

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN Cardinal Bonzano, the papal envoy to the eucharistic congress recently held here, reached his headquarters at Rome he had a lengthy conference with the pope. The "holy father" expressed pleasure at the success of the congress. No doubt it means several millions more of American dollars in the papal treasury, but the pope might wait until the Mexican scrap is settled before making a complete accounting of the big publicity stunt. If, as seems very likely, the church is defeated in Mexico, much of the effort expended on the congress may be considered wasted.

THOSE Romanoffs are fighting fools. They are always quarreling over something, usually money. It is true the czar passed away rather quietly, but he was so mad about the way Rasputin carried on with the czarina that he did not care what happened to him. What the imbroglis is over now is the sum of \$75,000,000, all that is left—to the Romanoffs—of what was once the biggest fortune in the world. This fifty sum, stolen from the Russian workers and peasants, is now in the Bank of England.

THE story goes that the settlement of the inheritance is delayed because of the persistence of a rumor that one of the daughters of the late czar was still living. Now the last of the Romanoffs are licking their chops in anticipation of square meals for the rest of their lives. It is quite likely that their ardor for the restoration of Russia "to its rightful owners" will undergo modification, now that the old meal ticket looks like the real thing. We cannot help regretting that this \$75,000,000 could not be dumped into the British miners' relief fund instead of turning it over to a lot of parasites.

THE position of dance hall inspector is such a hazardous one in dry Wisconsin that those officials will be under compensation, at least in Dane county of that state. The appearance of the tapershorean supervisor at a public dance hall is the signal for a shower of bottles aimed at his head. Where or how the bottles can be secured is not divulged. This is another tribute to the resourcefulness of the genus Americanus.

THOSE of you who were wise enough to play General Motors last week should not worry about the heat wave. Nothing to stop you from dropping in at Paul Smith's and saying "How do you do?" to the president and "Did you catch any suckers today?" But what do you think of the ship reporter who got a tip that the stock was going to fly, from a member of the House of Morgan, but instead of beating it to the nearest bucket shop, he went home and spent the following day, which was Sunday, playing with the kids? Some people seem born to be poor!

AFTER the tip handed out by the House of Morgan had time to reach the tall grass, and the tall grass dollars had time to seep into New York, the House of Morgan issued a statement saying that it did not say exactly what it said. It did not say that General Motors would rise one hundred points, but it said that it was a good and worthy stock and entitled to public confidence. When a Morgan spoke the second time the stock dropped seven points and the suckers who came in late got bitten. But sure, we will always have rich and poor, according to our editors, preachers and professors.

THE senate slush fund committee adjourned after showing that the sum of \$985,419 was spent in the Illinois. (Continued on page 2)

HARVEY FIRESTONE SEEKS VAST LAND HOLDINGS IN PHILIPPINES

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—"In fifteen years the United States could become independent of the British rubber monopoly," declared Harvey Firestone, Jr., son of the Akron rubber manufacturer, as he unfolded his plans exploiting the Philippines to President Coolidge at the latter's summer

stone pointed out that the only way to exploiting the Philippines is the law prohibiting foreigners having large possessions.

Firestone has visited the Philippines and it is said that it was at the instigation of the Firestone rubber interests that Coolidge sent teh mission to the islands.

"There are about 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for rubber plantations in the Philippines," stated Firestone. "One-tenth of that acreage would be sufficient for American needs."

STOP SCAB COAL TO ENGLAND!

A Call to All Marine and Transport Workers

AMERICAN coal is being sent to break the strike of the British miners, much of it from Baltimore and Hampton Roads. The Baltimore branch of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. has laid down a boycott against all coal ships to Britain. All marine and transport workers should follow this example of class solidarity, and stop coal shipments to England from any ports. List the scab coal ships for international action. We give below the list of coal ships sailing from Baltimore and Hampton Roads for English ports. Marine workers are asked to send in additional listings from these and any other ports:

ORIOLE LINES—U. S. SHIPPING BOARD		
To Manchester and Glasgow		
From Baltimore:	Leaving:	From Hampton Roads:
S. S. Bellhaven	August 5	
Conehata	August 5	
Cold Harbor	August 12	August 17
Kearney	August 15	
Balsam	August 19	August 23
Artiguis	Sept. 2	
Bannak	Sept. 2	
To Glasgow		
S. S. West Niska	August 11	
Bellflower	August 25	
Clairton	Sept. 8	
To Belfast		
S. S. Anacortes	August 16	
To Cork and Cardiff, Dublin and Londonderry		
S. S. Winona County	August 2	
Hoxie	August 12	August 16
Kerhanson	August 2	Sept. 6
Vittorio Emmanuelli	Sept. 23	
FURNESS LINES (BRITISH)		
To Liverpool and Glasgow		
S. S. Manchester Shipper	August 18	
Savannah	August 24	
CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES (BRITISH)		
To London		
S. S. Stockwell	August 4	
Mahseer	Sept. 1	
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINE—(U. S. SHIPPING BOARD)		
To London, Leith and Dundee		
S. S. Quaker City	August 4	
Capulin	August 10	August 14
City of Flint	August 24	August 28
Lehigh	Sept. 7	Sept. 11
Chickasaw	Sept. 21	
BRISTOL CITY LINE		
Leaving Norfolk		
S. S. Boston City	August 23	
S. S. New York City	Sept. 4	

GUNS BARK AS U. S. PREPARES FOR NEXT WAR

Art of Killing Is Studied at Camp

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 6.—Guns were roaring, whippet tanks crawling and machine gun companies learning the latest wrinkles in the technique of war at Camp Grant today.

The state and federal governments will expend three-quarters of a million dollars on the two weeks' instruction of the Illinois troops. This is almost as much as the cost of electing a United States senator in this state.

Will Pay Dividends to Boss. There are 9,500 officers and men under instruction. Employers are told by the commanding officers that the money expended will be repaid tenfold by the increase in the physical fitness of the men.

Preparation for the next war is going merrily on thruout the United States. And if a world war does not show up right away those whippet tanks may come in very handy in breaking strikes.

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

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

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

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

Storm Hits Petersburg, Ill.

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

Hurricane Sweeps Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 6.—A hurricane, which started at 11 o'clock last night, is still sweeping Bermuda today. Business has had to suspend owing to the great wind. Damage done thus far is not extensive.

Still Up at Auction.

Charges that a still and additional equipment taken in a raid near Joliet were sold at public auction by the Will county sheriff and put in operation again were made by State's Attorney Rehm here today.

