolution. An educated person who knows the elements of geology will never experience ennui. He will find everywhere in surrounding nature, in the rocks and in the water, in the desert and on the mountains, the most instructive stimuli to reflection.

The evolutionary process in organic nature is much more difficult to grasp. Here we must distinguish two different series of biological development, which have only been brought into proper causal connection by means of our biogenetic law (1866): one series is found in embryology (or ontogeny), the other in phylogeny (or race-development). In Germany "evolution" always meant embryology, or a part of the whole, until forty years ago. It stood for a microscopic examination of the wonderful processes by means of which the elaborate structure of the plant or animal body is formed from the simple seed of the plant or the egg of the bird. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the erroneous view was generally received that this marvelously complicated structure existed, completely formed, in the simple ovum, and that the various organs had merely to grow and to shape themselves independently by a process of "evolution" (or unfolding) before they entered into activity. An able German scientist, Caspar Friedrich Wolff (son of a Berlin tailor), had already shown the error of this "pre-formation theory" in 1759. He had proved, in his dissertation for the doctorate, that no trace of the later body, of its bones, muscles, nerves, and feathers, can be found in the hen's egg (the commonest and most convenient object for study), but merely a small round disk, consisting of two thin superimposed layers. He had further showed that the various organs are only built up gradually out of these simple elements, and that we can trace, step by step, a series of real new growths. However, these momentous discoveries, and the sound "theory of epigenesis" that he based on them, were wholly ignored for fifty years, and even rejected by the leading authorities. It was not until Oken had re-discovered these important facts at Jena (1806), Pander has more carefully distinguished the germinal layers (1817), and finally Carl Ernst von Baer had happily combined observation and reflection in his classical "Animal Embryology" (1828), that embryology attained the rank of an independent science with a sound empirical base.

A little later it secured a well-merited recognition in botany also, especially owing to the efforts of Matthias Schleiden of Jena, the distinguished student who provided biology with a new foundation in the "cell theory" (1838). But it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that people generally recognized that the ovum of the plant or animal is itself only a simple cell, and that the later tissues and organs gradually develop from this "elementary organism" by a repeated cleavage of, and division of, labor in the cells. The most important step was then made of recognizing that our human organism also develops from an ovum (first discovered by Baer in 1827), in virtue of the same laws, and that its embryonic development resembles that of the other mammals, especially that of the ape. Each of us was, at the beginning of his existence, a simple globule of protoplasm, surrounded by a membrane, about 1-120 of an inch in diameter, with a firmer nucleus inside it. These important embryological discoveries confirmed the rational conception of the human organism that had been attained much earlier by comparative anatomy: the conviction that the human frame is built in the same way, and develops similarly from a simple ovum, as the body of all other mammals. Even Linne had already (1735) given man a place in the mammal class in his famous "System of Nature."

Differently from these embryological facts, which can be directly observed, the phenomena of phylogeny (the development of species), which are needed to set the former in their true light, are usually outside the range of

immediate observation. What was the origin of the countless species of animals and plants? How can we explain the remarkable relationships which unite similar species into genera and these into classes? Linne answers the question very simply with the belief in creation, relying on the generally accepted Mosaic narrative: "There are as many different species of animals and plants as there were different forms created by God in the beginning." The first scientific answer was given in 1809 by the great French scientist, Lamarck. He taught, in his suggestive "Philosophie Zoologique," that the resemblances in form and structure of groups of species are due to real affinity, and that all organisms descend from a few very simple primitive forms (or possibly, from a single one). These primitive forms were developed out of lifeless matter by spontaneous generation. The resemblances of related groups of species are explained by inheritance from common stemforms; their dissimilarities are due to adaptation to different environments, and to variety in the action of the modifiable organs. The human race has arisen in the same way, by transformation of a series of mammal ancestors, the nearest of which are ape-like primates.