Authors Escape.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—No cause for anti-trust action against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has been found by the department of justice after a two-year investigation, it was officially announced today.

Deering Workers!

Deering Plant (International Harvester Company) News will be found on page 2 of today's issue.

Communist Leader in Dutch Guiana Is Murdered by Jailers

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

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

European Labor Grets U. S. Strikers

Two telegrams received by the striking cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York, are as follows:

Moscow, August 3, 1926.

We greet the heroic struggle of the American garment workers. The clothing workers of Russia send their fraternal greetings and their wishes for a quick and victorious conclusion of the strike.

(Signed) ABRAMOV, Secretary, All-Union Needle Trades Workers' Union.

Amsterdam, August 3, 1926.

We are following with great interest the gallant struggle of the cloakmakers. Greetings from the European cloakmakers to our brothers in America. We wish you success.

(Signed) Bureau of the Amsterdam International Alliance of Clothing Workers' Unions. VANDERHIG.

Mexico Arrests Catholic Conspirators



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

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

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

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

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

WET WASH KING OF IOWA WILL FIGHT BROOKHART

G. O. P. Machine Opposed to Insurgent

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

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

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

SHEFFIELD, U. S. MEXICO ENVOY, ON WAY HOME

Will Make Report to Coolidge on Crisis

(Special to The Daily Worker) MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico is leaving for the United States to make a private report on conditions in Mexico to President Coolidge.

Sheffield was the man chiefly responsible for the threatening note sent to Mexico by State Kellogg over a year ago. It is believed that he will make certain recommendations to Coolidge with regard to the government's policy in the present crisis. Catholic influence has been brot to bear on the ambassador, it is reported, with a view to lifting the arms embargo, under which only the government of Mexico can import arms from the United States.

"Hands Off" Warning. Diplomatic observers profess to see in the Calles reply to the president of Peru a notice to other nations that the present religious struggle in Mexico is one with which Mexico is able to cope with and that outside interference will not be welcomed by the government. It could apply to the United States just as well as to Peru.

Masonic Officials Neutral. Masonic officials here, declared they were neutral in the struggle between the catholic church and the Mexican government. The Masonic lodges in Mexico have no connection with the Scottish Rite with which the American lodges are affiliated. The Mexican bodies have more in common with the French and Italian lodges that are agnostic in principle and anti-catholic.

Church Incites Superstitious. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—Despite pacific declarations the Roman church is actively inciting the superstitious and reactionary sections to violent attacks on the governments. The priests are working among the women and promising them eternal bliss provided they obey the clergy and stage demonstrations against the laws recently promulgated.

The agitational end of the government's campaign is practically taken over by the Mexican Federation of Labor. Following on the heels of Calles' rejection of the rather impudent telegram of the Peruvian president an announcement was made that a great anti-clerical demonstration (Continued on page 2)

Chinese Eastern Railroad Demands U. S. Pay Its Debt

HARBIN, Aug. 6.—(FP)—Sharp demands on American and British consuls in Harbin have been made by the management of the Chinese Eastern Railroad for payment of debts incurred during the Anglo-American occupation of Siberia in 1918-20. The American debt is reported to be over 1,000,000 roubles, and the British 50,000 roubles.

Curious Throng Out for Holiday



The view above shows a crowd of Mexicans watching the government officials about to padlock a catholic church. The people do not seem to be violently agitated despite stories to the contrary released by the catholic propaganda mill. In fact the great majority of the Mexican workers are hostile to the church.

Tuesday MASS MEETING

August 10th

For the Support of the Striking British Miners at

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th STREET AND 3rd AVENUE

SPEAKERS:
Norman Thomas, League for Industrial Democracy
Louis Hyman, Manager Joint Board, I. L. G. W. U.
Ben Gitlow, Workers' (Communist) Party
Rev. Leon R. Land, Leader, Bronx Free Fellowship
—And Others—
Auspices: INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, "The Workers' Red Cross of America"

MEXICAN LABOR TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CHURCH

Clergy Inciting Women to Violate Laws

(Continued from page 1)
would take place next Sunday thruout the republic.

Obligated to Take Measures. Speakers will be sent out all over the country from Mexico City who will explain the reasons why the government was obliged to take drastic measures against the counter-revolutionary priests.

The boycott declared by the church has not hurt business seriously the undoubtedly some dislocation of trade has taken place. Reports that millions were being withdrawn from the banks are not confirmed, even the reactionary bankers being compelled to admit that the withdrawals were negligible.

With The Government. Stories of disorders are greatly exaggerated. The great majority of the population is with the government and there is no doubt about the ability of the administration to hold the situation in hand. The only serious danger is from the American side in view of the strong catholic agitation carried on by the church and its auxiliary organizations in the United States.

Another Priest Gives Up. Another defection in the Catholic ranks was reported today when the government announced that Father Jose Marin of the St. Ines Temple at Puebla had announced his willingness to abide by the government's religious regulations. President Calles immediately ordered that St. Ines Temple be turned over to Father Marin.

Thirty-two American protestant ministers, who are investigating religious conditions in Mexico, today called at the Catholic Episcopate and discussed the situation with Bishop Pascual Diaz. Dr. Alva W. Taylor, spokesman for the Americans, said they were extremely anxious to get the Catholic viewpoint in order that they might form a more intelligent opinion.

Fire Destroys Village. QUEBEC, Aug. 6. — Eighty houses of a total of ninety-two were destroyed when fire almost completely razed the village of St. Come De Kennebec. Total damage was estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

The American Worker Correspondent is only 50 cents per year. Are you a subscriber?

New Books

ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE



"The General Strike—And the General Betrayal"

By John Pepper.

A brilliant booklet, most interesting and important for an understanding of the great British demonstration of working class power.

On the greatest event since the Russian revolution, read this new book just off the press!

25 CENTS Postpaid.

READ ALSO:

The British General Strike—Its Background, Its Lessons
By William F. Dunne.....10 Cents

British Labor Bids for Power
By Scott Nearing.....10 Cents

Whither England? By Leon Trotsky
Clothbound \$1.75

DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
300 W. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW To Make It 100%

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

The party is facing the fact that only three hundred out of eleven hundred party functionaries have worked efficiently in carrying out a simple party task—the collection of the United Labor Ticket Assessment of fifty cents from the members of the party.

There is still an opportunity for those secretaries of party nuclei who have not attended to this work to "make good." The period for the payment of the assessment has been extended to August 15. That will make three months which will have elapsed from the time the stamps were sent to the secretaries. During the ten days which remain the secretaries who have not carried out their duties in regard to this assessment can secure a 100% return, IF THEY MAKE A REAL EFFORT.

The units of the party today are smaller than before the reorganization. It is a comparatively simple matter for the secretary of those nuclei which have not paid the assessment to call upon the members during the ten days remaining between now and August 15th.

We ask these secretaries to make a real effort to secure a 100% collection.

This is how to do it. Make a list of those members of the nucleus who have not paid the assessment. The list will probably not contain more than five or six or at most ten names.

The secretary should call at the home of each one of these members. Tell them of the importance of paying the assessment to keep in good standing in the party; that a 100% collection of fifty cents from each member will create a fund to help the party drive forward in its work of developing a united labor ticket and independent political action by the workers.

Collect the assessment. Remit the payments of the members of the nucleus to the National Office.

If the nucleus is large another member or two can be drafted to help in making the rounds of those who have not paid.

The visiting of the members of the nucleus will not only secure a 100% collection of the assessment. It can be made the means of drawing inactive members back into the party work. It will help to build a better party organization.

This is not a big job which we are suggesting. Every party nucleus secretary can carry it thru without any great sacrifice. But it is thru the efficient execution of such little jobs that the party organization is strengthened and built up.

Make it 100%.

The DAILY WORKER needs your five dollars—you need The DAILY WORKER. Send five for a year's sub before August 15!

PASSAIC STRIKE RELIEF SHOULD BE CONTINUED

Battle Is Not Yet Over, Warns Relief Head

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 6.—Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the General Relief Committee of the textile strikers of Passaic and vicinity, in a statement urges labor unions and other organizations sympathetic to the Passaic textile strikers to continue relief contributions until the strike is definitely settled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

Millstein then told the hotelkeeper to let them stay for the night. The hotelkeeper raised objections to their presence, and again declared he did not want any scabs in the place. The business agent of the union told the pickets to go home as "everything was all right." A number refused to listen to the orders of the business agent and remained.

At noon a bus called for the strikebreakers and brought them to the East End Hotel on the north side.

Millstein then wired Gold as to what he should do. Gold wired back that in view of the critical situation in Chicago he was willing to give these strikebreakers working cards if they returned to New York and thus remove that menace to the Chicago union.

The Chicago union then bought railroad tickets for these strikebreakers and shipped them back to New York.

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

'CLOSE THE ARGUMENT' BY SAYING MELLON HAS MISREPRESENTED DEBTS

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Controversies over the merits of the Anglo-American war debt settlement were de-lased officially closed today by the foreign office.

The statement made in the house of Commons by Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, represents Great Britain's last word, it was stated by the foreign office and it is believed that Sir Austen's statement of policy will be that of all future governments.

Sir Austen, after supporting Winston Churchill and declaring that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's statement on war debts had misrepresented the situation, said that Great Britain would not ask for a revision of the debt settlement.

Won't Pay Blockade Bill. LONDON, Aug. 6.—Great Britain will not consider American claims growing out of the British blockade prior to the United States' entry to the war, it was stated today when it was announced that a conference on war claims between American and British representatives had been arranged to be held in London in the late autumn.

The British government, it was stated, is anxious to arrange for a settlement of thousands of commercial claims which are still outstanding.

Jewish Forward Tries to Whitewash Scabs

(Continued from page 1)

strike of the furriers these same strikebreakers aided the bosses in their unsuccessful attempt to defeat the strike.

A number of New York fur workers were shot at by these scabs and many were brutally slugged. Millstein then sent a wire to President Schachtman of the Fur Workers' International Union asking whether scabs were being sent to Chicago from New York. Schachtman in wire declared that few scabs had left, denying Gold's statement that a goodly number were on the way.

Meet Strikebreakers.

A small number of union members met these professional strikebreakers at the station. They were unable to get near the scabs. Detectives and police that had been waiting had them get into a motor bus that drove them to the Savoy Hotel, 30th and Michigan boulevard.

Picket Hotel All Night.

Union pickets, hearing that 28 scabs had arrived in the city, began to gather about the hotel. A picket line was thrown about the place. The union members then told the manager of the hotel that he was quartering strikebreakers. The hotel keeper declared that he did not want to quarter any scabs and pointed out that they had entered his hotel telling him that they were delegates to a convention. He was about to turn them out when objections were made by police. He was told that he must let them stay at least until morning, since he had allowed them to enter the hotel.

Picket lines were kept at the hotel all thru the night. Attempts were made to get into communication with these strikebreakers. At about 3 o'clock in the morning a conference was arranged. Millstein then told the other members of the union to leave the hotel while he conferred with the strikebreakers. After a secret conference that lasted for some time, Millstein called in the members of the union.

"We are not strikebreakers," declared one of the scabs. "We could not get working cards in New York. That is why we are here."

One of the pickets then asked him why he couldn't get a card and also mentioned the fact that they had aided the bosses in New York in their attempt to smash the union organization.

Admit Aiding Bosses.

"Oh, some of us were strikebreakers there. Not all of us," declared the strikebreaker, reluctantly. "We got to make a living. The union in New York fined us \$1,500, \$1,800 apiece and would not give us any cards."

"You must have done something against the interests of the union if you were fined," pointed out the union picket.

Millstein then told the hotelkeeper to let them stay for the night. The hotelkeeper raised objections to their presence, and again declared he did not want any scabs in the place.

The business agent of the union told the pickets to go home as "everything was all right." A number refused to listen to the orders of the business agent and remained.

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American Workers Must Aid Mexican Labor Rid Land of All Profiteers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ON which side are you?

Workers and farmers in the United States may have some difficulty in deciding that question for themselves as they view the struggle between the Calles government and the catholic church in Mexico.

It would not be difficult for them to decide if they thoroughly understood the facts: foreign oil interests, rubber corporations, great landholders, and international bankers using the cloak of religion to advance their predatory designs against the Mexican masses.

That view is withheld from them by the daily press that caters to the power in Rome. Both the press and the church battle in defense of the same profit-taking interests.

Let labor on this side of the Rio Grande, however, take one look at the names of the "score of captains of industry, educators and men high in political life," as the Chicago Daily News puts it, that have been invited by the Chicago lawyer, Jay J. McCarthy, to proceed to Mexico and protest against the Calles government's attack on the church. The list includes some of the most outstanding bandits of big business and sworn foes of labor in the United States. Let them pass in review:

Julius Rosenwald—Head of Sears-Roebuck & Co., exploiter of child labor in its great mail order plants. Foe of labor unions. Reaps great profits by sending cheap goods at high prices to the farmers.