These great ideas of Lamarck, which threw light on the whole field of organic life, and were closely approached by Goethe in his own speculations, gave rise to the theory that we now know as transformism, or the theory of evolution or descent. But the far-seeing Lamarck was—as Caspar Friedrich Wolff had been fifty years before—half a century before his time. His theory obtained no recognition, and was soon wholly forgotten.

It was brought into the light once more in 1859 by the genius of Charles Darwin, who had been born in the very year that the "Philosophie Zoologique" was published. The substance and the success of his system, which has gone by the name of Darwinism (in the wider sense) for forty-six years, are so generally known that I need not dwell on them. I will only point out that the great success of Darwin's epoch-making works is due to two causes: firstly, to the fact that the English scientist most ingeniously worked up the empirical material that had accumulated during fifty years into a systematic proof of the theory of descent; and secondly, to the fact that he gave it the support of a second theory of his own, the theory of natural selection. This theory which gives a causal explanation of the transformation of species, is what we ought to call "Darwinism" in the strict sense. We cannot go here into the question how far this theory is justified, or how far it is corrected by more recent theories, such as Weismann's theory of germ-plasm (1844), or De Vries's theory of mutations (1900). Our concern is rather with the unparalleled influence that Darwinism, and its application to man, have had during the last forty years on the whole province of science; and at the same time, with its irreconcilable opposition to the dogmas of the churches.

(To be continued.)

Dusty Dreamers

By JIM WATERS.

There's an old stunted oak in Jones street
with gnarled limbs and dusty, worm-eaten leaves
that drones languidly in the sun.
For forty years it sheltered old man Rafferty
on summer evenings after a hard day's work.
Now he sits there in the morning smoking his pipe,
he sits there in the evening smoking his pipe,
Dreaming of the days his gnarled limbs and dusty
wrinkled face quickened to the high-life
at McGinty's saloon.

"I WILL FIGHT ON UNTIL PRESENT REGIME IS OVERTHROWN," DECLARES WEINBERGER BEFORE HORTHY JUDGE

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 14.—(By Imprecorr)—The first defendant to be examined today was Comrade Zoltan Weinberger. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment at hard labor after the fall of the dictatorship, but was freed by exchange of prisoners with the Soviet Union. After living in Russia for a short time he returned in May, 1925 to Hungary with a false passport under the name of Hegedus to work in the illegal movement together with Rakosi.

"No persecution nor torture can prevent me from fulfilling my revolutionary duty. I will fight on until the present regime of capitalists and landowners shall have been overthrown.

The President: "What was the purpose of your work here?"

Create Legal Communist Party.
Weinberger: "To create a legal Communist Party in Hungary, a party such as exists in all civilized countries. Even in Italy and in Poland, where the Communists have been forced to go underground, the Communists are able to send deputies to parliament.

Comrade Weinberger then elucidates the mistakes which were made in Hungary in 1919. The greatest error was the lack of a great Communist Party organizing the masses.

Comrade Weinberger then described the treason of the social-democratic leaders during the dictatorship.

Social Democrat.
"The social-democratic leaders at

first proceeded against the radical workers by expelling them from the party," declared Weinberger, "they then delivered them over to the police and finally had them brought to trial. The formation of the Vagi group was a natural step in the course of events. The working class could not be satisfied with the policy of the social-democracy; it had to turn against the social-democracy. The Vagi group had however nothing to do with the Communist Party. The social-democrats participated in the first counter-revolutionary movement, which executed numerous Communist workers and leaders. The two editors of the 'Nepszava', Somogyi and Bacso, were murdered, but the social-democratic leader Vanczak shook hands with Horthy and offered to conclude a pact with him. The social democracy even concluded a pact with the Bethlen government, which even Kautsky condemned. The social democrat Horvitz denounced Communists to the police."

The President: "That is libel!"
Comrade Weinberger: "Then there can't be any greater libel than to be called a social-democratic leader."

"The living conditions of the Hungarian workers," continues Comrade Weinberger, "are worse than those of Chinese coolies. They have no political freedom. Hundreds of our comrades have already been haled before the class courts in Hungary, but nevertheless new comrades are continually returning from exile in order to build up a Communist movement here, without stopping to consider what awaits them. It is not reasons of a material nature but their convictions which move them to do this."

When asked about his own activity, Comrade Weinberger states that he worked in the youth organization in order to educate the young workers to expose and discard their social-democratic leaders. "I did so in accordance with Lenin's motto, that he who wishes to win in the revolution must win the youth."

The President: "Is the Vagi Party Communist?"

Comrade Weinberger: "No."

The President: "What was your goal?"

Comrade Weinberger: "Our only goal was the establishment of a legal Communist movement. As long as this goal is not reached the work must be done illegally."

Paul Jukasz was then examined. Josef Mitterer on examination declared that he entered the Vagi Party because there was no Communist Party. He belonged to the opposition

in the social-democracy long before he joined the Vagi group. He did not consider the Vagi Party Communist.

The President: "You made different statements to the police."

Police Club Prisoners.
Mitterer: "I was brutally maltreated by them. I have a running ear and neck trouble because of this maltreatment."

The President: "There is no mention of that in the medical certificate."
Mitterer: "The prison doctor treated me two weeks."

The President: "You made the same statement to the public prosecutor that you did to the police."
Mitterer: "Because I feared that I would again be handed over to the police."

Peter Szabo, who worked in the organization of the Vagi Party and was in the Agricultural Workers' Union was examined.

Szabo brought out that he was forced to sign a confession after a most severe clubbing.

Albert Lakatos who attended the party school was asked by the president: "Are you convinced that the Communist Party pursues the right goal?"

Lakatos: "Yes, sir!"
Lakatos also testified that he had been forced to sign a confession after being clubbed by police.

Kral Kis also mentioned manhandling by police.
The President: "But the police doctor found no marks of punishment on you."

Comrade Kis: "No wonder, for

there wasn't much to be seen two weeks after I was beaten."

Comrade Kis did not work in the illegal movement. He had attended the party school.

The President: "Why did you resign from the social-democracy?"
Keller: "Because it made agreements with the bourgeoisie."

The President: "Do you know the aims of the Communist International?"

Comrade Keller: "I know the history of the First and Second Internationals and have also studied the history of the Third International."

Comunist International.
The President: "Do you know that the Communist International wants to emancipate the proletariat by the use of armed force?"

Comrade Keller: "Of course, since every oppressed class can only emancipate itself by the use of force, by the appeal to arms."

The President: "Are you fighting for this idea?"
Comrade Keller: "Yes, I am fighting for this idea."

The President: "Did you receive instructions?"
Comrade Keller: "I promised to organize the party."

The President: "And did you do organizing work?"
Comrade Keller: "No, because I was arrested soon after."

The President: "If you had not been arrested, would you then have done organizing work?"

MRS. SAM INSULL HAS TETE-A-TETE WITH REPORTER

Speaks for the Public for First Time

By Our Retiring Reporter.

The lovely wife of Samuel Insull was graciously personified when your very retiring reporter was ushered into her presence. Beaming like the rays of a gas jet on a dark alley, the magnate's lady led me queasily to a divan on which she commanded me to squat.

I sunk sighing into its plushioned depths and hoped that I might get marooned there.

Have Soft Time.
"Damn the bloody bourgeoisie," says I to myself, "they are living the life of Rilly."

I had not much time to ruminate. Mrs. Insull, the too hospitable to seem insistent, nevertheless managed to drop a hint that celerity on my part was the better part of wisdom. She did things so pleasantly that I almost hoped she would get real mad and swat me on the snout.

Getting the Habit.
Having listened to Senator Reed quizzing the quizzed in the federal building for several days, I began to get the habits of a quizzer, much against my will.

"Will you please tell me your name and where you live?" I began. She complied.

"Now," I continued, "would you mind telling me the name of your husband and his business?"

"Samuel Insull," she replied, "utility man and philanthropist."

"What is your occupation or profession when you are working at it?" was my next question.

"I am an actress by trade and a wife by profession," she answered, "and I am employed by the firm of Insull and company."