H. S. Firestone—Head of the Firestone Rubber company. Admits that he is trying to tighten his grip on 35,000 acres of rubber land in Chiapas, Mexico. He is also trying to get the United States government to aid him in a similar venture in the Philippines, where his agents are playing the christian religion to gain their own ends. Maintains "open shop" in great rubber plants at Akron, O., and elsewhere.

Henry and Edsel Ford—Also interested in rubber for his silver tires. Trade unions not tolerated by "the Ford System" of slavery. Second richest family in the world.

J. Pierpont Morgan—International financier. Head of the House of Morgan, money lenders, with the United States army and navy as its debt collectors.

Samuel Insull—Multi-millionaire public utility magnate. Hero of the recent slush fund investigation in Chicago, in which it was shown that he gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to competing candidates for the United States senatorship from Illinois.

E. H. Gary—Head of the anti-union United States Steel corporation. Champion of the 12-hour day and the seven-day week that didn't

even allow religiously inclined workers a chance to go to church.

Charles H. Markman—Head of the bitterly anti-union Illinois Central Railroad.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson—He granted the injunction that was used as a terrific weapon against the striking railroad shopmen in 1922.

Edward J. Brundage—As attorney general of Illinois he led the legal attack of the Illinois "open shop" interests against the coal miners at Herrin, Williamson County.

Stuyvesant Peabody—Head of the Consumers' company, another great foe of trade unionism in Chicago.

Ex-Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis—He won an unenviable record for judicial infamy by using the war hysteria to cover up his attacks on workers and workers' organizations.

The list also includes the heads of the exclusive goose-step Harvard and Yale universities. The section devoted to politicians is graced by Governor Al Smith and Mayor James L. Walker, the lackeys of Tammany Hall in New York City and state.

It will be seen that the catholics are carefully interspersed with non-catholics, many of them representative protestants.

But nowhere in the whole list is to be found a single individual that might lay claim to the slightest pretense to speak for the workers and farmers of the United States. Even the most loyal catholic labor official is barred.

It might be well for American labor to consider sending a delegation of its own to Mexico, not to protest against the acts of Calles' government, but to uphold it in all that it does to protect Mexican labor against the aggressions of the imperialist invaders.

American labor knows the Morgans, the Firestones, the Fords, the Rosenwalds, the Insulls, the Garys, the Markhams, the Wilkersons and Brundages. Labor knows that this crowd supports only the enemies of the working class.

Thus the decision as to the stand of American labor in the present Mexican crisis can easily be made. The workers and farmers in the U. S. can only fight for themselves by fighting against the imperialist enemies of the Mexican revolution, including the catholic church. They must support the Mexican revolution until every profiteer, native and alien, is driven from Mexico and real workers' rule established. The present struggle tends in that direction. It must therefore be crowned with victory. Labor north of the Rio Grande can aid achieve that victory.

Leaders' Errors in British Strike Told T. U. E. L. by Bedacht

How even the alleged "left wing" leaders of the General Council of the British trade unions became victims to the "folded arms" strike theory of the Thomases and McDonalds in the great general strike was told by Max Bedacht, editor of the Workers Monthly, at this month's regular meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in the Northwest Hall. An hour of interesting discussion followed the lecture.

Bedacht's analysis brought out the disastrous contradictions between the theory of passivity of the General Council and the enforcement of the emergency powers act by the government. "The real reason for the break-up of the strike was the leaders' realization that they could no longer force the rank and file to accept their interpretation of a strike—that it is merely an economic weapon and that only economic means should be used to win it." He showed how the leaders' denial of the strike's political character was the source of its betrayal.

What should be the attitude of militant workers toward Purcell, who yielded to the defeatist policy of Thomas? In answer to this question, Bedacht pointed out the danger of repudiating Purcell, declaring that he is still a "bridge" for reaching thousands of workers. "We must condemn his mistakes and explain them," he said, "but guard ourselves against inclination toward the grave error of isolation, as would have resulted, for instance, if labor's left wing had moved to abandon the Anglo-Russian committee for trade union unity."

Hammond Picnic for British Miners Sunday

HAMMOND, Ind., Aug. 6.—A picnic by the International Workers' Aid for the benefit of the striking British coal miners will be held at Wickers Park on Ridge Road, Sunday, August 8. Busses leave Kenwood Ave. at 11 a. m., 12 noon and 1 p. m.

DEERING WORKS COLUMN

Edited by International Harvester Company Workers

"Deering Worker" Is Welcomed in Big North Side Plant

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

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

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

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

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

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

Workers' Vacation Up at Works Council Meeting Friday

By JIM LOWRIE (Worker Correspondent)

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

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

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

See your representative—Mo morning.

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

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

Get an autographed copy of Red Cartoons by Fred Eilla and Robert Minor.

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CHURCHILL IN MOVE TO CRUSH CIVIL SERVANTS

Would Not Permit Any Outside Affiliation

LONDON, August 6. — Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, indicated that the government was launching a drive with a view to outlaw the trade unions when he announced in the house of commons that the cabinet had come to the conclusion that it was contrary to the public interests that associations of civil servants should be affiliated with outside industrial and political organizations and that the government intended to put thru legislation making such affiliation illegal.

To Cut Off Civil Servants.
This means that civil service employees now affiliated to the Trades Union Congress would be obliged to sever their connections with that body under pain of punishment thru legal processes.

The government will permit organizations of civil service employees for their own protection, Churchill declared, but they must have no connection with outside bodies. Observers consider Churchill's statement significant in view of his repeated assertions during the general strike that the unions should be given a taste of the bayonet.

Colombia Learns Lesson from Mexico

BOGOTA, Aug. 6. —(FP)—American and other foreign oil corporations doing business in Colombia must sign a declaration that they will not seek or accept diplomatic intervention when engaged in any dispute which may be taken to the Colombian courts, according to a decree just issued by the government.

This is a duplicate of the Mexican regulation, barring appeals by American oil companies to the Washington government, which Washington has repeatedly declared to be void. The state department, in the case of Mexico, holds that it can intervene to protect the rights of American oil companies abroad, regardless of any waiver signed by officials of the company. Nevertheless, both in Mexico and Colombia the effect of the issuance of the decree is to make foreign investors more reluctant to call on their home governments to protect their properties.

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Uncle Sam Pays Measly Wages to Forest Fire Fighters

By a Worker Correspondent.
SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 6.—Paul is a wage slave. Paul was broke. He needed work badly. He was told that he could make a "pile of jack" fighting forest fires for Uncle Sam.

"Six dollars a day and work twenty hours a day if you want," was what they told him. "The work is a snap. There is nothing to it," they persisted. He went to work fighting fires in the Rocky Mountains.

After several hours riding on the train he arrived at his destination. To Paul's sorrow he found that Uncle Sam paid but 30 cents an hour and chuck to firefighters. The firefighters were given a grubbing hoe, an axe and a shovel and then they started out on a six-mile hike up a steep mountain.

Paul was disgusted. He caught a freight train back to Spokane. Instead of getting time and a half for overtime, he firefighters often work 14 hours and are allowed but 12. If you stay 20 days your fare is paid back to Spokane.

According to the press, the fire is costing the government \$20,000 a day. Paul declares the firefighters are not getting even a major portion of the money. Besides the great dangers they are forced to face in these forest fires, they are also highjacked when they leave the camp. A few nights ago 100 workers were held up. No attempt was made to get those responsible. Neither the state nor the government is offering any reward or attempting to get the stick-up men.

The subscription price to the American is out. Did you get your copy?



A Leningrad group of worker correspondents of the newspaper Nasha Gazeta (Our Newspaper). A detailed report on the Soviet All-Union Worker Correspondents' conference recently held in Moscow appears in the fourth number of the American Worker Correspondent, just off the press.

Cluett and Son Shows "Generosity" to Their Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.
TROY, N. Y., Aug. 6. — A picnic at the Mid-City Park and then a lay-off are the two presents handed their workers by the Cluett and Son collar manufacturers here.

A committee of entertainment was selected to arrange a picnic at the Mid-City Park, which is located between Troy and Albany and is owned by the traction company. Workers in a number of departments petitioned the committee to divide the money that was to be spent on the affair among the workers and add it to the bonus that is sometimes paid by the company.

This the committee refused to do. They answered that they were instructed to arrange the Mid-City Park picnic and that they would not consider calling it off and dividing the money among the workers. About the same time that this picnic was being arranged a notice of a three weeks' suspension was posted.



The tenth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper of the worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out next Sunday, Aug. 8, at the picnic of the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian branches of the International Labor Defense, at Forest Preserve, at the end of Elston Ave.

Take any car to Elston Ave. and go to the end of the line. A committee will meet you there.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

Automobile Workers Organization Drive Opens in Detroit

By a Worker Correspondent.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6. — Local 127 of the United Auto, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers is now carrying on an intense organization drive. Circulars appealing to Detroit auto workers to join the union are being handed out before the gates of various auto factories here.

Open-air meetings are being held at which union organizers point out the conditions under which the workers are forced to toil and that the only way in which they can be remedied is thru a strong organization of all workers in that industry.

At the first out-door meeting which was held in front of the Packard plant Union Organizer Art Rohan was well received. At every meeting workers are being taken into the union.

The circulars urging the workers to join the union point out that at the present time each worker must turn out three automobiles in the time that he turned out one in 1914.

Cannery Workers Must Live in Filthy Camps

By a Worker Correspondent.
MODESTO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The canning season is in full swing here. Migratory workers with their families are crowding the camps. Some of them have their "fivers." Most of them are hiking or "making freights." The large canning plants are paying but 35 or 40 cents an hour. The weekly wages of an adult worker is between \$13 and \$16.

A young girl working in one of the big canneries putting labels on boxes told me:
"A young lad and myself worked from 10 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. We made over 2,500 boxes. For this we received but \$2.25."

Entire families are at work here picking fruit or working in the canning factories. The camps are crowded. They are dirty. Children are forced to sleep on bare ground.

In the evening after a hard day's work the workers gather on Main street and listen to Salvation Army bunk. The young workers crowd the poolrooms. At 10 o'clock dancing starts in the poolrooms. Young girls hire themselves out to the fellows at a rate of 10 cents a dance.

Dissatisfaction is great in these camps. Every day workers can be seen condemning the conditions they are forced to toil under. They are not organized. They have no leadership and because of this they are forced to submit to the dictates of the bosses. Much work must be done in these towns to get the workers to unite for a fight against the class that exploits them.

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RACE ISSUE NO ISSUE IN N. Y. GARMENT STRIKE

Italian Boss Fails to Divide Unionists

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 6.—Efforts to stir up race prejudice between striking Italian and Yiddish cloakmakers are charged by Louis Hyman, chairman of the cloakmakers' General Strike Committee. The attempts are made to demoralize the workers to break the strike, Hyman declared, in interpreting assertions by Frank P. Ingrassia, manager and president of the Williamsburg Contractors' Association, that the Association is protesting "against discrimination on the part of the union" against 1,000 Italians employed by its members.

No Race Issue in Strike.
"The association charges," Mr. Hyman declared, "that the union refuses to settle with its members in order to divert work from Brooklyn Italians to shops in Manhattan, inferring that the work would be turned over to Jewish workers. I brand this charge as an absolute lie. There is no antagonism between the Jewish worker and the Italian worker. As a matter of fact, we have in New York about 8,000 Italian strikers and they are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Jewish workers. This story of Brooklyn contractors is simply an attempt to bring in race prejudice and race hatred in order to demoralize our ranks."

A Friend of Peculiar Strike.
"Mr. Ingrassia now shows himself in his true colors, tho he pretends to be a friend of the workers in his shops. Mr. Ingrassia knows that the union is ready to settle with the jobbers who supply his association's shops with work, if they will meet the union requirements. He knows that the strikers can be helped only by obtaining the union demands from the jobbers, but he proposes instead to defy the union and cast in his lot with the jobbers. His threat to start work despite the 100 per cent stoppage is a foolish one, since his propaganda among our Italian workers is bound to fail.

Ten more settlements were effected by the strike settlement committee, headed by Salvatore Ninfo, yesterday. This brings the total of peace pacts to date to 53. Hyman ridiculed declarations made yesterday by H. Pinder, president of the Industrial Council of the manufacturers, claiming that from 20 to 30 per cent of their normal output is being produced during the strike.

One Per Cent Output.
"If Mr. Pinder means to tell the truth about the work actually being done, he would be forced to admit that a few scab shops are operating in all with the serious intention of producing garments. Scarcely more than one per cent of the garments customarily produced by the Industrial Council is now being made."

A series of mass meetings are held daily in various strike halls, attended by thousands of strikers.

Big Business Hits State Interference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. —(FP)—Taking the position that organized business must stand together, thruout the world, against the interference of political governments with trade, the American committee to the International chamber of commerce announces a strong program which it will propose at the meeting of the International chamber at Stockholm next June.