"Did you or did you not," I quizzed, "ever appear in a farce called 'The School for Scandal'?"

They Had a Feeling.
"Yes," she replied, "but in the interests of public clarity I might explain that my appearance was only by way of rehearsal for the slush fund quiz. You see, Sam and myself could feel this thing coming. My husband has an uncanny faculty for looking into the future. We are not stargazers, but he purchased land at Niles Center when it wasn't worth the mosquitoes that inhabited it. Nobody could know that, it ever would be worth anything. Then Sam had an elevated run up there and an electric line run out alongside of it and up into Wisconsin. Now, the land is worth so much that my husband could finance several senatorial campaigns out of the unearned increment, as the single taxers say, and have enough left over to teach Madam Ganna Wajeka how to warble. So it was not difficult for Samuel to see slush coming."

I nodded approval. Mrs. Samuel was making a fine witness.

"The public would be pleased to know whether you or your husband will take the role in the next edition of 'The School for Scandal,'" I asked.

The Show is On.
"You silly thing," she gushed, "don't you know that the show is now on and that Sam is the star. If Sam gets tired buying senators he and I may go into partnership and send our companies on the road. With the rapid disintegration of world capitalism, I can see no future for anything in the near future but slush and its by-products. Light, power and transportation will soon be taken over by the state. This development will compel my husband to either go into politics for recreation or else become a vice-president of the United States. You may tell the public thru *THE DAILY WORKER* that he will do neither."

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.
Because her husband was not a sport and insisted upon wearing suspenders instead of a belt, Mrs. Anna Heilman, mother of six, choked the man to death in the course of a quarrel during the night, following a moonshine debauch of many hours. From a Hearst paper, which neglected to unwind the antecedents in order to make clear whether Mrs. Heilman is the mother of six belts or of three pair of twin suspenders.

If you support your family and your trousers,
But neglect to heed the warning of your wife
To lay aside your President suspenders;
You are getting very reckless with your life.

Though you may not be a Frenchman or a Tartar,
And desire to be a sport you've never felt,
Nor appreciated colors of a garment;
If you want to live, you better buy a belt.

NO WONDER.
Everett Sanders, secretary to the president, has been ill since Friday with an intestinal disorder.—News item.

WITH THE STAFF

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

Why Comets Leave Home.

"The function of a volcano is to produce. It obeys, as has been observed before, the laws of sex, in as much as it is the receptive, the female principle. The ancient Aryans worshipped nature in the way scientists must discover that nature manifests itself, the meteor as the male, the volcano as the female, and the fruits of their union being creation."—From "The Riddle of the Earth," by Applan Way.

The *New York Times* reviews the book under the logical, if not geological heading of, "The Sex Life of the Volcano," in part it says:

"Mr. Way drops the dark hint that the eternal feminine is attracting the wandering male. At any rate the first meteor to strike in a certain spot remains underground in a heated state and gives off this mysterious influence which draws other meteors from space to cause subsequent eruptions."

"How meteors having buried themselves in the earth can remain hot for thousands of years, like the one he assumes is under the hot springs at Bath, doesn't bother him much. The meteor was extremely large or perhaps extremely hot. He takes great joy in observing that a volcano is likely to develop other craters near the main one. His own theory is that meteors are apt to miss their marks and fall to one side of the crater they are aiming at."

"He thinks that comets are tremendous bodies, several times as large as the moon, with tails of incandescent gases, whereas it is commonplace knowledge that they're of small mass, with tails not trailing behind them, but driven off by light pressure from the sun."

Little Miss Muffet sat on a crater
Eating some ashes and lava.
When along came a comet and sat
down beside her
And asked her if she'd like to have.

"How dare you, Sir Comet,"
Said little Miss Muffet,
"You must think that I'm a volcano
That goes around shaking
And liberties taking,
And vamping each meteor mano."

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Now You Tell One

"It is absolutely false that the clergy has any agreement with international capital."—Bishop Pascual Diaz of Tabasco, aide of Archbishop Mora of Mexico.

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!