It strikes against the type of legislation which is "designed to place the taxation burden primarily on foreign consumers, and says "such intrusion of government in price-fixing or restriction of production of raw materials is unfair to the dependent consuming world."

This is interpreted as meaning that American business will stand no more nonsense from the British, who have cornered raw rubber, and the Brazilians who sometimes corner coffee.

The committee, headed by Julius Barnes, makes its usual attack on government ventures in production and trade.

One Thousand Babies Tested in Better Baby Contest Illinois State Fair Springfield, Aug. 21-28

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15 VOLUNTEERS to serve on Red Propaganda Sundays. To cover working class affairs with Y. W. L. literature, etc., this Sunday, Aug. 8. Report Saturday at District Office of the Y. W. L., 19 S. Lincoln street.

OIL
A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair
(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

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. He falls in love with 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. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took a liking to him and bequeathed his library to Paul when he died. Paul "has it out" with his "holy roller" father who scorns him as unfaithful. His brother Eli is a hopeless religious fanatic, subject to fits. Eli is now going around the country acting a prophet and "healing" people. Bunny, anxious to get back to the ranch, suggests to Dad that the two go there and build a shack near the house that Paul and Ruth stop in.

Jacob Coffey, Hay, Feed and Grain, Lime, Cement and Plaster, sat in the private office behind his store, with his feet on a center table from which the remains of a poker game had not yet been cleaned. He was a hard-bitten individual with tight-shut mouth and other features to correspond; his skin was tanned to leather and all his teeth were gold, so far as they showed. He got his feet off the table and stood up; and when he heard Dad's name, he said: "I was rather expecting you'd call." Dad said: "I only just heard about you. I came at fifty miles an hour." So they were friends, and Mr. Coffey accepted a gold foil cigar instead of his half-chewed one, and they sat down to business.

"Mr. Coffey," said Dad, "I am an independent oil man; what the Big Five call one of the 'little fellers'—though not so little that I won't show here in San Elido county. I've bought twelve thousand acres, and want to prospect for oil. If there's any here, I'll put a couple of hundred wells on the tract, and employ a thousand men, and pay a few million dollars in wages, and double real estate values for five or ten miles around. Now, Excelsior, Pete is here; and of course they'll fight to keep me or anyone else out. The thing I want to show you political fellers is that these big companies never put up nothing unless they have to, and it mostly goes to the state machine, anyhow. Like everything else, they need a little competition to keep them softened up. Us independents pay more, and we make the big fellows pay more too. I assume I'm talking to a man who knows this game."

"You may assume it," said Mr. Coffey. "Just what do you want?"

"For the present, fist one thing—a road to Paradise. It's a case of no road, no drilling, and that's no bluff, but a fact you can understand, because you haul heavy material yourself, and you may have tried to deliver over that there sheep-trail."

"I have," said Mr. Coffey.

"Well, then, no words needed. I want a road, and I want it without no red tape—I want the county to start work within the next ten days, and fist push the job right through, so that I can get in here and drill my well, now while I got a rig to spare. Maybe that's never been done before, but it's what I want, and I've come to ask what it's worth. Do I make myself clear?"

"Perfectly," said Mr. Coffey, and his hard face yielded to a slight smile. It was evident that he liked Dad's business methods.

He told his side of the case; and Bunny understood that he was bargaining, drawing a fancy picture of the tremendous difficulties involved. The county machine had been having a peck of trouble of late, some damned fool had stolen some money—silly thing to take the county's money, said Mr. Coffey, when you could make so much more in legitimate ways. Also there had been criticism of road contracts; they had a crank in this town that published a weekly paper, the "Watchdog," and filled it with reckless charges. Well, the long and short of it was that to use the emergency repair funds of the county to build a road for an oil-operator, would be bound to stir up a lot of fuss, and Jose votes which the county machine needed. As Mr. Ross had said, the Excelsior Pete crowd, who already had a road to their tract, wouldn't favor Dad's road; they might furnish material for the crank's weekly paper, and they might make a kick to the state committee, and make Mr. Coffey's life a little hell.

Dad listened politely—as the process of bargaining required. He said that he appreciated all these troubles, and would expect to make up for them. In the first place, there would be the job of carrying the county supervisors into office. Would it seem a fair proposition if Dad were to contribute five thousand dollars to the war chest of the campaign committee? Mr. Coffey blew a big cloud of grey-blue tobacco smoke into the air, and sat gazing fixedly at the figure 5 and three 0's written in these clouds.

"You understand," Dad added; "that's a party matter, and separate from any proposition I make to you personally."

"Let's have your whole idea," said Mr. Coffey, quietly.

So Dad gave his "spiel" about believing in co-operation and how he always got a little organization together wherever he worked, and stood by his friends and gave them a share of what he made. He told about his Boss-Bankside No. 1, and how he had formed a syndicate for that well, and in order to make sure of getting his derrick material on the spot, he had let the president of a big lumber company have two percent of it—fist a little friendly service, and the well had earned so far nearly six hundred thousand dollars net profits, and the president of this company had made over twelve thousand, fist for his trouble in seeing that Dad always got his lumber the day he asked for it.

And now here was the same thing; if Dad could get a road he would gamble on the Paradise tract, and Mr. Coffey might gamble with him. Dad offered to "carry" him to the amount of two percent of the well; the cost would run over a hundred thousand dollars, so Mr. Coffey would be getting a two thousand dollar investment, and if the well became a producer, he might even get five or ten, or even thirty or forty thousand dollars; such things had happened many times, and were to be reckoned on. Of course, Dad would expect this to mean that he and Mr. Coffey would be friends; they would work together and help each other with any little favors that might be needed.

(To be continued.)

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The British Unions and State Power

(Lessons of the British General Strike)

"Not Merely Did the Trades Councils All Over the Country Take Up Suddenly Their Proper Positions of Responsibility and Power; All the Other Working Class Forces in Each District Rallied Quickly Around Them"—Trades Councils and Committees of Action Assume Governmental Functions—The Will to Power of the Masses—Strike Broadened in Spite of Leaders—New Estimate of the Role of the Trade Unions—Practical Results of New Developments.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE British general strike smashed the thin veneer of "stabilization" which the capitalist class of Europe had set up around their shaking system like a stone smashes a mirror. But it revealed not only the weakness of capitalism but weaknesses in the basic organizations of the working class which must and will be corrected.

It revealed something else—something of such primary importance to the working class that it must be examined most carefully and thoroughly understood. The British general strike has given us a new insight into the role of the trade unions during a period of revolutionary struggle in a highly industrialized country where the working class is well organized.

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

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

The outstanding achievement of the strike was certainly not its control by the national leaders, who were from the first afraid of the great force they had called into activity. The big and successful thing was the local control—the swift and instinctive unification of all the local labor forces under the impulse of a common spirit of solidarity. Not merely did the Trades Councils all over the country take up suddenly their proper position of responsibility and power; all the other working class forces in each district rallied quickly round them. Under various names, of which council of action was the commonest, there came to be in each place a single body to which the whole working class movement of the district looked for guidance and control. The barriers which usually keep our different sections apart were flung down; solidarity found a meaning in organization as well as in the spirit of the workers. (Emphasis mine).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

unions, for a brief period, it is true, and under the terrible handicap of conscious sabotage from within and above, assuming the powers British workers have been taught for generations to believe could be exercised only by "constitutional government," thru parliament and officials elected by all strata of society.

BRITISH workers have seen the king and his ministers able only to publish one single miserable slander sheet because workers refused to get out the usual organs of the capitalist class. The trade unions themselves had an organ of their own. In this the unions were at the worst on an equal footing with the ruling class. British workers have seen the trade unions with hardly more than half their full strength mobilized, paralyze industry and the government apparatus.

THE trade union movement in Great Britain is a broad movement. It has its labor party and its co-operatives. The Committees of Action did not have to go outside these three sections of the organization to embrace representatives of the whole working class. Thus it was that the British trade union movement made its challenge to British capitalism without new forms of working class apparatus making their appearance.

THE Committees of Action were never popular with the official leadership. Their organization was sabotaged but in spite of that trades councils themselves became committees of action. The slogan raised by the Communists of "all power to the trades councils" or "all power to the committees of action." Nowhere does it appear that any objection of these slogans came from the masses and this in spite of the fact that the general council did not use the power it had and which the masses wanted it to use.

WE must conclude then that the British trade union movement is capable of development as an organ of revolutionary struggle and that it has already given concrete evidence of this development in its splendid organization and discipline and its assumption of state power in opposition to the state power of the capitalist class.

That this was done against the will of a leadership part of which entered the struggle with the deliberate intention of throttling it, another part condoning and participating in this betrayal in a cowardly manner, is still stronger proof of the soundness of the British trade union masses and of their trade unions as a combination of combat and state organs.

COMRADE Bukharin, speaking at a meeting of party workers of the Moscow organization of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June

8, (only one month after the conclusion of the general strike) said:

As a consequence of its whole history, as a result of the tremendous importance of its Trade Union organization, and on account of its historic traditions, the English proletariat did not take up the question of power by circumventing the Trade Unions but thru the Trade Unions themselves.... When we put the question, what are the specific and peculiar features of the English labor movement, then we must draw the conclusions which at the same time constitute one of the greatest lessons of the English general strike, i. e. THAT THE ENGLISH WORKING CLASS WILL APPROACH THE QUESTION OF POWER THRU THE TRADE UNIONS. (Emphasis mine).

WHAT this means is not that the English trade unions will take the place of Soviets but that THEY BECOME SOVIETS during the course of the struggle for power.

The establishment of this fact raises immediately a practical question relative to the attitude of the capitalists toward the trade unions in advanced industrial countries like Britain and America where the trade unions have proceeded powerful working class political parties and where, therefore, the trade unions either have more influence over the working class than the labor party has, as in Britain, or where, as in America, they are the only mass expression of the working class.

COMMUNISTS have pointed out constantly that the trade unions, in addition to being organs of struggle for the daily needs of the workers, become rallying centers for the whole working class during the struggle for power.

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

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

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

THIS fear of the trade unions will express itself in two ways:

1. A more decided offensive against the few remaining militant unions.
2. Renewed efforts in conjunction with the labor officialdom to stimulate the already strong tendency to liquidate the trade unions as such and make of them appendages to the profit-making machinery.

OUR party and the left wing must redouble its efforts to make clear to the American working class the lessons of the British strike and especially must it make clear the basic importance of mass trade union organization, discipline and trade union morale in powerful industrial nations like America. Trade union morale in Great Britain became revolutionary morale and the task of rallying the working class had already been accomplished.

THIS means (and it is of tremendous importance) that much of the organization and preparatory work which had to be done in Russia DURING the struggle for power can be and has been done in Great Britain, (and may be done in America) BEFORE the struggle for power.

It would be going too far to say that the course of development in America will follow the same lines as in Great Britain. We have an agrarian population only slightly smaller as yet than the working class, we have a far smaller percentage of the working class organized in trade unions, only the embryo of a labor party can be seen, the co-operatives are small and lacking in influence, they have little connection with the labor movement—the base of the American trade union movement is far narrower than that of the British unions.

IN addition to all this the American rulers have learned much from the mistakes of the rulers of other countries. They are devising new methods of meeting and counteracting the tendency toward trade union organization. We struggle in America against a rising capitalism.

But the American working class is not as yet fettered as much by the tradition of empire as was the British working class. In basic industry the heavy hand of the industrial lords forces revolt. The labor bureaucracy have shown, as in Passaic, that they and they alone stand in the way of a much broader trade union organization.

Organization of the unorganized, struggle against the sabotage of the bureaucracy, understanding of the glorious role of the mass trade unions in the revolutionary struggle, building of a broad left wing, ceaseless participation in the daily struggles of the trade unions—these are practical and invaluable methods of applying the lessons of the British general strike in America.



WITH THE STAFF

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

GREAT AGITATION IN HEAVEN.

Notice is hereby given that the "Clergy" class and its affiliations have besmirched the Word, Character and Being of God. They have no appreciation of His plan, Eph. 1:11, 12 (Greek) and totally ignore His precepts. There is but one school of Christ; the above are not of, or in it. Remedy, see Rev. XVIII, 4, Penalty, see Rev. XXI, 8. There is a counterfeit stock, of which Satan is the father, now due for destruction. All systems, societies and organizations are of it. Outcome, see Dan. 11, 44, and X11, 1-3. —From an advertisement in an English newspaper.

This seems to be about as clear as the row in the Balkans, in fact it's more than likely them comin' tadji are mixing it up with Jesus. Anyhow, all squirrels should take note that the address signed to the above is—F. Speed, Harbour Heights, Neuchaven, England.

Scripture Made Easy for Scissorbills.

CHAPTER X
(Wherein, according to the gospel of St. Bruce, Jesus tells 'em all to go to hell and goes on a spree.)

All achieving characters have a sublime disregard of criticism. "Never explain; never retract; never apologize; get it done and let them howl," was the motto of a great Englishman. It might well have been the motto of Jesus. "No man can expect to accomplish anything if he stands in terror of public opinion," he said in substance. "People will talk about you no matter how you live or what you do. Look at John the Baptist. He came neither eating nor drinking and they said he had a devil. I come both eating and drinking and what do they call me? A wine biber and a gluttonous man!"

Festive Comitadji Cut the Hours.

"Orders following declaration of a state of siege by Roumania in a zone 18 miles wide along the Dobruja frontier of Bulgaria, forbid the inhabitants to leave their houses after 7 p. m. and before 6 a. m., thereby hindering the gathering of the harvest."—News item.

The usual summer complaint of agricultural workers of limitless hours seems slightly reduced by the comitadji epidemic, against which the state of siege was aimed. We gather that Bulgaria may plead that over-worked harvest hands who aspire to the luxury of reducing the hours to thirteen a day have been disguising themselves as Macedonian comitadji and taking pot shots at ruminating Roumanian frontier guards.

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

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

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

The British Delegation and the Coal Strike

The delegation of British trade unionists and labor members of parliament, headed by Tillet, Purcell and Ellen Wilkerson, which is coming here to raise funds for the striking coal miners should be accorded the most hearty reception by the trade union movement and all sections of the working class.

But it will not be enough to have the delegation given an official welcome. They are not here to convey fraternal greetings but get generous and quick support for the miners who have been on strike for more than three months, who are and whose families are hovering on the verge of starvation.

The least that American labor can do to duplicate the gift of more than \$2,500,000 made by the trade unionists of Soviet Russia. This is the sort of rivalry between the workers of Soviet Russia and the United States which can do nothing except strengthen international solidarity of the labor movement. The American trade unions, thru their official spokesmen, claim to have won for their members a much higher standard of living and more privileges and power in relation to industry and government than the Russian workers have been able to achieve.

Here is a splendid opportunity to convince the British workers that a higher standard of living means added ability to assist the struggles of workers in other countries. We are sure that if American labor gives more to aid the British strikers than Russian labor has that the Russian workers will be the first to rejoice.

The activities of the British trade union delegation should be thoroughly organized and their tours so arranged that they lose no time in getting the ear of and access to the pocketbooks of the American trade unionists.

The labor banks, which some twenty-two unions are now operating, should be authorized to extend generous loans to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. Union treasuries should be drawn on for substantial sums.

But most important of all, the delegation must have organized for its speakers special meetings of unions and huge mass meetings in all the principal cities so that American labor can learn at first hand of the gigantic conflict which is going on in Great Britain.

It would have been much better, of course, if the delegation could have come with the magnificent story of a general strike fought thru without treachery and cowardice on the part of many officials marring its splendid effectiveness, or if they could have been able to say that the coal miners were not left to fight alone.

For these crimes against the working class the blame is being placed and it must be placed. But the delegation will do well if it makes no attempt to disguise the facts and simply appeals for support of the miners as the vanguard of the British trade union movement to whom American labor owes a duty which can be carried out partially by a stream of dollars.

Revolutionary Records in America

Strange as it may seem to 100 per cent Americans, the historians of Soviet Russia, busy compiling a world history of the struggles of the working class to organize a revolutionary world party, find that America has a wealth of material which they need.

The history of the First International cannot be written in its entirety without the letters and documents which are in the archives of the University of Wisconsin and which are the record of its activities while its headquarters were in New York.

It is interesting to recall that the high tide of reaction in Europe which followed the Franco-Prussian war and the defeat of the Paris Commune made America the haven of revolutionists. Russia was in the grip of czarism and no single ray of light penetrated the gloom which enveloped the Russian masses. Seven years before had seen the end of civil war in the United States, the Negroes had been freed, a president of the United States had received and answered a letter of congratulation from Karl Marx in the name of the International Workingmen's Association.

Today, under the auspices of the workers' and peasants' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, historians are writing of the thoughts, words and deeds of the men and women who first saw clearly the monstrous horrors which capitalism had in store for the working class, and the way capitalism must be fought.

In a different America, an America which is now the leader of world reaction, they find the record of early revolutionary struggles under the banner of Marxism. In Russia, once the seat of world reaction, they are bringing up to date the story of those early conflicts which brought into being the Communist International—the world party of the working class.

Fifty-four years have brought great changes, the working class has entered the period of the struggle for power, capitalism, except in America, is on the downgrade, and nothing brings this more clearly to our attention than the yellowed documents of the First International sent to the historians of Soviet Russia by the historians of an American university.

ANOTHER 1924 GARMENT STRIKE PICKET IS FREED

Meyer Barkin was released from Cook county jail yesterday afternoon after serving a 50-day jail sentence for defying "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan's order against picketing by the union.

Morris Kretz will be released this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Eleanor Sadowski will leave the county jail Monday afternoon.

Hungarian Workers Disillusioned with League of Nations

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6. — The secretary of the Hungarian national trade union center, S. Jaszai, writing in the new service of the International Federation of Trade Unions, expresses disillusion with the league of nations and its International Labor office. He says in part:

"As to the Washington convention, Hungary is a member of the league of nations, and as such, has submitted to her parliament the conventions of the International Labor office; but some of the most important of all, including that of the eight-hour day, was rejected at the proposal of the government.

Poincare Cabinet in Split, Kills Plan to Ratify Debt Accords

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

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

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

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

Detroit International Labor Defense Picnic on Sunday, Aug. 15

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

ON TO A HALF MILLION!

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

HERE'S AN EXAMPLE!

Street Nucleus No. 1 Milwaukee has ordered 280 copies of
Street Nucleus No. 23 Chicago, Ill. 224 copies of
the new pamphlet by C. E. Ruthenberg,

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

Each of these nuclei is going to tell about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY WORKERS what the party stands for and why they should join the party!
Each of these nuclei is going to establish contact with about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY WORKERS and carry a vital message to them!
Where does YOUR nucleus come in? How many workers is your nucleus going to introduce the party to, to how many workers is it going to tell what the party stands for and why they should join it?
ORDER A BIG SUPPLY OF THESE PAMPHLETS—TWENTY PER MEMBER—THAT'S YOUR QUOTA!
The pamphlets sell at five cents apiece—25c to party units.
Order from: National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
DISTRIBUTE HALF A MILLION COPIES! TELL HALF A MILLION WORKERS WHAT THE PARTY STANDS FOR AND WHY THEY SHOULD JOIN!

SEND IN YOUR SUB TO THE DAILY WORKER!